The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII........NO. 7017. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OBSEQUIES OF MR. SUMNER.

SERVICES IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

DENSE THRONG PASSING THROUGH THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL FOR HOURS TO SEE THE REMAINS—DEPARTURE OF THE COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF THE BODY FOR BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The funeral services for Mr. Sumner, in the Senate Chamber to-day, were of a most impressive and imposing character. From early in the morning till the close of the ceremonies the Capitol building was thronged by thousands of persons. Every available space on the floor and in the galleries was occupied long before the hour of meeting. The emblems of mourning over all the approaches to the Chamber, the crape hanging in heavy folds throughout the interior, the vacant chair, with sombre drapery and plumes, the death-like stillness, made the scene one to be remembered long by those present. All the mournful surroundings eloquently spoke of the loss the Senate has sustained. Not among the least imposing features of the ceremonies was the entrance of the Justices of the Supreme Court in their official robes of black. The President and every member of his Cabinet were in attendance. The casket, which was not brought in until after all were seated, was covered with floral tributes of many who loved and revered the Senator. At 12:30 o'clock the religious exercises were commenced, and after reading from the Scriptures and earnest prayers by Rev. Drs. Sunderland and Butler, Chaplains of the two Houses of Congress, Senator Carpenter, as President of the Senate, in a few appropriate words committed the body to the Sergeant at Arms and Committee of Arrangements to convey to Massachusetts and then consign to the tomb.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—This morning at 9 o'clock the remains of Senator Sumner were removed from his late residence to the Capitol. The Committee of Arrangements and the committee to escort the remains to Massachusetts, together with the pall-bearers and the Massachusetts Congressional delegation, with the ladies of their families, met there some time previous. These ladies placed upon the casket a large floral cross, and some sympathizing friend two immense fern leaves. The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms of the House were also present, the former having special charge of the funeral arrangements.

REMOVAL OF THE BODY TO THE CAPITOL.

The casket containing the remains was placed in a hearse drawn by four white horses, and this was followed by 150 colored men on foot, including Frederick Douglass, Mr. Pinchback, of Louisiana, John F. Cook, Register of this District, and others of prominence among that race. The Congressional committees, and the Massachusetts delegation and their families, as mourners, took their places in carriages, together with others in attendance, and the cortége moved to the Capitol. A large number of persons, principally colored, were gathered in front of the late residence of the deceased, some of whom, early in the morning, were privileged to see the remains of the Senator. Senator Boutwell was not at the house.

LYING IN STATE IN THE ROTUNDA.

The procession having arrived at the Capitol, the casket was removed to the Rotunda, where it was placed upon a dais. It was covered with flowers, consisting of wreaths, crosses, and crowns, with cards giving the names of the contributors. A beautiful feature of the floral decorations was a miniature broken column of flowers resting on a base of violets, and composed of white angelicas entwined with a slender string of violets. Among the contributions was also a large and beautiful cross of calla lilies, camellias, white rose-buds, and other delicate flowers, sent to the Capitol this morning by Miss Nellie Grant. The face was visible through the glass of the casket. It had become somewhat discolored since embalming, particularly near the nose. The body was dressed in a plain black suit, with the hands resting on the breast. There was an immense crowd on the west side of the Capitol, composed in great part of colored persons, many of them ladies, dressed in deep mourning. This mass of human beings moved slowly up the steps toward the Rotunda, all anxious to see the remains. There were policemen in attendance giving directions and keeping the spectators in line. They successively passed by the corpse, obtaining merely a glance in the hurry of movement, and found exit on the east side. The Rotunda was heavily draped with mourning, and the scene was marked generally with much solemnity. By 11:30 o'clock the crowd about the Capitol was larger than ever witnessed before, not excepting during the noted impeachment trial of Ex-President Johnson, and it is estimated that 5,000 persons at least could not gain admission even to the corridors surrounding the Senate galleries.

THE SENATE CHAMBER.

The galleries of the Senate Chamber were crowded before 11 o'clock, and hundreds were compelled to leave, being unable to obtain even standing room. The Chamber was elaborately draped in mourning, and a large number of additional chairs were placed upon the floor for the accommodation of the President and Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the House of Representatives, and other invited guests. The members of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation who attended as mourners were designated by black silk sashes, and nearly all of them were accompanied by their families. The Committee of Arrangements on the part of the Senate were designated by white silk sashes, worn over the right shoulder, and the pall-bearers by black sashes worn in a similar manner and fastened by a white and black rosette. The members of both Houses of Congress wore the usual badge of mourning on the left arm. All papers and books were removed from the desks of the Senators, and upon each one was placed the printed order of the funeral. Mrs. Secretary Fish occupied a front seat in the Diplomatic Gallery. At noon, although the weather was almost as cold and the wind as keen as on Inauguration Day a year ago, immense crowds were still coming to the Capitol, and thronging all its approaches. At an early hour Gen. Sherman, accompanied by his staff, Gen. McDowell, and other high officers of the army, and Admiral Lee and other prominent officers of the navy, entered the Senate Chamber in full uniform, and were assigned seats behind the bar. Shortly after 12 o'clock the diplomatic corps, in plain clothes, made their appearance, and were conducted to reserved seats on the floor of the Senate, immediately behind the seats left vacant for the Justices of the Supreme Court, and adjoining those reserved for the House committee appointed to attend the funeral. Among them were Sir Edward Thornton, Admiral Polo, and Baron Lederer, who were accompanied also by representatives of nearly all the other foreign legations. The catafalque upon which the body was to rest was brought into the Senate Chamber a few minutes before 12 o'clock, and placed immediately in front of the Vice President's desk. The mourners, consisting of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, accompanied by the ladies of their families, Major Ben. Perley Poore, and a few other intimate friends of the deceased, came in just at 12 o'clock from the Vice President's room, and were assigned seats on the left of the Vice President's table.

THE SENATE TO ORDER.

Senator Carpenter, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, then called the Senate to order, and Rev. Byron Sunderland, Chaplain, made the following prayer:

Oh Lord, our God! we come together this day to engage in the solemn ceremonies of an occasion which Thou hast made for us amid the engagements, excitements, and the tumults of this present life. We beseech Thee, now that we are all here assembled in this Chamber, the representatives of the people themselves, to hear the voice of the Lord our God, look down upon us with Thy favor and bless us. Sanctify to us all the ceremonies and services of this solemn day, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The President *pro tem.*, (Mr. Carpenter,) directed that all the officers of the Senate, clerks to committees, pages, and others not needed upon the floor to retire to the cloak-room to make room for the House of Representatives.

The journal of yesterday's proceedings was read by Secretary Gorham.

Mr. Buckingham, of Connecticut, said the burial of the late Senator Sumner would take place on Monday next. He moved when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Tuesday. Agreed to.

Hon. Ed. W. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared at the bar of the Senate and announced that the House would attend the funeral of the late Senator.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12:20 o'clock the House of Representatives was announced, as that body entered the Senate Chamber, headed by Speaker Blaine, the Clerk, and the committee on the part of the House to accompany the remains to Boston. The members of the House were then assigned seats on the right of the Vice President's table, the Senators and others on the floor standing as the House marched in at 12:25.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States was announced, and the Justices, preceded by Marshal Nicolay and the Clerk, Mr. Middleton, entered the chamber, the Justices all in their judicial robes. They were assigned to front seats on the right of the Chair, Chief Justice Waite occupying the extreme right.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

At 12:30 the President of The United States and Cabinet were announced, and every one arose as they entered the chamber. They were assigned seats in the front row to the right of the Chair, and next to the members of the Supreme Court.

THE FUNERAL SERVICE.

The committee of arrangements and pall-bearers were announced immediately afterward. They entered, preceded by Rev. Dr. Sunderland, and followed by the corpse, borne by six policemen, among them several colored ones. As the remains were borne to the catafalque and the solemn procession marched in, Dr. Sunderland read, "I am the Resurrection and the Life," &c., from the Episcopal service. The body having been placed upon the catafalque, the cross sent by Miss Nellie Grant was placed upon the casket. All being then seated, Mr. Carpenter announced that religious services appropriate to the occasion would now be held.

Rev. Dr. Butler, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, read from First Corinthians, chapter 16, verses 22 to 58, after which he offered the following prayer:

Great God, we bow reverently in Thy presence. Thou hast done it. Teach us wisdom as we walk among the open graves. Bless the millions whose hearts gather tenderly around this coffin to-day. Bless our own great land, and give unto us continued glory, victory of truth and righteousness. We ask these mercies in Thy name and for the sake of Him who hath taught us when we pray, to say:

"Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven; give us this day our daily bread and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, forever. Amen."

Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chaplain of the Senate, then read from the Thirty-ninth psalm, commencing at the fifth verse, and from the ninteenth psalm, commencing at the second verse, and offered the following prayer:

Almighty and everlasting God, before whom this world and all that it contains is as the dust of the balance, before whom change and time flee away like a shadow, yet art Thou the confidence of all the ends of the earth, for it is in Thee that we live and move and have our being, because Thou hast made of one blood all men who dwell on the face of this earth; because Thou hast formed and fashioned us and placed us in our lot. Thou hast appointed the bounds of our habitation, and Thou hast numbered all our days, and it has pleased Thee, oh Lord our God, in the fullness of Thine own time, to send among us Thy Son, our Savior, Jesus Christ, our Lord and God, manifest in the flesh, to bring us the expectation of light and a life of immortality; and so, with Him, in the successive centuries, it has pleased Thee to raise up the prophets and apostles, the heroes, and princes of the world. It has pleased Thee, in the conflict and turmoil of this our mortal state, to send forth the ministers of Thy grace and providence, endowed and panoplied for their mighty task; and so, in all the crises of the times, when enormous evils had to be surmounted, when the old order of things had to be withdrawn, when the new conditions for the new energies of the human race had to be created, Thou hast planted Thy workmen at every point and guarded and upheld them with courage and with strength. Oh Lord our God, how marvelous are all Thy works and ways! How marvelous dost Thou still continue this day before us and before all men, as much in removing away Thy servants from their field of labor as in sending them into it. The day of death is fuller of meaning than the day of our birth, because it is the grander lesson of our manhood; because it is a chapter far advanced in the book of human destiny. And now, Lord, Thou hast removed away from us a man who had stood so long as a prince of the earth—a man whose name and life and character and fame are forever linked with all that is sacred in human institutions and all that is dear to human hearts. Oh Lord our God, we are all bereaved together; the Senate, the Congress, the capital, the country, all have been made desolate; and the old Plymouth State, where so long ago the Pilgrims came, she sits to-day in mourning, a mother weeping for her prostrated son, and the white man and the black man, and all men of every name and race throughout the world shall this day be touched with the grief of this sudden stroke of Thy providence. But we can say nothing against it before Thee, Oh Thou Righteous Judge and Supreme Ruler of mankind. Yet, peradventure, Thou wilt vouchsafe Thine ear to hear the prayer of Thy servants now for all those who have been afflicted in this dispensation; for the surviving but scattered members of his own family and kindred; for those who were so near to his person and in his presence through all the phases of his private and public life; for those children of that enduring race for whose advancement his great powers had been so long employed; for all his companions and contemporaries in the high and lofty circle of human civilization both at home and abroad; for his colleagues and fellow Senators in this Chamber, and for the Representatives, the people and authorities of his native State, and for all those in every class and in every condition who this day so sincerely lament his loss. Oh, grant to all these Thy grace and the consolation of Thy spirit. Sanctify to them and the nation this most impressive instruction of Thy providence. And now, we beseech Thee, Oh Lord, bless Thy servant the President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet, bless the Governors and Legislatures of the States, and we beseech Thee bless the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and all the Magistrates in the land; bless the officers and men of the Army and Navy of the United States; bless all that are in positions of responsibility, of trust, and of honor among this great people; bless the teachers and instructors of the nation; bless those who have the charge of the transmission of intelligence and the conductors of the public press; and we beseech Thee, Oh Lord, bless all engaged in any walk or pursuit of life, in any department of human labor or enterprise for the promotion of the race and the comfort of this world. And we beseech Thee, oh Lord, bless any that may be under the pains and penalties and burdens of this life, to cheer, to comfort, to strengthen, and to uphold them. And now we beseech Thee, give to us one and all a sense of true humility and of unfeigned contrition for our sins; fill us with the spirit of repentance toward Thee, and faith in our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ; pardon our iniquities and blot out our transgressions before Thee, and accept us, one and all, as Thy sons and daughters, through Him whom alone and Thy work of atonement and effectual intercession we shall be saved. And now, oh Lord our God, be graciously pleased to go with those who shall bear away forever from this place the body of our lamented friend; give them safe conduct in their sad journey. And we beseech Thee, in Thy kind Providence, let all arrangements for his obsequies be fittingly made among that noble but now stricken people who await the arrival of the funeral train by the old cradle of liberty. O, Lord, the God of our fathers, bless this nation and all nations, bless us and all men together, and when we come to Thee, open Thou for us the portals of eternity, and crown our souls with a pure, a blessed, and a glorious immortality through Jesus Christ our Lord and Savior. Amen.

The benediction was then pronounced by Dr. Sunderland.

Mr. Carpenter, as presiding officer, said: Now the Senate of the United States intrusts the remains of Charles Sumner to its Sergeant at Arms, and the committee appointed to convey them to his home, there to commit them—Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust, in the soil of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Peace to his ashes.

The coffin was then closed, and, the flowers having been replaced, it was removed from the Chamber, followed by the committees appointed by the Senate and House to accompany the remains to Boston, viz., Senators Anthony, Schurz, Sargent, Oglesby, Stockton, and McCreery, and Representatives Hurlburt of Illinois, Hale of Maine, Foster of Ohio, Rainey of South Carolina, Clayton of California, Scudder of New-York, Randall of Pennsylvania, Beck of Kentucky, and Hancock of Pennsylvania, every one standing as the coffin was removed from the Chamber. The members of the House of Representatives, the Supreme Court, the President and Cabinet, and the other invited guests, then successively retired in the order named, as their exit was called for by the President *pro tempore*. The Senate was then called to order, and soon afterward adjourned.

THE PROCESSION TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

The coffin having been carried out to the entrance of the Senate wing of the Capitol was deposited in a hearse drawn by four white horses, and, attended by mounted policemen, was followed to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Depot by a procession of the members of the Civil Rights League, a colored organization of this city, numbering about 150 colored men, headed by Fred Douglass and Ex-Lieut. Gov. Pinchback, of Louisiana.

Next to this organization followed carriages in charge of Sergeant at Arms French, containing the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, appointed to accompany the remains to Boston, on a special train, which started at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOWARD COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Howard Court of Inquiry adjourned immediately after meeting to-day, and the members attended Senator Sumner's obsequies at the Capitol.

PROGRESS OF THE FUNERAL ESCORT.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—The special train conveying the remains of Senator Sumner, in charge of the Congressional delegation, arrived at the Union Depot on the Baltimore and Potomac Road at 4:10 o'clock P. M., and proceeded north immediately. There was no demonstration at the depot, it being unknown at what hour the train would arrive.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 13.—The special train bearing Senator Sumner's remains, passed Havre de Grace at 5:19 o'clock, and arrived at Wilmington at 6:38 o'clock, where it stopped to afford the members of the committee accompanying the remains an opportunity of partaking of refreshments. A large crowd assembled at the depot. The train reached West Philadelphia Depot at 7:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13—Midnight.—When the train—consisting of one parlor car, one coach, and one express car—in which were the remains of Senator Sumner, arrived here the box was opened, exposing the casket to view, but no crowd were present, owing to the uncertainty of the time of arrival, and the casket was seen by the railroad officials only.

This afternoon the delegation of colored citizens telegraphed to Washington to Hon. Joseph Raney, the colored member of Congress from South Carolina, and one of the committee having in charge the remains, stating that they would be at the depot on the arrival of the train, to lay a floral tribute upon the coffin. The delegation, however, did not arrive until after the departure of the train, and the flowers, consisting of a wreath and crown composed of japonicas, immortelles, and camellias, were shipped at once to Boston. The engine and cars were draped with black.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, March 13.—The following resolutions, drafted by Gen. Banks, were presented in both branches of the Legislature this afternoon:

Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts received the sad intelligence communicated by his Excellency the Governor of the sudden death of Hon. Charles Sumner, senior Senator of Massachusetts in the Congress of the United States, with emotions of profound and abiding grief.

Resolved, That in this sudden calamity Massachusetts mourns the loss of an inestimable public servant, whose separate qualities are sometimes found in separate citizens, but rarely united in one. His industry was tireless, and his fidelity unlimited. In the prosecution of those great measures to which he gave his support, his energy, constancy, and courage were unconquerable. In his contests for the supremacy of the principles upon which he staked the hazard of his life he was unmoved by assault and insensible to fear. Against the allurement of power and corruption in every form he stood a tower of adamant. At every crisis in public affairs his bearing was that of one who, confident as to his own duty, was considerate of the rights of others. His extraordinary acquisitions as a scholar gave him eminence among able men in every department of learning. He was an accomplished legist and jurist, and as an orator unsurpassed by any man of his time.

Resolved, That, deploring the public loss, it is yet a consolation that the people of the Commonwealth share in the great triumphs, resulting in great part from the labors of the illustrious Senator, to which, in the agony of death, he gave his last and noblest thoughts, and which culminated in the destruction of an odious and sectional system of chattel—slavery; in the enfranchisement of 4,000,000 slaves; in their political and social elevation, and the incorporation of the sublime doctrines of the Declaration of American Independence into the text and body of the Constitution of the Republic. The vigor of his intellect, his great experience and capacity, his philanthropic spirit, his ardent patriotism, his irrepressible love of liberty, his limitless devotion to the rights of man, gave to all classes of people, to all sections of the country, and to the world at large a permanent interest in the prolongation of his labor and his life.

Resolved, That in the galaxy of her illustrious children, whose colonial, Revolutionary, constitutional, and military services shed an undying lustre upon her name, Massachusetts has no worthier son.

After the reading of the resolutions brief and appropriate remarks were made by Senators Banks and Sherman and President Loring.

In the House speeches were made by several members, including Messrs. Phillips, of Salem, and Smith, of Cambridge.

ACTION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BOSTON, March 13.—At the meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, who presided, announced the death of Ex-President Fillmore, an honorary member, and of Charles Sumner, a resident member, and paid appropriate and eloquent tributes to them.

A resolution in relation to the death of Mr. Sumner was then offered by Hon. Charles Francis Adams, which, after a few remarks also by Ex-Gov. Clifford, Judge Thomas Edmund Quincy, and Rev. Mr. Waterston, was unanimously adopted.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE REMAINS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 13.—At the request of Mr. Sumner's friends it has been decided to hold the funeral at 3:30 P. M. on Monday, in the Doric Hall of the State-house. The legislative and city committee will go to the State line to meet the remains, and return Saturday afternoon, taking them direct to the State-house, where they will be guarded until the funeral. The funeral services will be short and simple.

The Governor has ordered the State Police to receive the body of Senator Sumner to-morrow afternoon and escort it to the State-house, where Major Lewis Gaul, with a detachment of the Shaw Guard, will act as body-guard until the hour of the funeral. The immediate friends of the deceased at first objected to any military display whatever, as in opposition to the Senator's well-known peace views; but as a guard was necessary in the Doric Hall, it was deemed proper that the colored troops who first offered their services should be selected.

THE PROPOSED PUBLIC RECEPTION OF THE BODY IN THIS CITY.

It was intended by the Common Council of this City to receive the remains of the great statesman with all the Municipal honors that could be bestowed upon them. A caucus of the Board of Aldermen was held soon after the death of Mr. Sumner was announced, and it was then proposed that the body should lie in state in the Governor's Room at the City Hall, and that the members of both boards should escort it to the railroad depot at Forty-second street. Mayor Havemeyer having ascertained the views of those who attended the caucus, directed Gen. J. C. Pinckney, Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, to send telegrams to Washington inquiring if the body would remain a sufficient time in this City on its way to Boston to admit of paying it the tribute contemplated. In the meantime it was arranged

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ALBANY.

BANK TELLERS AS JURORS.

PASSAGE OF A BILL TO EXEMPT THEM BY THE HOUSE—SHERIFF'S AND COUNTY CLERK'S FEES—THE NEW-YORK POLICE BOARD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 13, 1874.

The bill to exempt Tellers of banks from jury duty, which came up on its third reading in the Assembly to-day, gave rise to a very acrimonious and personal discussion between Mr. Spencer, who favored the bill, and Messrs. Alvord and Beebe, who opposed it. Of course Mr. Alvord took occasion to ventilate his peculiar theory in relation to the superior good-will and virtue of people who reside in the country. The majority of the members of the House appeared to think that there was nothing in the provisions of the act to call for the exhibition of passion made by Messrs. Alvord and Beebe, and evidently thought that those gentlemen were wasting their oratorical powder on very small game. The bill passed, and a motion to reconsider was lost.

SHERIFF'S AND COUNTY CLERK'S FEES.

The enormous disproportion between the fees received by the Sheriff and County Clerk of New-York, and the comparatively light nature of the duties devolving upon them, duties for the most part discharged by subordinates, is well known, and has been the subject of frequent comment. Mr. Hamilton Fish to-day introduced a bill designed to remedy the abuse. It provides that hereafter the offices of Sheriff, County Clerk, and Register shall be salaried, the Sheriff to receive $25,000 per annum, the County Clerk $15,000, and the Register $15,000. The bill makes provision for the appointment by the Governor of three Commissioners to carry out the reform it seeks to effect.

NEW-YORK POLICE COMMISSION.

Mr. Schifferdecker, of Albany, has turned his attention to the affairs of New-York City, and to-day brought in a bill in regard to the Police Commissioners of that City, which is a species of legislative conundrum, its chief feature being couched in such extremely vague terms that the precise intention of its framer is something which nobody can understand. It is conjectured that the act aims at a reorganization of the Police Board.

THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET RAILROAD.

The Twenty-third Street Railroad seeks exemption from taxation on $350,000, $150,000 of which was the amount paid the City for the privilege of constructing the road, and the remaining $200,000 being the amount of their bonds and mortgages. A bill was introduced by Mr. Spencer to-day to legalize the exemption sought.

ANOTHER RAPID-TRANSIT SCHEME.

Mr. Cauldwell to-day introduced a bill providing for the construction of an underground railway, which is to commence "in the vicinity of the City Hall," and thence under the Bowery and Third avenue to the Harlem River. The incorporators mentioned in the bill are John Schuyler, W. J. Westcott, Thos. A. Vyse, Robert Stuyvesant, William C. Conner, Lewis B. Brown, Henry L. Morris, John S. Shelton, William Tracy, Douglas Campbell, Jordan L. Mott and Eugene Scheiffelin.

A WORTHLESS BILL.

A bill was introduced to-day by Mr. Worth, of Kings, under the special title of "An act to protect public travel in Brooklyn and New-York, by prohibiting the arrest of drivers and conductors while on duty." The object of the bill undoubtedly is to render unavailing the efforts of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to secure good treatment for railroad and stage horses. It is safe to predict that it has not the least chance of passing, as the majority of the members of the House are decidedly opposed to enacting any law that would tend to thwart Mr. Bergh in his humane efforts on behalf of the brute creation.

THE CORNING, COWENESQUE AND ANTRIM RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. Wood, in the Senate, this morning, the bill authorizing the Corning, Cowenesque and Antrim Railroad Company to extend their road, and acquire lands for the purpose of straightening their track, was referred to the Canal Committee. The motion gave rise to a great deal of discussion, and drew forth the following resolution from Senator Ganson:

Resolved, That the Attorney General be and he is hereby respectfully requested to give to this body his opinion whether the provisions of Senate bill No. 119, so far as it authorizes the company therein named to take for use the property of the State used for and devoted to canal purposes, is constitutional; and, also, whether the laws authorizing the construction of piers of stone, or other solid material, within the prism of the canal or which permit railroad companies to lay their track upon and across the bank of the canal, are constitutional; and, also, whether chapter 785, of the laws of 1872, is constitutional.

REGULATING RAILROAD TAXATION.

The bill relating to railroad taxation, introduced by Senator Selkreg, is the same as that introduced in the Assembly to-day, the points of which are given above.

THE NEW-YORK WAREHOUSE AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

Henry C. Gardiner's veteran bill to incorporate the New-York Warehouse and Railway Company, and to improve the commercial facilities of New-York, was introduced to-day by Senator Madden. It provides that Henry C. Gardiner and others may associate and incorporate themselves under the name of the New-York Warehouse and Railway Company, with a capital stock of $15,000,000, for the purpose of constructing a street railroad and improving the commercial facilities of New-York by providing fire-proof warehouses, constructed upon the most improved plan for the storage of goods, wares, and merchandise; also by providing for the best means for transporting goods, wares, and merchandise within the limits of New-York City, and also by providing the best means for loading and discharging cargoes of ships and steamboats. The corporation is authorized to maintain and operate a railroad with four tracks, elevated or otherwise, commencing at or near the Battery; thence northerly on a line with the bulk-head line of said City on the Hudson River to a point between One Hundred and Twenty-first street and One Hundred and Sixty-first street; thence along the East River bulk-head line to the Battery. The company may also construct ten piers or slips in said City, the piers to be supported on iron columns.

STENOGRAPHER'S FEES IN NEW-YORK.

Senator Ledwith introduced a bill which provides that in all cases of appeal from the decision of a Justice of one of the District Courts in the City of New-York, where a transcript of the stenographer's minutes of the testimony given on the trial becomes a necessary part of the Justice's returns, the stenographer's fees for the making of such transcript shall be computed at the rate of ten cents for every 100 words, to be paid, in the first instance, by the appellant, and afterward be taxable by him as a disbursement in the appeal.

ANOTHER RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE BILL.

A bill introduced by Senator Booth provides that Sheridan Shook, Richard Kelly, David Allerton, Wm. L. Grant, Walter Brady, and others, may associate themselves under the name and title of the Water-front Railway and Warehouse Company, with a capital stock of $25,000,000, for the purpose of constructing warehouses and operating a railroad with one or more tracks, from a point near the Battery, in the City of New-York, thence northerly with the bulk-head line of the City on the Hudson River, at a distance from said river not exceeding 2,100 feet to a point near One Hundred and Twenty-first street and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, thence easterly on the Harlem River to the East River, and thence to the point of beginning. No compensation shall be demanded for the right of way through the streets where switches and turn-outs are needed. The road is to be an elevated one, either an iron structure or a viaduct of masonry, or artificial stone, or a combination of both, or either, and sufficiently elevated to allow a free passage of vehicles underneath. The Governor is to appoint three engineers, who are to commence work within ten days after the passage of the act, and to complete the survey within one year; their salary to be $10,000 each, to be paid by the company. The company shall commence to build the road after such report has been received by the Board of Directors, and within one year shall complete three miles of the road-bed ready for the rails. The said company shall have the right to connect any two of its piers or supports to the said railway, and to inclose and cover the same so that the inclosure can be used for the general purposes of the company, and to receive and discharge goods waiting shipment, which have been received by the company, and generally for storage and stabling purposes. The Common Council of the City may, from time to time, give such additional powers as it may deem for the best interests of the City. The said Water Front Railway and Warehouse Company may at any time provide for, or construct, a branch running to Port Morris, and to such end may go underneath the Harlem River by a tunnel, which the company is authorized to construct, or cross the same upon a bridge, which is hereby authorized to be constructed, or the said company may acquire the right to cross over or under said stream, by contract with the owners of bridges or tunnels.

A BROADWAY STREET RAILROAD.

Senator Coe this morning introduced a bill which provides that the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company may construct a railroad with a double or single track, commencing at the South Ferry, through Whitehall street and Broadway, with a single track to the northerly end of Bowling Green Park, thence by a single track through Broadway, to and around Union square, also commencing at the northerly end of Bowling Green Park, with a single track around Bowling Green Park, along Broadway, State street, Whitehall street, to South Ferry; also connecting with the track at Broadway and Dey street, through Dey street, West street, Cortlandt street, to Broadway, to connect with the track in Broadway.

REGULATING THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF STREET RAILROADS IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Senator Ledwith this morning introduced a bill which provides that before any authority for running any street railway in the City of New-York shall be given, application shall be made to the Mayor and Common Council for authority, and if granted, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall, within thirty days, advertise for six weeks in at least five of the daily papers in New-York, that they will on a certain day sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the franchise to construct and operate such road, and a certificate shall be issued on the payment within ten days of the amount of the bid. The person or corporation receiving such certificate are authorized to construct and operate this road anywhere except in Broadway, Fifth avenue, or in any of the public parks.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

An important bill relating to Justices of the Supreme Court passed the Senate to-day. It provides that:

Section 3 of chapter 408 of the laws of 1870 be amended so it will read as follows:

The Governor, by a writing to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, shall, immediately after the passage of this act, designate from the whole number of Justices of the Supreme Court a Presiding Justice and two Associate Justices for each of said departments, to compose the General Term therein. After such final designation of Presiding and Associate Justices the judicial force provided for the holding of such General Terms shall be maintained and supplied from time to time as may be necessary, and for that purpose other Presiding and Associate Justices shall from time to time be designated, and such other and further designation shall be made by the Governor in manner aforesaid. Any Justice designated as Presiding Justice shall act as such during his official term, and any Justice designated as Associate Justice, unless in place of one dying or resigning that position or promoted to Presiding Justice, shall act as such Associate Justice for five years from the 31st of December next after the time of his designation or until the earlier close of his official term. The Governor shall, in like manner as aforesaid, designate Presiding and Associate Justices to sit in such General Terms as often as vacancies therein shall occur for the unexpired terms. Any Associate Justice may be promoted to Presiding Justice, or he may, with the consent of the Governor, resign the position of Associate Justice without resigning his office of Justice of the Supreme Court, and after resigning such position he shall act as a Justice of the Supreme Court, as he would as if he had never been designated to act as an Associate Justice.

Section 4 of the aforesaid chapter 408 of the laws of 1870 is hereby amended so it will read as follows:

In case the Presiding Justice, or either Associate, or either two of the three, shall not be present at the time and place appointed for holding a General Term, the Justice or Justices present shall, by an order entered in the minutes of the court, select any Justice or Justices of the Supreme Court, to hold with him or them such General Term until such absent Presiding or Associate Justices shall attend. And when the Presiding Justice shall not be present, the Justice having the shortest term to serve as a Justice of the Supreme Court shall act as Presiding Justice until the designated Presiding Justice shall attend. But should all the Justices have the same time to serve, the oldest Justice present shall act as Presiding Justice until the designated Presiding Justice shall attend. The Justice holding any General Term may adjourn the same to any time and place within the same department, and hold such adjourned General Term for deciding matters and cases theretofore argued before them, or submitted to them, and said Justices may, in their discretion, hear motions and causes argued at any such adjourned term.

STATE PAUPERS.

Another bill of interest regarding State paupers passed the Senate, which provides as follows:

Section 2 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the support and care of State paupers," passed June 7, 1873, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

The State Board of Charities is hereby authorized, from time to time, on behalf of the State, to contract, for such time and on such terms as it may deem proper, with the authorities of not more than twelve counties or cities of this State, for the reception and support, in the poor-houses or other suitable buildings of such counties or cities respectively, of such paupers as may be committed to such poor-houses, as provided by this act. The said board may establish rules and regulations for the discipline, employment, treatment, and care of such paupers and for their discharge. Every such contract shall be in writing, and be filed in the office of the said board. The poor-houses or other buildings so contracted for with the authorities of any county or city, while used for the purposes herein mentioned, shall be appropriately designated by the said board and shall be known as State almshouses. The said board may from time to time direct the transfer of any such paupers from one almshouse to another, and may give notice from time to time to counties to which almshouse they shall send paupers.

THE BUILDING LAWS.

Senator Booth introduced a bill to amend the Consolidated Building law, by making the fifth section read in substance as follows: In dwellings not more than fifty-five feet high the outside walls shall not be less than twelve inches thick; in dwellings not more than eighty-five feet high, sixteen inches to the top of the second story, and above that twelve inches, provided that the twelve inch portion shall not exceed forty feet; in every dwelling over eighty-five feet high, four inches shall be added to the thickness of the walls for every fifteen feet or part thereof that is added to the height of the building.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Appropriation bill was again taken up in the Senate to-day, and after the passage of an amendment increasing the appropriation to the Asylum for the Blind at Batavia from $35,000 to $40,000 was progressed, and the Senate adjourned without debate until Monday evening.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed Thomas J. Bussey, of Palmyra, and Byron T. Clark, of Savannah, as Loan Commissioners for Wayne County.

AUGUSTA (GA.) RACES—SECOND DAY.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 13.—This was the second day of the races. The weather was clear and bracing and the attendance good. The first race was a dash of one and a half miles for four-year olds for a purse of $200—$150 to the first horse, $30 to the second, and $20 to the third. Tabitha, Granger, and Midnight were entered. Granger won the race in 2:52¾; Tabitha second. The second race was a mile dash for three-year olds for a purse of $300—$250 to the first horse and $50 to the second. Flower Girl and Lutitia were entered. The former won easily in 1:51½.

VIRGINIA.

THE GOVERNOR VETOES THE PETERSBURG CHARTER—RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT TO SENATOR SUMNER LAID ON THE TABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 13.—Gov. Kemper's veto of the Petersburg charter was to-day sustained in the Senate by a vote of 25 to 13. Senator Huntley, of Buckingham, spoke bitterly of the veto and the Governor, accusing the latter of seeking to turn the State over to President Grant.

Conservatives here generally disapprove of the Governor's veto, and those of Petersburg are furious

Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Senator Sumner, which were offered in the House of Delegates to-day, were laid on the table. Several Republican members spoke in terms of high eulogy of the deceased Senator.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Va., March 13.—The State Senate, in which the bill providing a new charter for Petersburg, by a vote of 25 to 13, to-day, sustained Gov. Kemper's veto. The debate was most heated and exciting, the speeches of the Conservatives, the friends of the bill, being denunciatory in the extreme of the Governor's action, while other Conservatives as warmly sustained him.

The Petersburg papers of to-day devote several columns to severe criticism and invectives. The *Landmark* and *Virginian*, of Norfolk, also have severe editorials against the Governor. The *Whig* and *Enquirer*, of this city, deprecate the veto, while the *Dispatch* sustains the Governor.

If the charter had gone into effect, the municipal government of Petersburg would have been virtually transferred from Republican to Conservative.

The vote as to whether the bill should pass, notwithstanding the Governor's objections, is classified as follows: Yeas, 13 Conservatives; nays, 16 Conservatives and 9 Republicans.

In the House to-day, a series of eulogistic resolutions regarding Charles Sumner were introduced by Mr. Syphax, (colored.) The passage of the resolutions were advocated by Mr. Syphax, and also by Mr. Paige, another colored member. They were, however, tabled.

Five alarms of fire have occurred here since noon, only one, however, resulting seriously.

The weather is very cold.

GOV. KEMPER BURNED IN EFFIGY.

RICHMOND, Va., March 13.—A special message from Petersburg to the *Despatch* says: "Gov. Kemper was burned in effigy here to-night, in presence of a large and enthusiastic crowd. The effigy was labelled, 'J. L. Kemper, Governor of Virginia. Sold out to the Radicals.'"

EXECUTION IN ARKANSAS.

A NOTORIOUS DESPERADO DIES IMPENITENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 13.—A special locomotive which arrived here from Clarksville, this evening, brought the intelligence that Sid Wallace was executed there about noon to-day. His neck was broken by the fall, but his pulse continued to beat for twenty minutes afterward. About thirty minutes after the drop fell life was pronounced extinct, and the body was cut down and given in charge to his mother. The culprit, who retained his composure to the last, said he would make no confession to man, but had confessed to God. He died, he said, in self-defense, and in defense of his friends, and wished he had a dozen lives to sacrifice for the same purpose. The arrangements for the execution were complete. The town was well policed and guarded, and no attempt was made to rescue the prisoner. Wallace was considered to be a great desperado, and is believed to have committed six murders in all. His mother advised him to die game, saying that she had two more sons to fight, and after they were gone she would take up the fight herself.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 13.—Parties who left Clarksville at 10 o'clock this morning say that Sid. Wallace, the Johnson County desperado, was to be hanged at 12 o'clock, and that every preparation had been made. A *Gazette* reporter was with the condemned man until 11 o'clock last night, and throughout the conversation he wore the same confident air which has characterized him during his long imprisonment. He wrote a letter to the *Gazette* last night in which he states that he is murdered by his enemies through forms of law without giving him the least show. The scaffold was erected in the Court-house yard in front of the jail, where Wallace is confined. Looking at it, the prisoner asked the reporter if he did not think that was a mighty shabby affair upon which to hang him. He expressed no fear of death, and stated confidently that he would be borne away to heaven by angels. If turned loose, he said, with a couple of good revolvers, he thought he could get away with a good many of his enemies. But, he stated, they were afraid to meet him. They were a pack of cowards, who had sworn away his life because they were afraid of him. The crowd in attendance at the execution is reported as the largest that ever assembled in Johnson County. Wallace is reported to have killed several men, besides the one for which he was hanged.

THE PORK TRADE OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Howard White & Crowell's *Daily Commercial Bulletin* to-day publishes a full and carefully compiled report of the packing of Chicago for the past season. It appears that the total number of hogs packed during the regular season is 1,520,024; average net weight, 216 47-100; average yield of lard, 37 44-100; hogs packed during October, 61,586. The product manufactured was as follows: Clear pork, 1,849 barrels; mess pork, 170,307 barrels; mess old pork, 1,054 barrels; family mess pork, 2,852 barrels; prime mess pork, 14,554; extra prime pork 4,514 barrels; rump pork, 806 barrels. Total of all kinds, 195,927 barrels; 36,554 tierces of Sweet Pickled Hams; 27,299,458 pounds of Green Hams; 8,961,424 pounds of Green and Dry-salted Shoulders, and 3,381 tierces of Sweet Pickled Shoulders. Also, 102,533,292 pounds of sides of various cuts, including 17,812,000 of the different English cuts. Total number of cattle packed, 21,712. Total stock of hog products on hand in Chicago, March 5, as reported to the Secretary of the Pork Packers' Association: Mess pork, 113,789 barrels; other kinds of pork, 12,408 barrels; lard, 97,460 tierces; sweet pickled hams, 36,852 tierces and barrels; long-cut hams, 1,523,693 pounds; dry-salted shoulders, 12,938,869 pounds; sweet-pickled shoulders, 1,232 tierces; short rib middles, 12,890,501 pounds; short clear middles, 7,256,943 pounds; long clear middles, 2,710,210 pounds; Cumberland middles, 1,463,704 pounds, and other cuts of middles, 1,238,627 pounds.

DISMISSALS FROM THE PORTSMOUTH NAVY-YARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., March 13.—Instructions were received here to-day, from Washington, ordering a decrease in the force employed in the navy-yard, as the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this year is very small. In compliance with the instructions, 443 men were dismissed.

THE GRANT PARISH PRISONERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 13.—In the case of the Grant Parish prisoners, whose trial commenced Feb. 23, the argument was concluded last evening, and to-day Judge Wood delivered his charge to the jury. The charge was lengthy, and consumed about two hours in delivery. It was accepted by the counsel for both the prosecution and defense without dissent, and was declared to be full, fair, and impartial. The jury then retired, and the court was still in session at 9 o'clock awaiting the verdict. The indictment was against ninety-eight persons, only nine of whom are on trial.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE RECENT GALE AT SEA.

DAMAGED VESSELS ARRIVING IN ENGLAND—700 BARRELS OF FLOUR THROWN OVERBOARD.

LONDON, March 13.—The British ship Knight, Capt. Strap, from San Francisco via Queenstown, for ——, has suffered much damage.

The British ship Sir Harry Parkes, Capt. Chapman, arrived here to-day from New-York. She received considerable damage during the late gales, and was compelled to throw overboard 700 barrels of flour.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LIBERAL JOURNALS ON MR. SUMNER.

LONDON, March 13.—The Liberal journals publish highly eulogistic obituary notices of the late Charles Sumner.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

LONDON, March 13.—The *Times*, of this morning, in a leading article, says: So long as Mr. Gladstone remains in the House of Commons, he is the only possible leader of the Liberal Party. Every true Liberal will accept Mr. Gladstone's leadership on his own terms.

The *Daily News* says Mr. Gladstone's name is a tower of strength. The whole body of the Liberals regard him as their natural head. Any other person would only be the leader of a section.

Mr. Gladstone has issued the customary note requesting the presence of his supporters on the reopening of Parliament. At the same time he has written to Earl Granville, saying: "While discharging this duty I feel it necessary that I should explain what a circular could not convey with regard to my individual position. For a variety of personal reasons I could not contemplate any unlimited extension of active political service. I desire my political friends to clearly understand that at my age I must reserve entire freedom to divest myself of the responsibilities of leadership at no distant time. The need of rest will prevent more than my occasional presence in the House during the present session. I should be desirous, before the commencement of the 1875 session, to consider whether it would be advantageous to place my services for a time at the disposal of the Liberal Party, or whether I should then claim exemption from the duties hitherto discharged. If, however, there be reasonable grounds to believe that, instead of the course which I have sketched, it would be preferable in the view of the party generally for me at once to assume the position of an independent member, I should willingly do so, retaining all my desire for the welfare of the party, and if a leader be chosen, or interim provision be made for the present year, my successor should receive every assistance he might seek or I could render."

COST OF PURSUING AND PUNISHING THE BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERS.

LONDON, March 13.—At the regular half-yearly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England, it was announced that the total expense incurred in the pursuit and prosecution of the two Bidwells and Macdonnell, the parties who committed the frauds on the bank, was £46,000.

THE MINISTERIAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, March 14—5 A. M.—Mr. Disraeli has issued an address to his constituents asking once more for their suffrages. He promises to uphold the institutions and defend the rights of all classes.

Sir John Karslake, Attorney General, and three other members of the new Government, were returned to Parliament yesterday without opposition.

ELECTION IN LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, March 13.—Viscount Sandon was to-day re-elected to Parliament from Liverpool.

FRANCE.

PROPOSITION IN THE ASSEMBLY TO DISFRANCHISE THE COLONIES.

PARIS, March 13.—In the Committee of the Assembly on the Electoral law, a proposition has been made by the Right for the disfranchisement of the colonies of France.

M. Laboulaye made an earnest remonstrance, warning the members that the British colonies in America had been alienated from the mother country by the denial of the right of representation.

The Colonial Deputies have unanimously demanded that right.

GERMANY.

ILLNESS OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, March 13.—Prince Bismarck is ill, suffering from a recurrence of the gout.

AUSTRIA.

PAPAL INFLUENCE AGAINST THE ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS.

ROME, March 13.—The Pope has written to the Austrian Bishops inciting them to use all their influence to prevent the passage of the proposed Ecclesiastical laws.

THE ARGENTINE STATES.

RIOTS AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS—FOUR KILLED AND TWELVE WOUNDED.

LONDON, March 13.—Advices by mail from Buenos Ayres to the 9th ultimo have been received.

The Presidential election in the Argentine Republic was attended with much turbulence and disorder. There were riots in the capital, in which four persons were killed and twelve wounded.

The disturbances in the provinces were still worse.

The result of the election was not yet known. Gen. Mitre at last accounts was at the head of the polling in Buenos Ayres, and Avellaneda in the provinces.

The cholera and fever had disappeared.

THE LATE MILLARD FILLMORE.

SALUTE OF HALF-HOUR GUNS AT PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., March 13.—A memorial salute of half-hour guns, for the late Ex-President Millard Fillmore, was discharged to-day, from sunrise until sunset, by the receiving ship New-Hampshire. Orders for firing the salute were unaccountably delayed until this morning.

A STRIKING ENGINEER PLEADS GUILTY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 13.—Daniel Harvey, who participated in the recent strike of the engineers on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, to-day pleaded guilty to putting a bolt of iron on a frog at Pendleton, to throw trains off the track, and begged the clemency of the court.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—The first [illegible] cases of arrest for violation of the Sunday Liquor law, were heard in court to-day. The jury, in the first case, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "not guilty." The evidence in the [illegible] case was so trifling that the case was [illegible]

THE PERMIT BUREAU.

HOW IT OPPRESSES NEW-YORK MERCHANTS.

ITS ABOLITION DEMANDED—INSTANCES OF MALADMINISTRATION—RIVAL BUREAUS.

The Permit Bureau, some of the abuses of which were mentioned in THE TIMES of Wednesday, has aroused the merchants and store-keepers to a sense of its oppressive administration. Mr. Wise, the chief, has succeeded in driving upward of 10,000 business men into overt opposition to the whole system of sidewalk and street incumbrance management. Yesterday the West-side Merchant's Committee held a meeting in Greenwich street, to discuss the best method for the removal of this commercial grievance, and to hear evidence against Sigmund Wise and his bureau. George A. Merwin, H. M. Morgan, F. B. Thurber, and M. Carstens were present, and, with the committee's counsel, heard the citation of instances, wherein not only were the specific ordinances violated, but merchants were black-mailed. It was shown that sections 13, 14, 22, 23, 27, and 28 of the laws and ordinances relative to obstructions and incumbrances on streets and sidewalks had been violated by citizens under permits granted them by Sigmund Wise, for sums varying from $1 to $30. Further, that these same citizens were afterward sued by the Corporation Attorney for these violations, and compelled to pay penalties, notwithstanding their possession of the permits. The manner in which this palpable swindle was perpetrated is as follows:

By direction of Wise they are reported by the inspectors as being subject to the interference of the bureau, and are then served with the following threatening notice:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-YORK, ——, 187—.

You are reminded that the ordinances in force in this City require that for all stands, signs, stairways, hoistways, exhibition of goods and receipt and delivery of goods across the sidewalk, and other privileges exercised, a permit must be had for the same, to be obtained from the Mayor of this City, based upon an application signed by an Alderman and Assistant Alderman. Permits expire May 1 of each year.

You are notified that a failure on your part to obtain, within ten days, a permit for receiving and delivering goods, will render you liable to the penalties imposed by law, and you will be reported to the Corporation Attorney for his action.

By order of the Mayor.

DAVID S. WENDELL, Chief Clerk.

To H. L. BEEBE & Co., No. 70 Greene street.

If the merchant attends to the notice, (as most good citizens who are not posted on the character of Wise, and the operations of the Permit Bureau, are inclined to do,) and appears at the Mayor's Office for an explanation, he is, by threat or abuse, generally induced to pay $10 for a "permit," which is not worth the paper it is written on. If, however, he has learned by experience that the whole thing is illegal, and pays no attention to it, the "Chief Clerk" allows the matter to drop, and the merchant hears no more of it. In illustration of these facts the following cases were cited before the committee: Merchants occupying contiguous stores on Front street, viz., F. C. Lind, No. 173; Lozier & Silliman, No. 171; Avery & Lockwood, No. 165, and Howell & Co., No. 167, received and obeyed the notice, and quietly paid $10 each for their permits. Bartlett & Reminich, No. 163, and the New-York Dye-wood Extract Company, No. 161, received and paid no attention to the notice, and when reported to the Corporation Attorney their cases were brought to trial and thrown out of court as absurd. Notwithstanding these evidences of the illegality of his actions, it is alleged that Mr. Wise has hitherto gone on in the same course. H. K. Thurber & Co., of Greenwich street, were sued for receiving and delivering goods on the sidewalk, although they had paid $10 for a permit. The inspector reported them for violating section 27 of the ordinances, and they were sued accordingly by the Corporation Attorney. The case was tried in the Second Judicial District Court and dismissed, on the ground that the defendant had the common law right of way to his store, and to carry on his business without paying a special tax for it.

Hall & Ruckle, wholesale druggists, No. 218 Greenwich street, were sued for having a gilt mortar suspended more than twelve inches from the wall; also a triangular sign projecting fifteen inches. Two penalties were demanded, notwithstanding that the defendants had purchased a permit from Wise. Again, C. H. Atkins, of No. 217 Greenwich street, a hatter, purchased a permit to display his sign, or, more properly, to paint his name on the board running from the Elevated Railroad to his store. He was afterward reported and sued. So was J. S. Graham, No. 208 Greenwich street, for putting his name on his awning. About 200 similar cases were mentioned by Mr. Lindsay, counsel for the West-side Merchants' Committee. In all of them permits had first been issued by Wise granting each the right to violate some ordinance. Then followed the inspector's report of the delinquencies to the Corporation Attorney, who commenced suit immediately. Finding, however, that the accused were willing to fight, the suits were withdrawn, as they were untenable by the prosecution. One of the worst features of this process, Mr. Lindsay says, is that after men have paid their $10 for permits to violate the law, and are afterward compelled to pay penalties also, Mr. Wise refuses to refund the original illegally collected $10.

The following additional cases of oppression were mentioned to the committee: Mr. Hammerstein, a poor street vender, was charged $10 for the privilege of keeping a stand opposite No. 256 Broadway, near Murray street. The ordinance positively fixes the charge for a "stand" at $1. In this case, however, Mr. Wise to swell the City revenue, insisted on making the man take out a permit for exhibiting goods, and charged him $10 for it. He had not been there long when the Police compelled him to move away. This was done legally, too. The man's application read "stand," and the number of his permit is 1866. He never got back his $10.

J. J. Johnson, No. 473 Broadway, was ordered to take out a "permit," and when he objected was grossly insulted and threatened with prosecution. He was in no way liable or subject to any ordinance compelling persons to take out a permit.

A. Freedman, No. 371 Broadway, was notified to take out a permit under pain of prosecution. Mr. Wise was assured that Mr. Freedman was in no way liable. Still he compelled the merchant to pay $10 for one. Number of permit or application, 8,317.

Mr. Hushberg, No. 537 Canal street, a very poor man, ignorant of the law, was compelled to pay $10 by threats of prosecution. Mr. Hushberg was so poor that he could only pay $5 at a time. Wise, however, took the $5, and kept it for several weeks without giving Mr. Hushberg a receipt or any equivalent until he came and paid the other $5.

John Healy, No. 25 Canal street, was charged $10 for a "stand." In most cases of this kind Wise has compelled the applicants to make out their applications for exhibiting goods, but in this case he neglected this, so the application reads "stand." Number of application, 2,367.

F. Staff, on the corner of Orchard street, was the same as the above, except that he was frightened into making his application for receiving, delivering, and exhibiting goods. No. 2,852.

J. M. Ramberger, No. 169 Canal street, was frightened into taking permit after it was fully established that it was illegal, (Feb. 3, 1874.) No. 8,308.

G. H. Wehrenberg, No. 25 Catharine street, was charged $10 for stand, but swindled into making application for receiving, delivering, and exhibiting goods. No. 2,862.

Simon Shultz, No. 166 Chatham street, was abused and frightened into paying for a permit $15, $5 of which were for permission to paint letters on an awning. There are hundreds of these cases where men have been charged $5 for merely having their names on the canvas of their awning.

Francis Eagen, No. 38 Centre street, was insulted and put out of the office by Police for protesting against being charged $10 for an oyster stand. He could not be frightened into making an application for exhibiting goods; therefore he was abused, until Mr. Eagan brought an Alderman for his protection, who compelled Mr. Wise to treat him fairly. Number of application 4,761.

Mr. Lewy, No. 36 Fulton street, made application to put out a show-case, but decided not to do so after he learned that it would cost him $10 a year. Mr. Wise, however, took the ground that the signed application was proof that the show-case was there, and frightened the man by threats of prosecution into paying $10, though he never had the show-case out, and did not intend to put it out.

J. H. McKinley, corner of Fulton and South streets, keeps a hotel and is charged $10 for a permit to exhibit goods, and gave another party permission to keep a newspaper stand on his stoop for the accommodation of his guests and the public. Yet he was forced to pay $10, when the ordinance says that the stand-holder shall be subject only to a fee of $1, and a permit can only be given on the proprietor of the premises indorsing the application of stand owner. It was alleged that there have been more than 100 instances of this kind where Mr. Wise has charged the proprietors of hotels and other public houses for these stand permits $10 on the ground that this was exhibiting goods, for which, by the way, there is no law. The ordinance says that there shall be no goods exposed for sale on the sidewalk more than twelve inches from the building.

Flow & Co., No. 134 Front street, were compelled to pay $10 for receiving and delivering goods after the Mayor had decided that those who did not place their goods on the sidewalk were not liable, and after the Corporation Attorney had refused to prosecute such cases. Number of permit, 8,359.

C. H. Taylor, No. 236 Fulton street, was charged $10 for a stand. Number of application, 1,637.

E. G. Hubbard, No. 49 Water street, was compelled, under threat of prosecution, to pay for permit to "receive and deliver goods" after the Mayor had ordered that merchants were not subject to such permits unless they "placed their goods on the sidewalk;" also, after the Corporation Attorney had refused to prosecute such cases, and one of his deputies, Mr. Levine, had informed him (Wise) that his "permits were not worth the paper on which they were written."

D. Haich & Co., No. 174 Water street, suffered as above; number of permit, 8,302; Feb. 2. As did also H. C. Reshbarn, No. 183 Water street; number of permit, 8,346; Feb. 3, 1874.

E. W. Page, No. 64 West street, same; number of permit, 8,313; and J. S. Seibein, No. 85 West street; number of permit, 8,372.

Mr. Vandewater, No. 163 William street, was charged $10 each for receiving and delivering goods through two doors. Even according to the bureau's own interpretation of the ordinance this is a fraud.

Moller, Ball & Co., corner of Vestry and Washington streets, were charged $20 for similar reasons; Anthony A. Hall, No. 23 Thomas street, was charged $20; A. L. King, Nos. 396, 398, 400, and 402 Washington street, $70; and E. Bassford, Cooper Institute Building, $30.

Besides the above instances of maladministration and gross fraud perpetrated by the Permit Bureau, it was stated at the meeting yesterday, that in cases where a man exhibits goods on his stoop-line, and has a show-case, he is charged $10 for the case and $10 for exhibiting. There have been, it is said, hundreds of these cases.

In view of these abuses, and their continuation, the following petition was carefully prepared and circulated by a special committee among the merchants and commercial classes in this City. It has already been signed by upward of 10,000 gentlemen below Canal street. This is the petition:

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York:

The undersigned, merchants and citizens of this City, do respectfully urge the passage of the annexed ordinance, for the modification of existing ordinances regulating travel and traffic in the streets of this City. Your petitioners respectfully represent that the present ordinances do not accomplish the purpose of keeping the sidewalks reasonably clear for the use of the public; that they are extremely burdensome and unjust to the mercantile community, and tend to curtail and drive away the commerce of the City. They ask the abolition of the Permit Bureau, believing that no power exists, or can exist, to legally grant permission to obstruct the street or sidewalk, and our courts have so decided. And also, that merchants, who are rent and tax-payers, should not be obliged to ask and pay for permission to perform the legitimate functions of their business, without which the commerce of the City could not exist.

They ask the abolition of the practice of bringing suits against merchants for alleged obstructions of the sidewalk, and that the prevention of such obstructions be delegated to the Police Department, one of whose legitimate and primary functions it is to regulate such matters; the noting of an obstruction and the consequent bringing of suit by the Corporation Attorney weeks or months after the offense takes place, does not remove the obstruction which may in the meantime continue, but if the Police Department instructs its officers to insist upon the immediate removal of the obstruction under pain of arrest, (the same as is now done with refractory cartmen who obstruct the street,) we obtain an immediate abatement of the nuisance and avoid the abuses which have grown up with the present system.

Your petitioners are ready and willing to conform to any proper rules and regulations, and will aid in their enforcement, but the present ordinances were formed many years since, and are unsuited and inadequate to the wants of the present time; many abuses have grown up under them, which the annexed ordinance is designed to remedy; it has been framed, after careful consideration, with a view to recognize the rights and harmonize the interests of all citizens, and your petitioners ask for its immediate adoption.

The proposed ordinance is:

An Ordinance to Regulate Travel and Commerce in and upon the Streets and Sidewalks of this City.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall not hereafter be requisite for any person or persons to obtain a permit to receive or deliver goods, wares, or merchandise into or from any store, warehouse, or other building in this City; but no person shall deposit any such articles upon any street or sidewalk in this City in such manner as to obstruct the free use thereof by the public, and the Commissioners of Police are hereby authorized and directed to prevent any such obstructions.

SEC. 2. All ordinances or portions of ordinances now existing, which impose a penalty or penalties for the placing of goods, wares, merchandise, or articles, upon any sidewalk or street in this City are hereby modified, so that the same shall not apply to cases where such placing is occasioned during the process of receiving or delivering merchandise in the ordinary course of trade.

SEC. 3. All ordinances requiring, authorizing, or directing the Corporation Attorney to receive, sue for, recover, or collect, penalties for the obstruction of the sidewalks or streets in this City, are hereby modified so as to make the same consistent with the terms of the next preceding section of this ordinance. And he is hereby directed to discontinue all actions now pending to recover penalties in cases where such obstructions occurred while in the process of receiving or delivering merchandise; and hereafter before any action shall be commenced against any person or persons for the obstruction of any of the public streets or sidewalks, the person making the complaint shall first notify the owner or owners of the articles so encumbering such street or walk to remove the same, and such owner or owners shall have a reasonable time thereafter in which to remove the same.

SEC. 4. The ordinance entitled, "An ordinance to regulate permits for street-stands, show-cases, signs, stairways, hoistways, and deliveries," approved Feb. 24, 1866, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

These will be presented to the Board of Aldermen by the committee on Thursday next, or sooner if it meets. Among the signatures are found the names of Peake, Opdyke & Co., Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway; Case, Chapman & Lockwood, No. 48 Howard street; Hixon & Taylor, No. 46 Howard street; Moseley & Moody, No. 34 Howard street; Lee, Tweedy & Co., Nos. 30 and 32 Howard street; Devlin & Co., No. 459 Broadway; D. B. Howell & Co., No. 434 Broadway; Maltby, Van Cleef & Co., Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway; Rice, Goodwin, Walker & Co., No. 476 Broadway; Draper & Owen, No. 500 Broadway; Mason & Rudell, No. 86 Beaver street; Pond & Sage, No. 97 Wall street; Wait, Creighton & Morrison, No. 89 Wall street, and thousands of others.

In conclusion, it is well to state here that this bureau is at present often in conflict with Col. Schaffers. It is duty to see that the streets are clear of the very obstructions and incumbrances for which Mr. Wise has been in the habit of granting permits to people. The new charter created a bureau in the Department of Public Works for the purpose of clearing the streets, and Col. Schaffer is its chief.

THE NEW PENSION LAWS.

The new Pension bills, for some time past maturing in the House Committee on Pensions, and which passed that body on Tuesday last, effect a material change in some of the provisions of the existing law. One of these is the increase of the allowance for total disability, which has been raised from $31 50 to $50—an act of justice to the helpless veterans—which has long been demanded by public sentiment. The men who comprise this class are, without exception, dependent on the assistance of others for even the means of locomotion, and are unable to contribute in the slightest manner to their own support. The wonder is, under the circumstances, that the sorely-needed increase has not been granted before. The second bill, reported by Mr. Crittenden, of Missouri, providing for the classification of pensions in such a manner that those receiving allowance under a special act will be granted the same amount as those paid under the general law, has also met with general approval. A third bill provides that the pensions of those soldiers of the War of 1812 who took part in the rebellion, and which, under the former acts passed by Congress, are forfeited, shall be henceforth restored to the original recipients. This graceful act on the part of Congress will be fully appreciated at the South, and doubtless tend to soften, in a considerable degree, the asperities developed by the war. Still another bill makes the pensions for the loss of an arm and leg equal. These bills, especially the first, will entail a considerable increase in the amounts now paid at the various agencies throughout the country. At present some 8,000 claims are paid quarterly at the office of Pension Agent Dutcher, in the Custom-house building, in this City. Of these, 500 receive $2 per month for the loss of a finger, or some other slight wound, and 1,200 $4 per month for wounds of a more serious nature. By the new law the majority of the whole number receive pensions of $8, $10, $12, $14, and $16, according to the extent of their injuries. Under the old law, in force up to March, 1873, there was no intermediate grade between the recipients of $8 and $18, thus causing manifest injustice to large numbers whose injuries called for a higher compensation than the first-named, and yet did not reach the conditions prescribed for the $18 class. This last includes all those who have lost a leg, and numbers at this agency, 800. The next highest grade receive $24, and comprise those disabled by amputation at the hip-joint, or other operations of a like dangerous character. The highest class in the regular order now receive $31 25 per month for total disability, and by the new bill, which has just received the assent of the House, will receive $50. Then there are others who, under special acts, receive various amounts, none higher than $50, and most of whom are the widows or orphans of Generals, Colonels, and other of the higher officers. The $31 25 class includes those who have lost both legs, both arms, or both eyes, and of whom there are not more than twelve paid by Mr. Dutcher.

THE ST. PATRICK'S PROCESSION.

A conference was held yesterday between the Police Commissioners and a delegation representing the Irish societies intending to parade on St. Patrick's Day, at which the route for the procession was adopted. The procession will form on Second avenue, right resting on Twenty-third street, and march through Second avenue to Second street, through Second street to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Canal street, through Canal street to Centre street, down Centre street to the east gate of the Park, where the review by the Mayor and Common Council will take place, thence through the west gate of the Park to Broadway, to Union square, passing around the Washington Monument, through Fourteenth street to Seventh avenue, to Thirty-fourth street, along Thirty-fourth street to Second avenue, down Second avenue to Twenty-third street, thence to First avenue, to Eighth street, and dismiss at the Cooper Institute. A large force of Police will be detailed to escort the procession.

A STENOGRAPHER'S CLAIM AGAINST THE CITY.

William H. Peckham, a stenographer, was employed to report proceeding of the committee to investigate the frauds in assessments. When his work was done, Mr. Peckham submitted a bill for over $500. Payment was refused on the part of the City on the ground that the appropriation was exhausted. Mr. Elliot Sanford, on the part of Mr. Peckham, applied to Judge Joseph F. Daly, in Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, for a writ of mandamus to compel the Controller to pay the bill. The Judge granted an order directing the Controller to show cause why the writ applied for should not issue.

"FIXING" MATTERS AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

The Board of Police met yesterday, President Gardner in the chair. Mr. L. C. Perkinson, Secretary to the late President Smith, was notified that on and after the 1st of April his services would be dispensed with. Seth Hawley, Jr., was appointed in his place. Major J. W. Duryee, brother of Commissioner Duryee, who was removed some weeks ago, was reappointed and detailed as Clerk to Commissioners Russell and Duryee. Some routine business was transacted and the board adjourned.

SUICIDE IN THE CITY.

Mrs. Amelia Bambardt, a German lady, twenty-two years old, committed suicide at her residence, No. 76 East Fourth street, yesterday morning, by taking a large dose of ratsbane. Her husband is a commercial traveler, and his absence from home is supposed to have induced his wife's suicide. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.... Philip Stein, thirty-one years old, residing at No. 112 Suffolk street, attempted suicide by taking phosphorus, yesterday morning. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

JAMES C. KING SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was crowded yesterday morning on the occasion of the sentence of James C. King for the murder in the second degree of Anthony F. O'Neil. The event excited much interest, and the cowardly and unjustifiable character of the homicide was the subject of strong criticism. The facts disclosed in connection with the deliberations of the jury indicate that King had an exceedingly narrow escape from the gallows. When they retired on Wednesday afternoon a ballot was immediately taken on the question of guilt, and with a complete unanimity they ignored the plea of insanity and pronounced the prisoner sane. The only question then to be determined was the grade of crime, and on ballot eight voted for murder in the first degree, the others manifesting an indisposition to render a verdict which would involve death. A disagreement seemed inevitable, and they expressed their belief to the court that no decision could be arrived at. Judge Brady deemed that the issue was a plain one, and on Thursday morning, having explained at their request that they could render a verdict of murder in the second degree, he compelled their retirement for further consideration. At 11 o'clock they again balloted, when eleven were for conviction of murder in the first degree and one, Mr. Chauncey A. Freese, of No. 682 Broadway, for murder in the second degree. There was no attempt made to approach Mr. Freese on the subject as his conviction was considered a conscientious one, and after having exhausted the day in useless discussion sooner than render the trial altogether abortive, they consented to join with the dissentient juryman in bringing in a verdict of murder in the second degree. Sentence was then deferred until yesterday morning, and when King appeared in Court at the appointed time he presented the same extraordinary composure which distinguished his demeanor through the trial. He never for a moment showed any symptoms of disquietude, and when sentence for life was pronounced he simply bowed his head, muttering "all right." His counsel, Messrs Beach, Howe and Mott, presented themselves as soon as Judge Brady had taken his seat on the bench.

Mr. Beach suggested to the court the propriety of postponing sentence until the minutes of the trial could be prepared, and a bill of exceptions made out. He expressed his desire to withdraw from any further connection with the case, but thought that questions had arisen on the trial which were proper for the consideration of an apellate court.

District Attorney Phelps opposed any adjournment, and the court said it was better to pass sentence at once.

The prisoner then, in response to the several questions put by the Clerk, said that he was thirty-five years old, had learned no mechanical trade, resided last in Seventeenth street, but did not know the number. Being asked if he had any anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, he replied in a firm voice. "Nothing."

Judge Brady then proceeded to pass sentence. He said: "James C. King, you have been tried by an intelligent, conscientious, and honorable jury, in my judgment, constituted in that respect as fully as any jury that I have ever seen collected together. They have rejected your plea of insanity; they believe that you were sane at the time that you did the terrible deed for which you have been tried, and they have spared your life that you may atone for and repent of that enormous crime. It is not necessary for me to dwell upon its character, because you are a man of intelligence and culture, and you understand it quite as well as I do or anybody in this community. It is a melancholy spectacle that a person of your intelligence should be placed in the position you occupy, but under such circumstances there is nothing in mitigation in your case, and the court feels bound to impose on you the most severe penalty the law permits. Your sentence is that you be confined, with hard labor, in the State Prison during the period of your natural life."

King muttered "all right," and was at once removed from court by the Sheriff's officers.

THE TWEED CASE.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Brady, Messrs. Graham, Fullerton, Bartlett, and Root, counsel for Wm. M. Tweed in the recent trial for misdemeanor, put in an appearance with a view to make a motion to render the record of the Clerk of the court conformable to the words of Judge Davis in passing sentence. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham and Assistant District Attorney Allen represented the prosecution.

Mr. Graham said that the minutes of the Clerk indicated that Mr. Tweed was sentenced to be confined in the Penitentiary, whereas the language of the sentence was that he be imprisoned in the County Jail.

Mr. Allen—My recollection of the words of the Court are in accordance with the tenor of this motion, but it was subsequently explained.

Mr. Graham—I object, for we feel sensitive on this point. There may be a necessity afterward for an explanation concerning the course of these judicial proceedings.

Mr. Allen—I am informed that immediately after passing sentence the presiding Judge directed the Clerk to substitute "Penitentiary" for "County Jail." It was done privately.

Mr. Graham asserted that while the Judge had the right to alter the sentence, it should be done in the presence of the prisoner. In the present instance they were on the alert, but did not hear the order of the court.

Mr. Sparks (Clerk) stated that the order directing the change was heard only by himself, Mr. Peckham, and Mr. Allen.

Judge Brady took the papers produced by Mr. Graham, and adjourned the discussion of the subject to enable Mr. Sparks to make an affidavit detailing the reason why the word "Penitentiary" was substituted for the words "County Jail."

THE NEW WHITE STAR STEAMER.

The Britannic, the new ship which has just been launched for the White Star Line, is, next to the Great Eastern, the largest ship afloat. She was built by Messrs. Harland & Wolf, Belfast, Ireland, and her machinery, which will now be fitted in, was constructed by Messrs. Maudsley, Sons & Field. The engines will be four compound, direct-acting, of 800 nominal and 4,000 effective horse-power, with eight boilers, thirty-two furnaces, and two funnels. Although in general the Britannic is constructed similarly to the other vessels of the White Star Line, yet, in consequence of its large size and later build, several improvements have been introduced. The length of the vessel from stem to stern is 455 feet; breadth of beam, 45 feet; depth of hold, 34 feet; and registered tonnage, 4,750 tons. The Liverpool Underwriters' Association rate the vessel in the highest class for twenty years. She has, in all, three decks, two of which are made of iron, covered with a planking of wood. The hull is divided into eight water-tight compartments, or bulk-heads, extending from the upper deck to the keel. An iron covering, called a "turtle back," protects the vessel forward and aft. Amidships we have the main saloon and the first-class staterooms, and we may state this arrangement is very popular with passengers. It is well known that a ship rolling and pitching in her sea-way has the least motion in her centre. Along the upper decks are iron houses for the officers, and engineers' cabins, in addition to cooking galleys, ice-houses, smoking-rooms, and other conveniences. From the deck to the main saloon a handsome and commodious stairway runs. The upper portion at the entrance forms a large room, which is gorgeously furnished with sofas and chairs, and abutting on this compartment is the smoking-room, decorated and fitted in a quite luxurious style. On the main deck is situated the grand saloon, the dimensions of which are 75 feet by 45 feet. The saloon is lighted from above by a large skylight, in addition to the ordinary port or side lights. Two hundred persons can conveniently be seated in this handsome apartment. Every portion of the vessel is thoroughly ventilated, and hot or cold air can be driven at pleasure to every stateroom by means of a large fan worked by steam. The promenade deck for the first-class passengers is 168 feet long by 40 feet wide. At present there is being built in the yard of Messrs. Harland & Wolff a sister ship of the same dimensions as the Britannic, and for the same company. This steam-ship is expected to be launched in about three months. When completely finished the Britannic will be commanded by Commodore Capt. Thompson, at present commander of the Celtic.

THE LARCENY OF GOLD CERTIFICATES.

Thomas F. Moloney, jointly indicted with his brother Michael, Deputy Sheriffs Concklin and Lyon, and Thomas E. Smith, for the larceny of three $5,000 gold certificates, the property of Burr S. Craft, of Virginia, was placed on trial before Judge Sutherland, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Craft detailed the facts connected with his visit to Delmonico's on the 13th of December, in company with Judson Jarvis and other parties, the particulars of which were fully published in THE TIMES at the time the larceny was committed. He also stated that three $5,000 gold certificates had been stolen from him on that occasion, but could not swear that the prisoner was present. Officer Silleck stated that he arrested the prisoner on the 6th of January on instructions received from his superior officers, and on searching him at the Central Office found on his person the $5,000 gold certificate (produced) secreted in the finger of a glove. The prisoner informed him that he had received the certificate from his brother Michael. Joseph A. Giunini, bar-tender at Delmonico's, identified Michael T. Moloney, brother of the prisoner, and swore that he saw him in the store on the night of Mr. Craft's robbery. Several witnesses were called and testified to the good character of the prisoner. Moloney then took the stand in his own defense, and testified that the certificate had been given him by his brother Michael, who said he had received it from a man at Delmonico's, and that his only motive in retaining possession of it was to save his brother from getting into trouble. Assistant District Attorney Rollins at this stage called James L. Clute, broker, of No. 206 Broadway, who swore that the prisoner called at his office in December, and presented a $5,000 gold certificate for negotiation. The jury, without leaving their seats, found the prisoner guilty of receiving stolen goods, and he was sentenced to four years in State Prison.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

For the first time in several weeks the Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday. Mayor Havemeyer was called to the chair. Resolutions were adopted authorizing the issue of $220,000 assessment bonds to take up others falling due, and $300,000 assessment bonds to pay contractors and laborers employed by the Department of Public Works. A resolution to issue City improvement stock to the amount of $351,568 33 for the opening and widening of Madison avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street to Harlem River, and $65,000 for the opening of One Hundred and Tenth street, was laid over. The board then adopted a resolution providing for the issue of $100,000 additional new Croton Aqueduct stock.

The Controller called attention to the resolutions adopted on Saturday last at a meeting of the owners of property in the vicinity of Riverside Park, in which it was stated that the laborers employed by the Department of Public Works on repairs worked only four hours a day, while receiving pay for a full day. The Controller said that something should be done to stop the evil. Mayor Havemeyer then read a report of Commissioner Stern, made to the Board of Charities and Correction, in relation to the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island. The report recited that the expenses of the institution in 1871, above the receipts, were $19,922 72; in 1872, $10,249 67, and in 1873, $19,772 58. In 1873 there were only fourteen first-class boarders; nineteen second-class, and three of the third class. The charge for board was $12 for the first-class, $10 for the second, and $3 for the third class, per week. The report then stated that the County should not be called upon to support inebriates, and that they should be sent to the State Asylum at Binghamton. To the report was appended resolutions calling for the repeal of all laws authorizing the establishment of the Inebriate Asylum, so that it may be of no further expense to the County. The report and resolutions were adopted by the Board of Charities and Correction.

Mayor Havemeyer, after reading the report, said that the asylum should be abolished. It was of no use to the County. He supposed that the inebriates played chequers all day, and enjoyed themselves at the expense of the people, but when they got out they turned to drink again, and were as bad as ever. The Controller believed the report had been sent to the board merely to elicit their views on the subject. The report was then approved, after which the board adjourned.

DARING ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Hon. John Oakey, counsel to the Police Board, was awakened from his sleep by hearing a noise at the shutters of the basement window of his house at No. 223 Halsey street, Brooklyn. Mr. Oakey jumped out of bed, and getting his revolver, threw up the back window of his bedroom and looked out. After listening intently for a few moments he again heard the noise, and presently saw the bull's eye of a dark lantern. Just at that moment Mrs. Oakey woke up, and seeing her husband at the window with a revolver in his hand, asked in excited tones what was the matter. The sound of Mrs. Oakey's voice alarmed the burglars, who at once took to flight. Mr. Oakey could make out the forms of the thieves but dimly as they clambered over the fence. He fired his revolver, however, in their direction, but it is feared without any result, as all of the scoundrels escaped. Mrs. Oakey, when she heard the shot, threw up the front window and called for the Police at the top of her voice. This alarmed the entire neighborhood, and for the next few minutes there was a general opening of windows and display of heads in night-gear. The excitement was only allayed after Mr. Oakey had explained the situation from the window to three policemen and two private watchmen who arrived on the scene when the burglars had effected their escape. Mr. Oakey and family had only just returned from a short absence in the country, and it is probable the burglars thought the house was still vacant when they attempted to enter. The thieves broke some of the shutters, and, in their hasty flight, left a large knife behind them.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP OHIO.

The steam-ship Ohio, of the North German Lloyd Company, arrived at this port yesterday from Bremen, with the German mails and a number of passengers on board. She left Bremen on the 25th ult., and all the way across had strong westerly gales and high chopping seas. The Ohio was built by Messrs. Caird & Co., in Greenock, in 1868, for the Bremen and Baltimore trade, and this was her first trip to New-York, in charge of Capt. N. V. Emster, formerly of the steam-ships New-York and Nemesis. The vessel is of the same build as the other vessels of this line—first-class sea-boats. The accommodation for saloon passengers is in every way excellent. The soloon is superbly fitted up with choice wards and magnificent mirrors. Lounges and pianos are supplied, and in fact all the luxuries of a first-class hotel are at the disposal of travelers. The steerage accommodation is superior to any of the other German lines, and the company have complied with the regulations of the authorities in this respect at Bremen, as well as this and the port of Baltimore. At the latter port the company is permitted to land 800 steerage passengers, but at this port only 616 are allowed to be landed from this vessel. There is saloon accommodation for 100 cabin passengers. Each berth is heated by steam; and, attached to the ladies' saloon and gentlemen's private saloon are hot and cold baths, and, in fact, every modern improvement in the way of making an ocean voyage comfortable has been introduced. The vessel is iron built and brig rigged, 290 feet in length, breadth of beam 39 feet, and depth of hold 23 feet. She is 2,413 tons burden, and classes at Lloyd's A 1. There are two engines of 360-horse power, two boilers heated by six furnaces. The following is a list of her officers: N. V. Emster, Captain; T. H. Tungss, First Officer; O. Freyer, Second Officer; S. N. Kofen, Surgeon; T. Runge, Third Officer; T. Taussen, Fourth Officer; R. Schmidt, First Engineer; T. Hagemann, Purser, and C. Winders, Steward.

THE PASTORSHIP OF THE CANAL STREET CHURCH.

A meeting of the congregation of Canal Street Presbyterian Church was held on Wednesday evening last, when Rev. David Mitchell read the call he had received from Calvin Church, St. John, N. Y. At the close of a carefully-prepared address Mr. Mitchell announced his intention of remaining with his people. The path of duty was made plain before him by a series of resolutions adopted unanimously by the congregation, requesting him, on the ground of the warm attachment existing between Pastor and people, to continue his faithful and valuable labors among them. The announcement that the call to St. John would be respectfully declined was received with much applause. Thereafter the congregation adopted the plan of systematic benevolence recommended by the General Assembly, and showed their interest in the Pastor by increasing his salary. Although the Canal Street Church is not a large one, it is full of life and vigor, and the evident intention of the Pastor and people to remain where they are shows that the Presbyterian cause down town is not so hopeless as some imagine. The church is self-supporting.

ANOTHER ADDITION TO THE OCEAN FLEET.

The Anchor Steam-ship Company have added another steamer to their already large fleet, which will be placed on the line early next month. The steamer has been named the Utopia, and was launched a few weeks ago from the ship-building yard of Messrs. R. Duncan & Co., at Port Glasgow. The vessel is built almost in a similar manner to the other steam-ships of this line, but she has all the modern improvements added to her, and, in fact, everything possible has been attended to to provide for the comfort of Atlantic travelers. She is considered to be one of the finest vessels of the line, 2,800 tons burden, 350 feet in length, 35 feet in breadth, and depth of hold, 29 feet 3 inches. Her engines are 400 horse-power, compound action, which were supplied by the Finnieston Works Company, Glasgow. With this addition to the fleet, it is the intention of the Anchor Line Steam-ship Company, after 1st of April, to dispatch three of their steamers weekly to and from Glasgow, as follows: On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The Thursday steamers will call at Queenstown, and the Saturday steamers will go on direct to Glasgow. The Tuesday steamers will call at Moville, Londonderry, as heretofore, taking passengers and mails, and then proceed to New-York.

THE CALLENDAR CASE.

The case of the United States against Charles Callendar was called yesterday, before Judge Benedict, in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court. The defendant, who was a United States National Bank Inspector, is charged with having made a favorable report of the affairs of the Ocean National Bank when it was in a ruined condition. For making this fraudulent report he is charged with having received a bribe of $75,000. From the degree of diligence with which the jurors were examined yesterday as to their prejudices and opinions concerning the case, it was apparent that both sides were determined to make the most vigorous efforts to influence the result. Between peremptory challenges and the personal disqualifications of jurors, only nine men competent to decide the issue were found in the entire panel summoned for the day. They are as follows: D. C. Warring, C. G. Godfrey, J. S. Foster, C. K. Randell, H. W. Hunter, E. L. Ferry, Samuel C. Busche, David M. Valentine, and Richard Armstrong. The court ordered a new panel to be drawn for Monday, and adjourned to that day.

HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

THE BROOKLYN MONOPOLISTS.

HISTORY OF THE RIVER STREET—WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY—TRESPASSES SINCE 1857—SHOALING OF BUTTERMILK CHANNEL—ANOTHER EXTERIOR LINE.

A bill recently introduced to the House of Assembly, by a Brooklyn politician, for the construction of a street along the river-front, from Newtown Creek to Hamilton avenue, in the Southern District, has excited considerable discussion in Brooklyn, and the encroachments on the river, and seizure of public property by the pier monopolists, under questionable legislative sanction, have been freely commented upon. This scheme, which is sought to be legalized by the bill, is but an old one revived. The subject came under the official notice of the Commissioners on Harbor Encroachments in 1856. A memorial presented by the "Citizens of Brooklyn" was presented to the Commissioners advocating the formation of a street along the water-front, and many arguments were adduced in favor of the project. The memorialists say:

"The capacity of the harbor consists in its piers on both sides of the river. If, from the fault of any parties, piers cannot be constructed without detriment to navigation, then the question arises, Should not the line of bulkheads be so fixed as to give the piers to be built the proper length on both sides, and thus preserve to commerce what is properly due her? Better to excavate on one or both sides than sacrifice the harbor to the cupidity of gaining a few feet, worth vastly more under water. Referring to the contemplated street, the memorialists observe: 'This important measure is opposed by parties owning land immediately on the river front, simply because they find, or think they find, their advantage in using it for the storage of heavy articles, and exclude the public by fencing up their several parcels, that they may enjoy the privilege of the water for their own particular benefit,' and submit that 'the public have rights in connection with the East River and the navigable waters adjacent to the Kings County. * * * The evil which has already been inflicted on the harbor by individual cupidity is the best reason we could urge for the adoption of some comprehensive and general plan to prevent their repetition in future.'"

The memorialists were at a loss to show how the interests of the pier-owners could be affected, or their business impaired, by laying out the proposed street. In response to the invitation issued by the Commissioners for information from parties interested, they failed to obtain any response, save from the pier owners, who, of course, bitterly opposed the opening of the street. The memorial is signed by Francis B. Stryker, Edward Copeland, A. B. Moril, William Wall, Henry C. Murphy, O. O. Jones, E. D. Foster, Samuel L. Powell, Henry A. Moore, Abraham J. Berry, Nicholas Wyckoff, and a number of the most prominent citizens of the day.

Immediately after the presentation of this memorial, the Commissioners received a "remonstrance of citizens of Brooklyn" against the opening of the river street, and such reasons are given in support of the memorial as best suited their object. They stated that the warehouse system had become necessary by the rapid increase of the commerce of the port, a system becoming daily more indispensable, and whatever would impair its usefulness would affect injuriously the whole business of the port. The opening of the street would involve the destruction of the warehouses erected along the Brooklyn foreshore, that is, on the property of the "citizens of Brooklyn" presenting the "remonstrance," and deprive them of a valuable portion of their property. This "remonstrance" is signed by Marston & Power, the Union Ferry Company, of Brooklyn, Woodruff & Robinson, Hobart Ford, Harbeck & Co., C. and R. Poillon, representatives of G. W. Thompson; Wm. W. E. DeForest, and other owners of piers and stores along the shore. Of course, they prevented the opening of the street, as "detrimental to the interests of the harbor and the public," and the matter remained in abeyance until the present bill revived a further consideration of the measure. The present case on behalf of the citizens in favor of opening of the street is argued thus:

First—Closing up the water-front, as it now is, by gates and fences, increases the living expenses of every citizen of Brooklyn. Not one ton of coal can be landed in the city without paying a tribute to these monopolists for the privilege of crossing their docks. This comes out of the citizens in the increased price of their coal, and so with other articles, from the hides of which our boots are made to the sugar that sweetens our coffee. Not a manufacturing or a mechanical interest in our city that does not have to pay tribute to these monopolists if they wish to land any goods necessary for their business. Our iron-foundries, manufactories of all kinds, have to pay tribute for crossing their docks, even if their goods are immediately carted away. This additional expense comes out of the consumer.

Second—It is becoming harder and harder every year for the manufacturing interests of Brooklyn to get access to their goods arriving by water, even if they are willing to pay tribute, because these monopolists find it more profitable to lumber up their wharves with goods, instead of housing them, so that the wharves are so full that there is no room for outsiders to get their goods across these piers. Vessels destined for Brooklyn have, time and time again, unloaded in New-York and carted their goods to Brooklyn, it being cheaper for Brooklyn manufacturers to do this than to pay demurrage on a vessel while she is waiting for goods stored on the wharf to make room for her so she can unload. In New-York, the City having the water-front, the wharves are cleared every day, giving rapid facilities for discharging their cargoes.

Third—Even the City of Brooklyn herself is denied access to its own water-front, and a pestilence has almost been endangered from overflowing privies, dead horses, &c., because the city had no access to its water-front, and no monopolist would grant them one. There is not a place from the navy-yard to Fulton Ferry where there is free access to the water except at the foot of Gold street and the foot of Fulton street, and at these places only a single vessel can unload at a time. On a 200-ton cargo from $10 to $20 per day demurrage has to be paid while the vessel is waiting for a chance to unload, and this comes out of the pocket of the consumer. The lamentable results to Brooklyn from this denying citizens access to our water-front can be seen in the case of the Cunard steamers. Some twenty years or more ago they tried to get a berth near the South Ferry, so that their goods could be carted away whenever their customers wished to do so. The monopolists who controlled the water-front only saw a profit to themselves in storing the goods. The Cunarders were driven away, and Jersey City has reaped the benefit of this enormous business, increasing in wealth at our expense for the past twenty years. The city has been the loser of all this business because the Cunarders would not suffer these monopolists to have their rake at the expense of the Cunarders' customers. Again, see the short-sighted policy which drove the State Line of steamers from Brooklyn, because more money could be made by using the docks for storehouses instead of facilitating traffic.

In the previous article published in THE TIMES on "Harbor Encroachments," the various "permanent" bulk-head lines were recited. It may be necessary to repeat the list of the different acts of the Legislature, sanctioning further encroachments on the already-contracted channel of the East River. An act of May 25, 1836, empowers Commissioners to run a permanent bulk-head line from the south side of Atlantic street to a point opposite the dock easterly of Jackson Street Ferry. Act of May, 1841, amends the above so as to allow lot-owners from Butler street to Red Hook point to build out to a line 100 feet beyond the line above specified. The act of 1836 was further amended by the law of April 18, 1843, chapter 239, allowing Samuel Bowne and heirs to construct wharves, &c. By law of May, 1847, W. H. Imlay and others were authorized to erect piers and bulk-heads in front of their lands 200 feet outside of the established water-line. The act of March 31, 1848, chapter 156, empowered the owners of water-lots between Atlantic street and Jackson's Ferry to erect bulk-heads in front of their lands without consulting the Commissioners of the Land Office. An act of April 4, 1849, authorized Boerum and Remsen to fill in 100 feet below low-water mark of the channel of the Wallabout. Other acts were passed up to 1856, when the commission was appointed to fix the exterior line of piers and bulk-heads in the harbor. The act of 1857, confirming the pier and bulk-head line recommended by the commission, was further amended in April, 1862, as to Gowanus Bay outline. Under law of April, 1867, a survey of encroachments on the two rivers was directed, and a map was prepared and filed, showing the trespass on the Brooklyn side of the East river. A glance at the map filed by Commissioners in 1857 will show the exterior pier-head line, beyond which no piers should be extended, a line far beyond the bulk-head line or line of solid filling, in some places extending over 600 feet into the river. Commencing at south-west point of the Wallabout, the land of the gas company, the most serious obstruction on the river, is filled in to the exterior pier line. So also is the property of Marston & Powers; in fact, all this property is made beyond low water line. So too the piers and bulk-heads at Fulton Ferry and all the solid constructions south along the river front. Martin's piers are some 100 feet beyond the Fulton Ferry pier; Harbeck's pier is far out beyond the exterior pier-head line, and the Wall Street Ferry is filled in considerably beyond the bulk-head line. South of Wall street is the premises of Prentis & Co., all filled in beyond low-water mark. Their extensive piers project about 600 feet into the stream, having what is supposed to be sluices at intervals to permit a free flow of the tide. The piles are, however, so close together as to form a serious obstruction to the current; indeed, they might as well be filled in for all the use they are for the purpose intended. Another pier is being constructed out from the stores, so that very soon an effectual stop will be put to the flow of the tide through the forest of huge piles and towers of solid filling in this part of the river. It is stated that the bulk-heads of this firm are to be extended out 100 feet from their present position.

The middle pier, at present a commodious one measuring 50 feet in width by 600 feet in length, is to be widened 20 feet more, and carried out another 100 feet. This will be a gain of 220 feet frontage, while it will increase the area of wharf for the handling of goods from 30,000 square feet to 49,000, a gain of 19,000 square feet. The south pier, of which there is at present only a useless bulk-head standing out in the water, will be constructed, and a new bulk-head built further out into the river, parallel with the end of the middle pier. This pier will be fifty feet wide, and will add to the frontage accommodation 1,450 feet, while it will add to the accommodations of the wharf not less than 35,000 square feet. The bulk-head, which at present stands out in the water is about 50 feet square, has been in existence for about seven years, during which time it has remained useless.

The piers at Woodruff & Robinson's will also be carried out, and the accommodations generally increased, so as to prepare the firm for whatever new demands may be made upon them for space.

And so it is from day to day, and from year to year; the owners of the fore-shore are gradually pushing out their encroachments. From the gas works at Wallabout to Red Hook Point massive solid structures are being built on the public highway, and the healthy curve which was suggested for the outline of the pier-heads from the Fulton Ferry to the Atlantic Basin, has been thoroughly disregarded, and a series of unsightly projections thrust into the river to the danger of the harbor, necessitating special legislation to confirm the piracy and the frequent commissions to fix still another permanent exterior line into the already-contracted water-way. Last year a survey was made of the shoaling in the harbor with a view to ascertain the changes which had occurred in the channels since 1855. The chart which was published by Prof. Henry Michell, giving the result of his labors, shows conclusively the effect of the Brooklyn piers on the Buttermilk Channel, middle ground, and the changes in the bed of the stream. Commencing at Atlantic Ferry is a large shoal extending along the curve of the shore to Hamilton Ferry. Since 1855 the figures show that this bank has shoaled from north to south 3 feet, 7 feet, 12 feet; in shore, 3 feet, 5 feet, and 6 feet. At the south end of the bank is a return to the west in the neighborhood of Governor's Island; this shows a shoaling from east to west in the main channel of 4, 3, 6, 4, 3, and at the extreme western front 2 feet. From the south side of Hamilton Ferry, running along the face of Tobin's stores, past the entrance of the Atlantic Dock, until it almost meets the spit south of Governor's Island, is a continuation of this bank. South, along this prolongation, the shoaling is as follows: 4, 2, 4, 3, 7, 8, and 6 in front of the entrance to Atlantic Dock; 2, 3, 6, 7, 5½, and 10 near the middle of the channel; 6, 8, 4 in continuation, and at the south end of the bank, 1, 3, 6 and 10 feet. One would think that here might stop the outward march of Brooklyn into the "debatable land," but we have still another "permanent exterior line." For the portion of the East River extending from Fulton Ferry to the Atlantic Docks a pier-line is recommended as follows: From a point in the prolongation toward the channel of the south-west face of the bridge abutment, twenty feet distant from the north-west corner of the said abutment, in a gentle curve to the extremity of Martin's upper pier; thence in a straight line to the extremity of Martin's middle pier; thence in a straight line to the extremity of Martin's lower pier; thence in a straight line to a point in the prolongation of the upper line of Ford's pier, near the foot of Grace court prolonged, and fifty feet beyond the outer end of said pier; thence in a straight line to a point in the prolongation of the upper line of Robinson's pier, between the foot of Warren and Congress streets, two hundred feet beyond the outer end of said pier; thence in a straight line to a point on the prolongation of the upper line of the lower pier of Hamilton Ferry slip, and fifty feet beyond the outer line of said pier.

The latter pier is far beyond the exterior line of 1857, and is only about 400 yards from Governor's Island, the shoal occupying more than three-fourths of the intervening channel.

The writer is indebted to James W. Gerard, Esq., Inspector of Schools, for much of the information contained in the foregoing notice. Mr. Gerard has written a valuable "Treatise of the title of the corporation and others to the streets, wharves, piers, parks, ferries, and to land under water," in which will be found an exhaustive review of the various acts authorizing the encroachments on the Brooklyn shore, and the decisions on the legal questions involved.

THE RIVERSIDE PARK BILL.

WHAT THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC PARKS SAY ABOUT IT.

For some weeks past, as the readers of THE TIMES are probably aware, a bill has been hanging fire in the State Senate, at Albany, in relation to the grading, paving, guttering, and sewerage of avenues in Riverside and Morningside, and which, if successful, involves the expenditure of some $2,500,000 by a department which has little or no connection with the work in hand, and which was specially established for objects of a different character. Riverside Park, through which runs the greater portion of Riverside avenue, was originally projected in 1863-9. Very little actual work has been accomplished, with the exception of a small portion at the lower end. The whole park lies between Seventy-second and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and comprises altogether eighty-nine acres. But with all this apparent magnitude, the park itself is only 300 feet wide, being in fact a narrow strip of land running along the North River for three miles above Seventy-second street, and much the most important part of which is the avenue now being represented by the friends of the bill at Albany as the rightful property, and coming under the patronage, of the Department of Public Works. The same applies, in a less degree, to Morningside Park, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, and Eighth and Ninth avenues, with an area of thirty-one acres, and which the bill under consideration proposes to treat in a similar manner.

The original idea in the projection of these parks, and especially Riverside, the larger and longer of the two, was to afford a winding avenue or boulevard, and not the grass land, water scenery, shrubbery, &c., which characterize Central and other parks. It is a mistake to suppose, as many of our legislators are being led to by the friends of this measure, that the avenues are merely streets running near the parks, in which the Commissioners of the latter have little interest, and over which they should have no control. The avenues are, in fact, an integral portion of the parks. Of the three miles of Riverside avenue, two come wholly within the original boundaries of the park, and its numerous curves, bends, and general construction, all planned and arranged in keeping with the general effect, should, the Commissioners think, be constructed by and under the supervision of their original authors.

Another point brought forward by the friends of the bill, and which they have urged with considerable effect, is, that by putting the proposed work under the charge of the Commissioner of Public Works, vast numbers of the unemployed will be furnished work, and that within a few days of its passage. Some of the Senators have gone so far as to say that 5,000, 10,000, and even 20,000 men can be put on this work by the Commissioner of Public Works immediately on its becoming a law. This sort of talk the Park Commissioners regard as sheer nonsense. The largest number of laborers required is not over 2,000 in addition to the regular force of the department, and these can only be employed gradually, and with due regard to the progress of the work already begun. In conclusion, the Commissioners are emphatic in their opinion that not only the grading, &c., of these avenues should be done by the Department of Parks, to whom it of right belongs by the charter, but that the interests of the City, the west-side property-owners, and of all who would see these magnificent avenues constructed in faithful accordance with the original plans, and at least expense to the tax-payers, alike demand their relegation to the hands by which they were designed and commenced, and for whose successful completion that department was originally constituted.

MASSACHUSETTS EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

A report made to the Massachusetts House of Representatives shows that the amount of property in that State held for religious, charitable, and educational purposes, and exempted from taxation, is $48,000,000 in all. The report gives some of the leading figures as follows: Amherst, $1,020,000; Andover, $869,263; Boston, $14,571,300; Cambridge, $6,430,000; Charlestown, $770,000; Chelsea, $450,300; Fall River, $534,300; Fitchburg, $316,900; Gloucester, $148,050; Greenfield, $163,000; Haverhill, $247,200; Lawrence, $713,500; Lowell, $589,150; Lynn, $656,000; Malden, $230,000; Medford, $435,600; Milford, $173,900; Needham, $379,500; New-Bedford, $386,050; Newburyport, $389,300; Newton, $1,154,600; Northampton, $325,000; Pittsfield, $901,500; Quincy, $208,400; Salem, $817,200; Somerville, $1,106,500; South Hadley, $202,300; Springfield, $1,133,000; Taunton, $367,400; Williamstown, $537,350; Worcester, $1,574,700. The exemption in Cambridge on educational account alone is $5,365,000.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 13.

SENATE.

No business was transacted in the Senate to-day, in consequence of the funeral of the late Senator Sumner.

At the close of the religious services, the Chair announced as a member to fill the vacancy on the Joint Select Committee to investigate into the management of the affairs of the District of Columbia, Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, to be Chairman of the committee in place of Mr. Boutwell, excused on account of ill-health.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Buckingham, at 1:10 o'clock adjourned till Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After prayer and the reading of the journal, the House took an informal recess for fifteen minutes, and subsequently marched in procession to the Senate Chamber to be present at the funeral services of Senator Sumner. The order of the procession was as follows:

The Sergeant at Arms and Door-keeper, the Speaker, the Clerk, the Chairman of the committee to accompany the body to Boston, (Mr. Hurlbut of Illinois,) and the Chaplain, the other members of the committee, headed by Mr. Rainey of South Carolina, and the members and officers of the House.

When the House returned from the Senate Chamber, it adjourned until to-morrow.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

PURCHASE OF SKELETONS OF THE DINORNIS—SOME ACCOUNT OF THAT STRANGE BIRD.

There was a meeting of the Trustees of the Museum of Natural History on Tuesday night, at which the munificent donation by Miss Wolfe of the famous Jay collection of shells, with the library attached on conchology, numbering many thousand volumes, was formally accepted. The young lady, who has been so generous in so excellent a direction, is the daughter of Mr. John David Wolfe, the first President of the association, who felt the warmest interest in its progress and assisted its infant development, both by his money and his sagacious enterprise, but who died during his term of office. No inconsiderable share of the success of this valuable institution is due to this gentleman, whose successors have faithfully developed the plans which were sketched by him. The gift is offered as a Memorial of him, and is so accepted by the Trustees. The advance of the museum in popular favor has been a striking feature, and it never was so marked as at the present moment, for from the first of the year no less than 350 yearly subscribers have been added to the list. Naturalists throughout the country have been interested in its welfare, and contributions of rare birds, of shells, of skeletons, animals, &c., are continually arriving. At a recent meeting of the Trustees those gentlemen subscribed from their own pockets the sum of $9,000 to purchase certain specific additions to the museum which were for sale, and which they rightly considered to be of sterling interest to the public. One of these was a brilliant collection of trochilidæ, halcyonidæ, and other gaudily-feathered birds. Another and still more attractive is a case of skeletons of the wonderful *dinornis* of New-Zealand. Seven varieties of this bird have been established by Prof. Owen, the largest one, *dinornis elephantopus*, being sixteen feet high, and the smallest, *dinornis otidiformis*, about the size of the great bustard. The cost of this case is to be $5,000, and really, in view of the immense attraction it will prove, not only to ornithologists, but also to the general public, this sum cannot be considered large.

The dinornis is a kind of puzzle to naturalists because they do not know whether it is to be considered extinct or not. The skeletons, it is true, alone have been found, but these in every case have been discovered in the banks and beds of rivers, very slightly buried in the mud. This would point to a recent origin paleontologically speaking. But from the fact that the natives have invariably recognized such bones, and have called the bird *moa*, it is plain that the bird must have existed within a few generations. For, among a people who have no written records, the extinction of a bird would very speedily lead to the extinction of the name by which it was known. Moreover, naturalists do not deny the possibility of the dinornis still existing in the interior of the island, like the extraordinary apteryx, or like the great auk, which has been considered extinct for some time past, but specimens of which get shot in Greenland or the Ferroe Islands every few years. And it is on record that farmers in New-Zealand, riding in the bush through solitary wastes, have come across gigantic birds resembling an ostrich in the rudimentary condition of the wings and tail. But in every case they have been so scared by the apparition of the monsters that they have turned their horses' heads, clapped the spurs into their sides, and galloped away. It is very much to be desired that those journals whose enterprise sends correspondents to the Troad and Unyanyembe, would fit out an expedition to New-Zealand, to discover whether there be any moas alive or no, so that the question may be definitely settled.

The dinornis has a reptilian cranium and a powerful, adze-shaped beak, with legs very strong in spite of their huge length. The food of the monster is supposed to be the nutritious roots of the gigantic ferns, which are such a characteristic of the island of New-Zealand. These it obtains by scratching with its legs after the manner of the barn-door fowl. Its cerebral development, according to Owen, must be very low, and the poor monster must be as helpless and as stupid as the dodo of the Mauritius which became extinct under the attacks of the original Dutch colonists. The dinornis can have neither the ability nor the instinct to defend itself, or to run away when attacked, and just enough of the latter to teach it to retire from the haunts of men. It is to be hoped that some leading naturalist will lecture on the subject when the skeletons arrive.

HIGHLAND AVENUE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be so kind as to allow me to ask who volunteered the information you give in your issue of March 5 with regard to Highland avenue, in Rockland County? First, there is no bill before the Legislature compelling the building of Highland avenue. That avenue or road is already nearly completed, and has been built or made under the supervision of Commissioners appointed in the original bill (at the suggestion of some of these very protestants and tax-payers) by the Legislature. These gentlemen who protest want the avenue. Some of them have been its earnest advocates from the beginning, but now that it is nearly completed, and their property is sure to receive the benefit, they prefer that the towns at large pay for it, (a pretty good plan, I confess, if they can make it work,) directly contrary to the original bill, which these men themselves favored, which expressly provides that the property-holders adjoining the road shall pay for it. The statement that this avenue was "originally designed to benefit Tammany at the cost of somebody else" is without foundation in fact. The people along the line of this road have been endeavoring to get it built for the last twelve years. The simple question is shall those who are benefited by the road pay for it according to the provisions of the bill, or not? That is all there is of this thing.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 6, 1874.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Wm. Murray pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years.... Thomas Holmes and Michael Murphy, two youthful pickpockets, pleaded guilty and were sentenced—the former to two years and six months in the Penitentiary and the latter to one year in the same institution.... Frank P. Richmond pleaded guilty to forgery in the third degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.... Frederick Nichols pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.... Wm. Young pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years and six months.

BUSINESS IN THE SURROGATE'S COURT.

The contest of the will of the late Eliza Seastedt was commenced, yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings. The testatrix left her property, which was not very considerable, to George W. Thompson in trust for her husband, with remainder over to the Trustee. The will is contested by the heirs at law, John and Henry Stevens. They maintain that the document is not the last will and testament of the decedent, and was neither signed, acknowledged nor dictated by her; that it is improperly drawn and not legally executed. The attesting witnesses were examined yesterday.... The Valentine will case was continued, yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings. The sons of the decedent were examined to prove that she was of a testamentary capacity when she made the will.

GOSSIP FROM ENGLAND.

THE BALLOT SYSTEM—THE METROPOLITAN THEATRES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1874.

The ballot system, just employed for the first time in England at a general election, has, I think, given much satisfaction; not, perhaps, to politicians as a class, certainly not to defeated candidates, but to large numbers of persons who are glad to find elections taking place quietly and without the least interruption to business. Secret voting, however, is so little in accordance with our political habits that the practice seems to have been everywhere adopted of getting electors to declare beforehand in writing what candidates they meant to support. Thus intimidation may be resorted to under the new system as under the old; except, indeed, in the case of unprincipled voters who, after promising their ballot-papers to one candidate, may still feel themselves at liberty to give them to another. One would have thought, however, that bribery, at least, was impracticable under the much-vaunted ballot system. Not at all so; for already we hear of a petition which, I imagine, rests on some basis, being preferred against the return of Baron Albert Grant, the newly-elected member for Kidderminster.

"BARON GRANT."

Baron Grant is a German financier, who, after adopting an English surname, purchased a foreign title. You have heard of his buying up the freehold of Leicester square and presenting that desert to the inhabitants of London—for whose benefit he intends to convert it into an enchanted garden. No sooner had that lordly gift been made than Parliament was dissolved. That was an event which neither Baron Grant nor any one else—except, perhaps, a few members of the Cabinet—could have foreseen; but it was one by which Baron Grant determined forthwith to profit. Accordingly he went to Kidderminster, "celebrated," as our geography books say, "for its carpets," and, unless the reports on the subject are very much in error, laid out something like £40,000 in the staple produce of the town. No one, not even Baron Grant, wants forty thousand pounds' worth of carpets; and the illustrious financier is said to have parted with his stock immediately afterward, in London, at a loss of ten per cent. Thus, admitting these figures to be correct, his election will have cost him £4,000—which, to a gentleman who thinks nothing of buying, beautifying, and giving away a London square, is a mere trifle. It seems impossible that Kidderminster should have elected Baron Grant unless well paid for doing so. Baron Grant can calculate, I should think, the effect of a political event on the funds as well as any one; but except in this connection no one, until Parliament was dissolved, a month ago, had ever heard or thought of him in the character of a politician. It will be interesting, when the petition against Baron Grant's return is examined before a committee of the House of Commons, to hear how the bribery was really managed—or how it is supposed to have been managed. If Baron Grant, who has dealings of every kind, is in the habit of buying and selling carpets, as other speculators buy corn and cotton, it will be difficult, I should think, to unseat him by reason of his Kidderminster purchase. As a projector he has always plenty of things "on the carpet;" but between that and having £40,000 in carpets, there is some difference.

THE NEW PLAY.

Mr. Wills' "Mary Queen o' Scots" has turned out what might have been expected from the author's too picturesque and quite anti-historic view of his subject. A beautiful but by no means animated *Mary Stuart* coquetting with a comic *John Knox*, who talks with what his impersonator, Mr. Rousby, believes to be a Scotch accent, and compares himself to St. Antony—that is certainly not a promising theme. As regards this author's two previous works, "Charles I." and "Eugene Aram," it is now more than ever clear that their success was made by Mr. Irving, who in each represented the principal part. "Mary Queen o' Scots" might also, in spite of *John Knox*, have done well had the character of the heroine been sustained, not by a Rousby, but by a Rachel. A pretty face, however, much as it may dispose an audience toward the recognition of talent, is not yet accepted as a full substitute for talent even in ballet and burlesque, far less in a work which, like that of Mr. Wills, claims to be considered a fair specimen of the poetical drama.

COMPOSER AND DRAMATIST.

At the Haymarket Mr. Gilbert's clever, but unsympathetic, and, as some think, "cynical" comedy is to be withdrawn the week after next, when "Charity" will be replaced by a new piece, in three acts, entitled "Queen Mab." "Queen Mab" is the work of an untried author, Mr. Godfrey, son of the band-master of the Grenadier Guards, who may possibly be known in America as the author of the piece of good dance music, the "Guards' Waltz"—probably the best waltz ever composed by an Englishman—and of a considerable amount of saltatory trash. On the strength of the "Guards' Waltz," however, "Dan Godfrey" may go on writing and publishing dance music forever; just as his son, should "Queen Mab" prove successful, will enjoy the privilege (by which, it is to be hoped, he will not profit) of getting almost any number of indifferent works brought out on the stage. The new comedy has, I am told, one great point in its favor—it contains an excellent part for Miss Madge Robertson, (otherwise Mrs. Kendal,) who, as *Queen Mab*, represents the leading actress in a company of strolling players.

A REAPPEARANCE.

At the Queen's Theatre, where Mrs. John Wood is still playing in Mr. Charles Reade's "Wandering Heir," we have been startled during the last few days by repeated announcements to the effect that "a popular and brilliant actress" would shortly return to the stage. Who could it be? Scarcely Miss Helen Faucit, (now Mrs. Theodore Martin,) who, though at one time a very "brilliant actress" indeed, would scarcely be a "popular favorite" now. Possibly Miss Herbert, to whom both descriptions are applicable, and whose return to the stage is still confidently looked forward to? Or it might be Miss Kate Terry, who at the very height of her success retired into domestic life, and who, like other "popular favorites and brilliant actresses" before her, might have found the cares of a household monotonous and tedious? It turns out now that the reappearance from which so much seems to be hoped, is that of Miss Ellen Terry, Miss Kate Terry's sister, and wife of Mr. Watts, the celebrated painter. Miss Ellen Terry will take the principal part in Mr. Charles Reade's before-mentioned piece when Mrs. John Wood, who now assumes it, goes to the new Criterion Theatre to represent "an American lady," in Mr. Byron's new comedy of that name.

THE RUSSIAN SEASON.

The wind is still from the north, and an attempt may be foreseen to introduce Russian notions and devices of all kinds into London so soon as the Duchess of Edinburgh shall arrive. Nothing resembling the Shah mania of last Summer need be expected, and the public, left to itself, would probably remain perfectly calm in presence of the official reception at gravesend, the organized processions, reviews, and other State celebrations. But the managers, the music publishers, the entertainers of all kinds, will not have it so. Russia is to be "worked." A forced sale is to be got up for the Russian national anthem; Russian popular melodies are to be sung at concerts; pieces "illustrative of Russian life" (in which the costumes, if nothing else, will be Russian) are to be played at theatres; more than one manager is thinking whether it would pay to bring out Glinka's opera of "Life for the Czar," in an English version; and that the unfortunate "Exiles of Siberia," banished from Drury Lane by the premature advent of Mr. Mapleson with his Italian Opera Company, have taken refuge at the Adelphi, where they will be able to receive their friends and sympathizers early next week. Is it not a delicate attention to the Russian Grand Duchess to perform in her honor a drama representing the sufferings of Siberian exiles? But what was to be done? There are few Russian pieces in the dramatic repertory; nor in those possessed is there much that can be considered complimentary to the Russians. "Mazeppa and the Wild Horse," for instance, even if Miss Adah Menken were still alive to play the part of *Mazeppa*, would not be the sort of piece to set before a Russian Princess at a "gala representation." There is, to be sure, Meyerbeer's magnificent Russian opera, "L'Etoile du Nord." But Peter the Great is exhibited in the work hopelessly, insanely drunk; for which reason it is never performed in Russia with the original libretto, but with a new one made expressly for Russian use, in which Peter does not figure at all. In Glinka's "Life for the Czar," on the other hand, all the Russians behave very nicely, indeed; one of them (as the title suggests) going so far as to get himself killed for the sake of his sovereign. This, then, is the work that should be given at the State performance which Mr. Mapleson is supposed to be organizing in honor of the royal newly-married couple, and which could be given without much trouble, inasmuch as an Italian version of the libretto already exists.

OPERA AT DRURY LANE.

Mr. Mapleson's programme for the coming season is just out. You already know that he had engaged Nilsson and Campanini, and that Mme. Nilsson was to appear in Balfe's posthumous opera of "Kenilworth." These are the really important points in the document, as to which, however, I may have occasion to speak at length before the season commences. The first representation takes place on the 17th. You are more fortunate than we are in one respect. "Lohengrin," which, I believe, is about to be performed at New-York, with Nilsson and Campanini in the principal parts, is not even promised for London.

MME. PATTI'S SUCCESS.

While on the subject of operatic affairs, allow me to call attention to an error made by M. Maretzek in regard to Adelina Patti's wonderful success at the Royal Italian Opera in 1861, which he attributes, in part at least, to "a mere accident." No success so sudden and so complete was ever before obtained—certainly not within the memory of the present race of opera-goers in England, and probably never before in the history of the operatic stage. Mme. Patti's triumph, however, was aided, according to M. Maretzek, by the circumstance that that charming vocalist, Mme. Bosio, died at St. Petersburg while Mme. Patti was singing in London, thus leaving the manager, Mr. Gye, entirely dependent on Mme. Adelina Patti for the performance of those "high soprano" parts which Mme. Bosio had been in the habit of filling. "The very same week," said M. Maretzek to your reporter, "the news came from St. Petersburg that Bosio, who was singing there, had died suddenly. Her répertoire remained to be filled up, and there was no one at the moment to take her place but Adelina Patti." Certainly there was no one to take Bosio's place, (if she did no more than that,) not "at the moment," but at subsequent moments, except Adelina Patti. Adelina Patti, however, came out in the Summer of 1861, whereas Bosio died I forget whether in 1860 or in 1859—in any case, an entire season before Adelina Patti appeared. Mr. Gye, then, had had plenty of time to replace Bosio, had it been possible to do so, without having recourse to Adelina Patti's services at all. S. E.

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY'S NEW BUILDING.

The foundations of the elegant and commodious new building of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, at the corner of Church and Cortlandt streets, ground for which was broken last September, are now being laid. The front on Church street is 105 feet long, and that on Cortlandt 145 feet, making a total of 15,225 square feet, valued at not less than $350,000. The material used in the work of construction will be Baltimore brick, with heavy Nova Scotia trimmings. The color of these latter is a light green, valued by architects and builders for durability and tasteful appearance. Combined with the light red of the brick, it relieves the uniformity of the latter sufficiently, without suggesting the too airy style lately so popular. The Directors are averse to "gingerbread work," consequently the main idea in the design has been substance, combined with such a degree of elegance as may be at once striking, without verging on the meretricious. The foundations begin eighteen feet ten inches below the pavement, and are carried up six feet seven inches in concrete, spreading to eight and ten feet in width, the concrete used being Portland cement, broken stone, gravel, and sand, combined in a new and economical manner. Immediately on this come piers, six feet in diameter, in front, with brick walls, three feet thick, in the rear. The cellar will be twelve feet six inches in the clear, and occupied by the latest and most perfect system of heating and ventilating apparatus. The basement will be above ground, its floor being on a level with the sidewalk, with a height in the clear of 12 feet 6 inches. It will be devoted to small business offices for renting. The main room on the first floor fronts the whole length of the building on Church street and half that on Cortlandt, will be 19 feet in the clear, 100 feet long by 60 wide, and will be reserved by the company for its general offices. The other rooms to the left will be occupied by railroad and banking companies. The second story is 13 feet 6 inches in the clear, and will be divided into fourteen large offices, 28 by 31 and 18 by 20, all of which will be ventilated, heated, and lighted in the most approved manner. All the rooms in the building are lighted directly; there are no skylights. Each of the rooms, in addition to the regular heating coils which are placed under the window-seat, contains a fire-place. Those in this story will be leased to coal-dealers, similar to those in Trinity Building, and to lawyers, merchants, and others. The third, fourth, and fifth stories are 13 feet, 12 feet 6 inches, and 12 feet in the clear, respectively, and will be finished and occupied in a similar manner. The rooms of the janitor, together with the ventilating appliances, will be in the attic. The total height from the pavement to the cornice in the fifth story will be 75 feet, and to the summit, or "deck," of the Mansard roof 95 feet. The entire building will be absolutely fire proof. No supports of cast-iron are used, and the floors are constructed exclusively of brick-work, with bond-stones, girders, and floor beams of wrought-iron, filled in between with horizontal terra cotta and concrete. The ceiling throughout is perfectly level. Unlike other large buildings of its class this will contain several interior walls, running its entire height. This, in case of fire in one portion, would effectually prevent its spreading to the others, or the simultaneous falling in of the whole building, as was frequently the case in the great fires of Boston and Chicago. These walls are four in number, two parallel with Church street and two with Cortlandt. The walls generally are 3 feet thick in the cellars, tapering up to 1 foot 4 inches in the attic. The upper stories are heated by steam coils, the first story and basement indirectly, from the furnaces in the cellar. The main entrance on Cortlandt street will be flanked by two granite columns, with white marble cap and base, and will be 12 feet wide and 19 feet high. Another entrance will be located on Church street. The whole roof, Mansard as well as deck, will be covered with slate, laid over arches of corrugated iron. Two elevators will be in constant operation near the centre of the building, and a spacious, fire-proof staircase afford easy access to offices on the intermediate floors. Altogether, the construction and appointments are to be of the first order, unsurpassed by those of any similar edifice in this City. It will be covered by December of the present year, and opened for rental by the 1st of March, 1875. The following is a list of those immediately connected with the work of construction: Architect, Richard M. Hunt; Superintendent of building, Edward E. Raht; contracting masons, H. A. Felter & Son; Building Committee, President, Thomas Dickson, Robert Lenox Kennedy, John Jacob Astor, James R. Taylor, and Rodman G. Moulton, Secretary.

THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

THE GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONERS ON THEIR WAY TO THE ISTHMUS.

From our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sunday, March 1, 1874.

On the morning of the 26th of February the Government Commissioners appointed to examine the two routes proposed for an interoceanic canal across the isthmus, by Darien and Nicaragua, and report on their practicability, had arrived, as instructed, at Pensacola. There the entire party was pleasantly accommodated on board the United States steamer Gettysburg, commanded by Lieut. McRichie, United States Navy, and detailed by the Secretary of the Navy to the duty of taking the Commissioners to Greytown, the terminus of the Nicaraguan route and starting point in their investigations. The party consisted of the following gentlemen: Commander E. P. Lull, United States Navy, commander of the late Nicaragua surveying expedition; Major Walter McFarland and Capt. W. H. Heuer, United States Engineer Corps, (the latter has the immediate charge, under Gen. Newton, of the excavations at Hell Gate;) Gen. Jacob Ammen, a graduate of West Point, and a gentleman of much experience; Prof. J. Henry Mitchell, of the United States Coast Survey; Lieuts. J. W. Miller and J. T. Sullivan, United States Navy; Mr. A. G. Menocal, Chief Engineer of the late expeditions to Nicaragua, and Mr. D. S. Walton, a civil engineer of high standing, and nominated for this position by Mr. J. W. McAlpine, the eminent civil engineer.

The two routes proposed have been carefully surveyed during the last two years by the expeditions sent out by the Government of the United States for that purpose—that of Nicaragua, under command of Commander Lull, and that of Darien, under Commander T. O. Selfridge—and their reports are extremely satisfactory, and have been much appreciated by scientific men for the vast amount of information they contain of a country of which so little was known until their publication. Admiral Davis, in his report to the Secretary of the Navy in 1866, said that "there does not exist in the libraries of the world the means of determining even approximately the most practicable route for a ship canal across the Isthmus." This deficiency has been supplied by the reports on the survey of the two routes under consideration. Both routes, as represented by these officers in their reports, appear to be practicable, both in an engineering and mercantile point of view, and it is with the object of establishing which one of the two possesses the greatest advantages that the present commission was appointed. The duty imposed upon the commissioners is undoubtedly a very delicate one, but their personal and scientific attainments are so well known that nobody doubts that they will perform it satisfactorily.

The Gettysburg left Pensacola for Key West on the morning of the 27th, and on arrival there took coal, and will now proceed to Greytown, where Lieut. McRichie expects to arrive on or about the 6th of March. Meanwhile the party on board devote their time to the discussion of the most prominent points connected with both lines to be inspected, and to the examination of the maps, estimates, and reports. Although the practicability of both lines appear to be an admitted fact, there is a drawback in each of them, and the Commissioners decline to advance any opinion until a close survey of the ground shall make them more familiar with the facts. In the Nicaraguan route this drawback consists in the restoration of the harbor of Greytown, and in the Atrato-Darien line in the proposed tunnel, three miles in length, 60 feet wide at the water surface, and eighty-seven feet high above the same plane, and also the apparent difficulty of locating in the short and steep slope on the Pacific side, the twelve locks required to overcome the elevation of 120 feet at which the summit of the canal is located. Fears are also entertained that the supply of water at the summit would not be sufficient to meet all the requirements of the canal. The harbor of Greytown will be the first to be examined, and Prof. J. Henry Mitchell, of the United States Coast Survey, the eminent physical hydrographer, has been carefully studying the charts presented by Commander Lull, and taking all the notes required to obtain a complete knowledge of the question. After a careful personal examination of the harbor, its present condition, and the causes of its deterioration, he will give his final opinion on the subject. It is a well-known fact that up to the year 1850 this harbor was one of the best in the world, on account of its safe and easy entrance, its deep and spacious inside basin, and the protection it enjoyed against the prevailing winds. Since that date the beach encircling it by the north-east has, to a great extent, been washed away, and the material, composed of fine sand, deposited across the entrance. This work has been going on steadily, and to such an extent that now the harbor at certain times of the year is completely cut off from all communication with the sea, and converted into a lagoon. The river San Juan, which to that date discharged its waters into the harbor, has also experienced a great change during the same period, the current having gradually changed its channel into the Colorado outlet; so that, in the month of May of 1873, it was established by the expedition under Commander Lull that out of the flow of the stream at that time, only one-thirtieth came down to the harbor by the old channel, the remainder taking the Colorado branch. What effect this change in the conditions of the river may have had in effecting the alteration of the harbor, does not appear to be definitely settled, and will be a matter for the study of the commission.

The plan proposed by Commander Lull, in his report for the restoration of the harbor, seems to be the only one practicable under the circumstances, and it is thought will be recommended by Prof. Mitchell. The Commander proposes to build a breakwater from a point in the inclosing shores of the port out in a north-westerly direction 1,500 feet, to 40 feet depth of water; and to dredge the bar across the entrance and the inside basin to 26 feet depth of water. This plan, if carried out, will have the double effect of protecting the entrance from the surf and of checking the work of the sea along the beach. At the depth of 40 feet, to which the jetty is proposed to be extended, the waves have no effect on the bottom of the sea. It may happen, however, that in the course of time the sand accumulating alongside of this jetty will make its way around its end, in which event a short prolongation of the wall will prevent any mischief. The same operation may, perhaps, have to be repeated a number of years afterward, but the harbor may, in this way, be preserved for an indefinite time. He also proposes that the narrow strip of bare sand which divides the bay from the sea, and shifts with every strong breeze, be planted with mangroves and water-grasses. The material for the construction of this work, whether concrete blocks or natural stone, is close at hand. The best river sand and gravel exist along the bed of the San Juan; and at Monkey Point, forty miles to the north, any amount of rock which may be required for the work can be easily blasted and brought to Greytown, at a reasonable price. The jetty proposed, having an outer slope of six horizontal to one vertical, and an inner slope of three to one, respectively of horizontal and vertical distance, and a top width of twenty feet, ten feet above the mean level of the sea, has been estimated to cost $970,300; the dredging required at $1,224,030; and $75,000 more is set down for light-house and other minor works, giving a total expense of $2,269,330. This is the amount included in the general estimate for the construction of the canal prepared by Mr. Menocal, the Chief Engineer, and appended to Commander Lull's report. It is considered to be excessive, the prices estimated too liberal; and even if the work were carried out of the magnitude proposed, it will probably not cost more than two-thirds the amount estimated for.

MARCH WEATHER IN MINNESOTA.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune* for the 8th inst. says: "The squall of snow and sleet which began on Friday evening developed into the worst snow and wind storm that has visited this city during the present Winter. Indeed, the old settlers say, and they always tell the truth, that never before within their memory was such a heavy snow-storm seen in Minneapolis. For nearly twenty successive hours the snow fell, and as fast as it reached the ground the winds took it and piled it up on all sides. The snow fell to the depth of about a foot on a level, but the drifts were almost fathomless. They were piled up all along the sidewalks, and at inconvenient distances along the streets. Navigation on the streets yesterday was decidedly unpleasant, and until the teams had broken a pathway it was next to impossible to walk. About 2 o'clock the wind subsided, and it was quite pleasant during the afternoon. As everybody was snowed in, most of the day was spent in effecting communication with the outer world, and but little business, comparatively, was done. There were scarcely any shipments from the mills and wholesale establishments, and the retail trade was very light. The bank clerks sat on their high stools and looked out of the windows, and, in fact, it was a sort of holiday. The fall of so much snow, and of the 'packing' kind, accompanied by such a strong wind, naturally was a great hindrance to the railroads, blocking them with drifts and causing an almost complete stoppage of business."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Connecticut voters must be registered to-day.

The Democratic papers in Arkansas are still clamoring for a convention to revise the State Constitution.

The South Carolina Legislature has voted to adjourn *sine die* to-day, subject to a call for reassembling from a majority of its members.

Gov. Washburn, of Massachusetts, has repeated his last year's declaration that he will not again be a candidate for re-election.

An Iowa legislator has written to the Lieutenant Governor of his State: "Dear sir pleas tell me what seniters are the comity to visit the orfin assylum at glenwood."

One of the Georgia papers jubilantly asserts that Ben. H. Hill is the "grandest intellectual production of the times," and another admits the grandeur, but sorrowfully adds that he is the "deadest cock in the pit." Hill's candidacy for Congress does not seem to gratify all of them.

Congressman Hugh J. Jewitt, of the Ohio Twelfth District, having announced his intention to resign speedily, that he may devote his attention to his railroad interests, the Democrats are considering whom they shall elect in his place. Some of them threaten to send Philadelp Van Trump back again.

Sherman S. Rogers, of Buffalo, and E. Carlton Sprague, of the same city, both decline to be candidates for the nomination as successor of the late Judge Hall. The friends of Judge James, of St. Lawrence, are said to be pressing him for the position.

Gov. Jacob, of Kentucky, unites with Ex-Governor Bramlette, in condemning the nomination of Capt. Jones by the Democrats merely because he served on the rebel side during the war. The nomination meets with general opposition from the original Union men in the State, and the Louisville *Commercial* believes that, by proper effort, he can be defeated.

Some of the Wisconsin papers are using very vigorous language in speaking of their new "anti-monopoly" Governor. One of them declares him to be a servant of the railroad ring and an enemy of all true reform, and another predicts that the present State administration will hereafter be regarded as "the most monstrous political sell ever perpetrated on an intelligent people."

The Legislature of Georgia has adopted resolutions of sympathy "with the good people of South Carolina in the ordeal through which they have been called to pass," and has requested the Georgia Congressmen to co-operate with the delegates from the "Tax-payers' Convention" of South Carolina in securing such representation of their grievances, and remedy therefor, as may be deemed expedient.

The State tax in Maine is at the rate of five mills on the hundred dollars. Three mills are required to pay the interest on the State debt and provide for the sinking funds to meet the principal, together with the amount expended for pensions to soldiers and soldiers' orphans. This leaves only a tax of two mills for all other State purposes. Should the tax on insurance and railroads at the end of the year secure returns which are hoped for, the State tax can be reduced to one and one-half mills, aside from the three mills now required to meet the public debt, caused by the expenses incurred in aiding in putting down the rebellion.

Both Houses of the Texas Legislature have passed a bill providing for the issuance of State bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, bearing seven per cent. and running for thirty years. The Austin *Journal* says that as the law passed by the Twelfth Legislature and indorsed by the Thirteenth Legislature, authorizing the issuance of bonds of a similar character to the amount of $1,000,000, has never been repealed, and as these bonds are printed and within the control of Gov. Coke, it is to be presumed that the bill just passed is intended as an additional $1,000,000 to be put at the disposal of Coke and his satellites.

LIFE IN INDIA.

REPRESENTATIONS IN CHARACTER OF EASTERN SCENES—EXPLANATORY LECTURE BY MISS BRITTAN.

There was a very interesting entertainment, on Thursday evening, at Association Hall, the proceeds of which went to the aid of the Woman's Missionary Society. It consisted of a series of representations, in character, of "Life in India," accompanied by an explanatory lecture by Miss Brittan, who is well known as a zealous missionary in Calcutta. The scenes represented were principally conversant with the worship and superstitions of India, and although they had in themselves something of a grotesque and amusing element, a serious application was given to them by the lecturer, who spoke with evident earnestness of the religious degradation of the Indian castes. The first scene represented the worship of the goddess Kali, the especial goddess of Calcutta, just as Diana was the goddess of the Ephesians. In the worship of Kali, it appears that the men and women are never permitted to mix together, and the scene shown represented the time of the female homage. The devotees were all as fair as night—all of them Caucasians of our own, who were made up for the nonce in Eastern fashion—but the object of their worship was as swarth as an Ethiopian. The goddess Kali is in fact represented by an earthen figure, and being the goddess of vengeance and cruelty, she holds a severed head by the hair, and is duly encirctured with human hands and various horrors. It was well that Miss Brittan premised that the worship of these people is as sincere and zealous, from their point of view, as is the highest form of Christian worship, for otherwise nobody would have realized that fact. In truth, the lady devotees saw the absurdity of their simulated worship, and so in the midst of their obeisances and prostrations, they could not refrain from smiling, and then the smile went round through the audience until every one wore dimples except the goddess Kali and Miss Brittan. The representation was, however, very successful. The next scene was illustrative of the worship of the god Sheva, one, it appears, of three million deities which the people of India can choose from. Sheva, in the form in which he is worshiped, is nothing more than a mere black stone, and the scene represented a mother teaching her daughter to go through the proper forms of homage to this interesting deity. It must be an ill kind of teaching, however, for Sheva is a god with a very bad repute, and would just now be prayed very much for rather than to, if he were out in Ohio. His besetting sin, it seems, was drunkenness, and he was, according to the Indian mythology, much given to a consumption of ardent drinks at all times and under every circumstance. The "Averting of the Evil Eye" was a scene illustrative of Indian superstitions, and resulted in an enormous amount of prostration before a simple brass plate or platter. The worshipers were very sensible of the ridiculous figure they cut in this platter reverence, and tried hard, but unsuccessfully, to keep their countenances. All this ceremony was gone through in behalf of a little wooden or "dummy" child, from which the evil eye was to be averted. There were several scenes exhibited in relation to the marriage ceremonial, which among the Indian castes is very peculiar. The bride and bridegroom, it appears, never see each other until the ceremony is about to be performed, and they have no voice in the matter at all. This does not, however, appear to be of much importance, as the gentleman is only some eighteen years of age, and the lady has not attained more than the ripe age of six or seven. All the females must be married before ten years, and a widow is never permitted (although a widower is) to marry again. This involves some trouble which cannot be overlooked. For instance, if a man's wife should die when he is, say sixty-five or seventy years of age, if he should desire to marry again he must choose a bride of the somewhat unsuitable age of six or seven, for he cannot marry a widow, and all the unmarried ladies must be under ten years, there being, in fact, no such condition, or no word to express such a condition, as that of spinster or old maid. The "marriage scene" had certainly a ludicrous aspect. The bridegroom was as tall as a grenadier, or seemed to be, and was, costumed in something like a night-dress or a curtailed Roman toga, and was bedizened as to his head with a kind of hybrid between a Bishop's mitre and a shako of the old guard of Napoleon. The bride, on the other hand, was a tiny little thing, who would reach about to the bridegroom's knee, and the whole ceremony was in accord with these incongruous extremes. But the character representation of the marriage scene was but the ludicrous side of the picture. Miss Brittan spoke feelingly of the terrible evils and degradation involved in the marriages of the Indian castes, and enlisted the sympathies of a very large audience on the subject. Several other scenes, illustrating the superstition and the social life of India, were also exhibited.

THE MARINE SERVICE.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON OF HOSPITALS.

THE WRONGS OF THE SAILORS—HOSPITALS AND HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION—YELLOW FEVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

From advance sheets of a report by Dr. John M. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, we take the following interesting information respecting the Marine Hospital Service of the United States. The first paper in the report is one from Heber Smith, M. D., Surgeon United States Marine Hospital Service, New-York City, in which he alludes to the want of protection hitherto afforded to sailors in the merchant marine service, and to the act recently passed for the purpose of remedying the evils in question. This law, he says, if executed by Commissioners having the welfare of seamen at heart, is, with some few exceptions, admirable for its purpose. But if it is to be put into the hands of selfish and unscrupulous men to execute—men who are intent only upon swelling the fees which the law permits them to take from both the ship-owner and the sailor, and active principally in providing places for a retinue of relatives—then it becomes only an additional engine of oppression, and renders the sailor's condition worse than before.

It is not claimed that the law is perfect by any means; but it is a step in the right direction, and with a few very obvious amendments it would be out of the power of even self-seeking and incompetent Commissioners, who have already done so much to cast odium upon it, to prevent its greatly ameliorating the condition of the sailor. It would seem desirable to remove the temptation to multiply fees which the wording of the act now presents to the Commissioner. The law provides that the Shipping Commissioner shall receive his compensation from fees not to exceed $5,000 a year; but the practical construction of the act is such that the $5,000 can be swelled to an indefinite amount through Deputy Commissioners and office expenses. The direct result of this is, it is claimed, an unjust and oppressive interpretation of the act by which the Commissioner enforces the collection of fees from the wages of the sailor for discharging and shipping for every trip, no matter how short, and notwithstanding that he may reship on the same vessel immediately for another term, and this continuously for months, going through the formalities of discharging and shipping each trip, and each time mulcting him the amount of the fees. Dr. Smith regrets that the act does not prohibit the system of "advance wages," as to this system, more than anything else, is due the largest proportion of the seamen's troubles. It is through the payment of advance wages that boarding-house keepers are enabled to fleece sailors by compelling the payment of extortionate, and, in many cases, purely fictitious, board and rum bills, thus sending him again penniless to sea. He is usually cast ashore before the "dead horse," as the advance is called, is worked out, and he must then put himself in the power of the keeper again, who obtains his pay from the next advance, and so on. As a writer, who speaks by authority, has recently said, "the sailor should make his own bargain with the Captain of the ship, as the sail-maker, steward, and carpenter make their own contracts. Then he will become a man like one of them, and will go to sea cheerfully, to earn his own money, instead of working reluctantly for his 'dead horse' for the benefit of his landlord. He should receive his wages on board the ship at the end of every month, either in cash, in clothing, or in a draft upon the owners, as he may elect. Then, on his arrival in port, all the landlord can steal will be the cash on his person. After that is gone he will not harbor him a day if he has no prospect of an advance of which to rob him. The sailor will then ship again, and he will be kept upon the sea, which is the best place for him until he learns the value of money wherewith to live respectably when he is on shore."

But the curse of the advance-wages system does not end with the demoralization, the drunkenness and debauchery, and consequent evils to moral and physical health, wrought in the boarding-house. As it seizes upon him the moment the sailor sets foot on shore, so it follows him until he is again afloat, and the world is sick of the details of the methods of shipping crews and of the cruelties practiced upon them at sea. That the worst horrors of "shanghaing" are still realities, we have evidence in the case of the ship Sunrise, at San Francisco, which sailed from New-York with a crew of tailors, carpenters, and barbers, "shanghaied" in the Port of New-York since the new Shipping act went into effect. But the saddest and most recent testimony is to be found in that noble last appeal of Capt. Fry of the Virginius, who, speaking of his crew in his effort to save the lives of the poor fellows, says: "The greater portion of the crew were entrapped by their lodging-house keepers, who gained possession of them and watched the opportunity to put them on board on receiving advances on their wages."

Dr Smith next alluded to the creation of the Board of Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat in 1831, supported by the taxes derived from the seamen entering the Port of New-York; to the Board of Trustees of the Mariners' Family Industrial Society, created in 1851, and to the decision of the United States Court in 1853, declaring the tax upon passengers entering the Port of New-York unconstitutional, and this decision, it was supposed, included also the State tax upon seamen. From that time the payment of the State hospital-tax by the commercial community became a voluntary matter, and the receipts of the institution rapidly declined. But the Legislature was not yet through with the sailor's money, collected exclusively for his care when sick and disabled. The last blow came on the 7th of April, 1854, when an act was passed directing the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat to pay monthly to the Treasurer of the Mariners' Family Society, for the maintenance of their asylum, ten per cent. of the monthly collections of the Trustees from masters, mates, and seamen arriving at the Port of New-York. Does any one need to be told that the Seamen's Fund and Retreat is bankrupt, with a mortgage of $50,000 hanging over it, and that its doors are only kept open by the money it receives from chance patients?

And how much worse is it for a sailor boarding-house keeper to rob and maltreat the poor sailor, than for the great State of New-York to collect money from him for over a century, ostensibly to provide him relief when sick and disabled, and then, as fast as a little surplus accumulated, vote it away by legislative enactments for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, the support of dispensaries, and the founding of old ladies' homes?

HOSPITALS AND HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION.

The second paper is from Dr. John M. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon United States Marine Hospital Service, on "Hospital and Hospital Construction," in which he advocates the adoption of the pavilion hospital plan.

The causes which render a badly-constructed hospital unhealthful are due to those natural influences which are continually at work in the body, suffering from disease, to restore it to the normal condition of health. The lungs and skin are two great channels through which constantly escape from the system, even in health, the most deleterious or poisonous elements. In disease these emanations become more actively, and even specifically, poisonous; hence a number of patients congregated in a common ward generate a miasm which accumulates, if not rapidly removed by adequate ventilation, until every part of the room is pervaded, and after a longer or shorter period, depending upon the persistency and degree of cumulation, the floor, walls, furniture, and bedding of the ward become saturated with a miasm which is capable of poisoning a large percentage of those who are exposed to its influence. The phases of hospital disease produced by hospital miasm vary under different conditions of the victims exposed to it. Thus one is attacked with erysipelas; another with pyæmia, or with gangrene, or with puerperal fever, &c. While wounded or suppurating surfaces appear to furnish the conditions most favorable to the reception and activity of the poison, it cannot be doubted that most diseases are aggravated by its influence, although the patients may not show the characteristic evidences of it. The record of pyæmia and eysipelas in Bellevue Hospital, of New-York, strongly exemplifies the influence of an old building on hospital patients. The results of an examination "into the relative prevalence" of these diseases in that hospital "during the year, [1871,] as compared with former years," furnish the following tables, as given in the *Medical Record*, of Sept. 1, 1872: Table No. 1 shows the absolute frequency (as nearly as is attainable) of erysipelas and pyæmia from 1861 to 1871, inclusive, and their relative frequency in the several years, as compared with one another in the same year.

TABLE NO. 1.

Years.	Erysipelas.	Pyæmia.	Years.	Erysipelas.	Pyæmia.
1861	61	20	1867	30	14
1862	51	..	1868	52	33
1863	109	10	1869	97	14
1864	100	11	1870	76	37
1865	88	10	1871	100	39
1866	87	5			
Total				852	193

Table No. 2 shows the relative frequency of occurrence of erysipelas and pyæmia during the different months of the year, deduced from the records of the hospital for the time mentioned.

TABLE NO. 2.

Months.	Erysipelas.	Pyæmia.	Months.	Erysipelas.	Pyæmia.
January	87	12	August	32	11
February	75	13	September	23	14
March	110	19	October	40	17
April	123	23	November	63	9
May	122	32	December	67	19
June	68	30			
July	49	20	Total	859	219

The facts reported were taken from the hospital register, and not from notes of cases, and are therefore but approximative in the case of erysipelas, since the tabulated ones are those only in which the disease was either present on the patient's admission, or in which it had an unfavorable termination. Cases of erysipelas complicating wounds or other injuries, and terminating in recovery, would not be found recorded in the register. The number of cases of erysipelas, therefore, which have been treated in the hospital during the period mentioned must be considerably larger than that which appears in the report. In collecting the cases of pyæmia this source of error was avoided, inasmuch as this disease being uniformly fatal, almost every case must have been entered in the registry as a cause of death. There is reason to suspect, however, that owing to the imperfect manner in which pathological inquiries were made in former years, a certain number of cases of pyæmia were overlooked, having been neither recognized during life nor detected on post-mortem examination. Such cases would, therefore, be recorded under a false name in the hospital register, and would not appear in the table. Dr. T. K. Cruse, late house surgeon of Bellevue, in an article on "The Treatment of Compound Fractures of the Leg," which also appeared in the *Record*, states that "Bellevue Hospital has reached a period in its existence when, in the words of Billroth, the building is a mere slaughter-pen of the wounded. Spite of the most careful and judicious sanitary arrangements, recovery from an amputation of the thigh for injury is without the recollection of the oldest inhabitant; and when the surgeon finds pyæmia follow exsection of the elbow, and in fact the most trifling operation whereby the medullary canal of a bone is in anywise invaded, he is sorely tempted to refrain from interfering in such cases, not willing to subject himself to the imputation of hastening a termination which he knows must be death, whatsoever course he followed. Dr. Woodworth next describes the system of construction which should be adopted for marine pavilion hospitals, and cites the plan of the proposed hospital at San Francisco, authorized by an act of the Forty-second Congress. The estimated cost of this hospital is $58,789 56.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

The third paper in the report is by Dr. J. M. Toner, President of the American Medical Association, Washington, on "The Distribution and Natural History of Yellow Fever as it Has Occurred at Different Times in the United States." As this subject was fully discussed before the American Health Association at its recent session in this City, it is unnecessary to here enter into the details of the subject. Dr. Toner gives interesting tables showing the localities in the United States where yellow fever has appeared since 1668. He quotes authorities which show that this disease has never been known in any climate at an elevation of 2,500 feet. Mount Desmoulin, near Roseau, in the Island of Dominica, 1,500 feet above the sea, is always free from fever, even while it is epidemic at the water-line. The same exemption is observed in the northern and elevated parts of San Domingo, whatever may be the character of the soil.

Dr. Drake, in his work, fixes a limit to this fever in the United States at 400 feet. These figures would seem to be not far out of the way. This view of the limitation to the spread of yellow fever by elevation has been observed in Cuba and elsewhere.

Fort Smith, in Arkansas, 460 feet above the sea, is the highest point at which this fever has prevailed as an epidemic in the United States. Although Winchester, Va., at an altitude of 700 feet, is placed upon the map, the cases reported to have occurred there in 1802 are not well authenticated. Dr. Toner concludes his report as follows:

But lest we be misled, and attribute too much influence to elevation, we should not forget the remark of the late Dr. La Roche, who notices how securely a stranger may live in the near vicinity of the epidemic, provided he does not enter the infected district. This fact suggests that the stratum of air in which the infection peculiar to yellow fever exists is heavier than air free from the poison, and which therefore seeks the lowest and dampest localities. If this view should be verified by careful and repeated observations, it would suggest that houses and hospitals, in districts particularly liable to yellow fever, should be built upon columns or supports 10 or 12 feet high, with the space beneath paved and left open for the free circulation of air. The occupants might thus, to some extent, escape breathing the heavier and more noxious stratum of air. It is clear, as shown by this map, that the disease has, in the United States, never in an epedemic form reached an elevation of 500 feet. If elevation, then, can exempt the inhabitants of a place from such a terribly destructive disease, the profession should and will avail itself of this means of protecting life, namely, the removal of all susceptible persons out of the infected district to an elevation above 500 feet, if practicable. So far as we could collect facts bearing upon the point in question as to each locality we have done so.

THE HISTORY OF HATS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Standard* thus summarizes some French gossip on hats: "It was Burke, I believe, who said that the history of Parisian revolutions was the history of mobs. An ingenious archæologist supplies the *Débats* with an interesting paper, from which it may be inferred that the history of revolutions is also the history of hats. According to this learned person the 'chimney-pot,' which, though universally worn, is as generally abused as the most inconvenient of all head coverings, is an institution venerable for its antiquity. Chimney-pot hats were commonly worn in Thibet long before the days of Magna Charta. There were, however, distinctions. A native of Thibet in those days could tell who and what the wearer was from the color of his hat. It was white for civilians, black for officials, yellow for monks, and the Grand Lama alone had—and the *Débats* assures us still retains—the privilege of wearing a 'chapeau' of the finest red. The *Débats* regrets to find that the Hebrews have not in any way contributed to 'hatology;' but the writer surely goes a little too far in inferring from the fact that he has been unable to discover any Hebrew name for hat, that the Jews entirely discarded that useful article of dress. The Spartans wore felt hats, not that they particularly affected any covering for their heads, but as a distinguishing mark. The felt hat was the outward sign which distinguished the freeman from the helot. The natives of Egina wore hats of a peculiar character; they were so thick that they might serve for a shield, and so heavy that they formed a dangerous offensive weapon. When Draco went to Crete, he went to the theatre to read out his code of laws. The Cretans determined that he should be summarily extinguished, and forthwith they threw their hats at him. Draco did not recover. The hats had proved too much for him. I was not myself aware of this curious episode, but if it be founded on fact, it is I believe the only instance on record. The Romans—sensible people—only wore hats for use—not for ornament—broad-brimmed straw hats, to keep off the sun and rain. In France hats appear to have been worn toward the close of the 'Hundred Years' War.' The first King that is represented with this civilian head gear is Charles VII. When he went to Rome he wore on his solemn entry a chimney-pot hat with a piece of gold braiding round it, not unlike the hats now occasionally worn by footmen. Louis XI.—a sensible man—discarded hats, and resumed the convenient and picturesque cap of maintenance which had been the favorite head-dress of most of his forefathers. It was not, however, until the days of the League and the religious wars that the hat rose into political importance. The Huguenots wore tall felt hats, not unlike those now worn by tourists, ornamented with a single feather; the Catholics wore short felt hats, adorned by the double cross adopted by the House of Lorraine. This fashion gave rise to not a few squibs. One of these quatrains has been preserved:

> 'Que veult dire je vous prie
> Ce signe de la double croix?
> C'est qu'en la ligne on crucifie
> Notre Seigneur une aultre fois.'

Freedom of the press was no better understood then than it is now. The author of this quaint epigram was discovered and hanged. Under Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. the hat became once more a social symbol. The hat in general use was a three-cornered affair, like that worn by London coachmen on levée and drawing-room days. But doctors wore chimney-pots about two feet high; priests wore, on the contrary, shovel hats of the same pattern as that of *Don Basilio* in the 'Barbiere.' Under Louis XV. the hat was an article for ornament, not use; people used to wear it not on their heads, but under their arms. The revolution came, and made very short work of hats and the heads that wore them. When Napoleon fell, and 'Louis le Desire' returned to 'the throne of his fathers,' the hat again became a political emblem. The partisans of Napoleon wore huge machines with a broad turned-up brim, weighing over a pound; the Legitimists donned light tall silk hats tapering to a point, with a very narrow brim. Duels—fatal duels—too, were then very frequent, and it was sufficient to bring about a deadly *rencontre* for the wearer of a narrow brim to ask the wearer of the broad brim, 'Who is your hatter?' In 1825, when the consolidated debt was partly reduced to three per cents., a new style of low-crowned hat became very fashionable, under the designation of 'Reduced Consols.' The successful insurrection in Peru was commemorated by Parisian Liberals by *chapeaux à la Bolivar*. After the revolution of 1830, the Republican Party took to pointed wideawakes, and with its usual absurd love of meddling the Police made them very popular, by prohibiting them as 'seditious emblems.' At present the chimney-pot is generally popular, but it is not looked upon with favor by Belleville. The chimney-pot is generally set down as an emblem of reaction, conservatism, and anti-republicanism. The soft felt traveling hat is the emblem of republicanism and radicalism of every shade, from that of M. Grévy and Victor Hugo to the wildest communism. But the Government are wiser in one respect than that of Louis Philippe. They do not prosecute hats for sedition. M. De Lorgeril, one of the ultras of the Right, has immortalized himself by an attempt to tax chimney-pots, but it has egregiously failed, and therefore the inconvenient emblem of 'reaction' seems likely to hold its own."

AN HONORED OLD AGE.

The *Massachusetts Ploughman* says that Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Rumney, N.H., reached his eighty-first birthday on Saturday, March 7, and his fellow-townsmen, among whom he has spent the most of his years, and whose interests he has promoted in many ways, both public and private, took advantage of the occasion to manifest their regard for him by calling at his residence and tendering their congratulations and kind wishes. They were received with generous hospitality, and a very pleasant reunion was enjoyed. Mr. Quincy, notwithstanding his advanced age, still retains good health, while his mental powers are remarkably active and vigorous, and the prospects are favorable for a considerable prolongation of his [illegible]

MOUNT SINAI

MR. BEKE'S DISCOVERY OF THE "MOUNTAIN OF LIGHT."

Writing to the London *Times* from Suez, under date of Feb. 16, Mr. Charles Beke says:

On the 29th of January I wrote from Akaba, announcing the discovery of "Moses' Place of Prayer" at Madian, on the east coast of the Gulf of Akaba, which I identify with the "Encampment by the Red Sea" of Numbers xxxiii., 10. This letter was forwarded by the Erin on her return voyage from Akaba; but, in consequence of the severe weather she was exposed to, she had to put in at Tor, whence she may be expected to arrive here in a day or two.

I am now thankful to be able to report that the object of my expedition to discover the true Mount Sinai has happily been attained very much sooner than I could have anticipated, although not altogether in the manner I had expected.

As stated in my former letter, we reached Akaba in the steamer Erin on the 27th of January.

We left Akaba under the personal escort of Sheikh Mahommed ibn Ijât, the chief of the Alauwin tribe of Bedouins, to whom I was the bearer of a firman from his Highness the Khedive of Egypt, and proceeded north-eastward up the Wady-el-Ithem, (the "Etham" of the Exodus,) and encamped in the evening at the foot of Mount Bârghir, one of the principal masses of the chain of mountains bounding the valley of the Arabah on the east, which are marked on our maps as the Mountains of Shera, but of which the correct designation is the Mountains of Shafeh; those of Shera, as I have myself seen, being a chain extending from that of Shafeh in a direction from north-west to south-east.

My astonishment and gratification may be better imagined than described when I learned that this Mount Bârghir is the same as a mysterious *Jebel-è-Nur*, or "Mountain of Light," of which I had heard vaguely in Egypt as being that whereon the Almighty spoke with Moses, and which, from its position and other circumstances, is without doubt the Sinai of Scripture; although, from its manifest physical character, it appears that my favorite hypothesis that Mount Sinai was a volcano must be abandoned as untenable.

We encamped at the foot of "the Mountain of Light," and during the ensuing night we experienced a most tremendous storm, the thunder and lightning being truly terrific, some of the claps being directly over our heads. The rain fell in torrents during several hours, threatening to wash us away altogether. I do not remember to have ever witnessed a more violent tempest either in Abyssinia or elsewhere; and its effect on my mind was this—that if the words of Scripture that at the time of the delivery of the law on Sinai "the Mountain burned with fire into the midst of heaven, with darkness, clouds, and thick darkness," (Deut. iv., 11,) with other texts which I need not here refer to, are not, as would now appear, to be understood as descriptive of a volcanic eruption, still less can they be held to describe a mere thunderstorm, however violent, as is generally, but somewhat inconsiderately, imagined.

As the climbing part of my expedition necessarily devolves on my young companion, Mr. Milne, he, on the following morning, ascended the mountain on Sheikh Mahommed's horse, and accompanied by the Sheikh's son and an attendant, also mounted, and by three Bedouins on foot. On his return, shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he made me a most valuable and interesting report, of which I now gladly publish a few heads.

The way was at first up a narrow wady, which grows more and more narrow till it becomes a gorge. On the road they passed a stone on which some inscriptions appear to have been cut, but which are now all defaced with the exception of the words "Ya, Allah," ("Oh, God,") in Cufic, or old Arabic, characters. Within the gorge itself they stopped to inspect another large stone, about four feet long and two feet square, made of granite. It originally stood upright, about two or three feet away from the side of the gorge, on another stone, which served as a pedestal; but it has now fallen over, and rests between its pedestal and the side of the gorge. Near the stone the Bedouins come to pray; and, according to the statement of Sheikh Mahommed, who had heard it from his father, and he from his father, and so on, Sidi Ali Ibn 'Elim, a noted Mohammedan saint, whose tomb and mosque are between Jaffa and Haifa, came here also to perform his devotions. What led him to do so my informant could not say, unless he was commanded by Allah.

On reaching the gorge the riders had to leave their horses with two of the Arabs, and perform the rest of the ascent on foot. A short way up they came to a low wall across the gorge, which latter is filled with large boulders; and close above the wall, on the right hand, is a well about three feet in diameter and about the same to the surface of the water, which may be two feet deep. From this point the ascent was a "climb," the face of the rock being almost perpendicular.

On the ridge on the left side of the gorge, about 150 yards distant from the well, is a pile of large rounded boulders of granite, consisting of four stones of the material of the mountain, three standing up facing the north and one at the back to the south, and on all of them are cut inscriptions, which Mr. Milne copied as well as his cold fingers would allow him to do so. The stones, which are much weatherworn, are externally of a dark-brown color, against which the inscriptions make themselves visible from their being of a somewhat lighter color. The lines of these "Sinaitic inscriptions" are about three-quarters of an inch broad and very shallow, being not more than an eighth of an inch deep. The figures on the stones are very rude, and can hardly be phonetic; neither is it easy to say what they are intended to represent.

On the very summit of the mountain they found numerous sheep skulls and horns, with a few bones, it being the custom of the Bedouins to come up here to pray and to sacrifice a lamb, which is eaten on the spot. But none of the remains appear to be very recent. It is here, as I was told, that the Almighty is said to have spoken with Moses.

Before reaching the summit snow was found in the crevices of the mountain, and while Mr. Milne was at the top it hailed and snowed, and was so bitterly cold that it was as much as he could do to take a few angles with the Azamuth compass, and even this he could not have done had not his attendants kindled a fire by which he might warm his fingers. The elevation of the spot is estimated at 5,000 feet, but it will be known more accurately when our observations on the journey come to be calculated. Though so far distant, Akaba seemed just under his feet, but on so diminutive a scale that he failed to detect the castle among the date-palm trees, the general outline of which alone was visible. In other directions the landscape was blocked out by banks of cloud, fog, and rain.

Mount Bârghir—the Mountain of Light—is one of the loftiest peaks of the range of mountains on the east side of the Wady-el-Arabah and the west side of the Wady-el-Itham, overhanging the latter.

Without dwelling on the geological features of the mountain, of which Mr. John Milne's report will treat very fully in my book, it will be sufficient to say here that it consists of a mass of pink or reddish granite, which, in places where it is weathered, assumes a dark brown hue, and that the granite is traversed by numerous dykes, generally of a dark-green color, and apparently dioritic.

On the side of the mountain are many large boulders, several of which are so much decomposed on their under sides as to form small caverns. One of these was as much as 20 feet, or thereabouts, each way across, with a height of 10 feet or 12 feet at the entrance, sloping down toward the back. As the existence of a cave or caves on Mount Sinai is essential in order to meet the requirements of the texts, Exodus, xxxiii., 22, and First Kings, xix., 9, the fact that such caves do actually exist on the Mountain of Light is most pertinent and important.

Not less significant is the fact that this majestic mountain is visible in all directions, and that round its base toward the east and south there is camping ground for hundreds of thousands of persons.

It would be out of place to dwell here on the importance of this discovery of the Mountain of Light, as regards the elucidation of the Sacred History. Its identification with the mountain on which the law was delivered is scarcely open to a doubt. I had imagined that mountain to be a volcano. I have publicly declared my conviction that such must be the fact, and the journey from which I am now returning was undertaken with the express object of establishing this assumed fact. I am now bound to admit that this discovery, though in strict accordance with the principles enunciated in my *Origines Biblicæ* forty years ago, proves me to have been egregiously mistaken with respect to the volcanic character of Mount Sinai. I make this admission without any reservation, because my desire is, as it always has been, to adduce evidence of the historical truth of the Scripture narrative of the Exodus, in contradiction to the erroneous interpretation put upon that narrative which has caused its truth to be called in question; and I should be a traitor to the cause I have so much at heart were I to attempt to bolster up my own opinions when found to be unsupported by facts. "Great is truth, and mighty above all things."

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

CHARLES BEKE.

SUEZ, Feb. 16.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

The Orangeburg (S. C.) *News* joins the Columbia *Union-Herald* in the effort to secure better government in that State. In a recent issue it says: "Two wrongs never yet made a right, and the fact that the Democrats stole when they had the chance is no reason why Republicans should steal now. And the fact that a few stupid men made wild and foolish speeches in the Tax-payers' Convention is no reason why we should disregard such of the action of that body as was wise and deliberate, and of a character to call out the sympathies of leading Republican journals of the North. As Gen. Elliott has said, the colored race is on trial in this State. Their friends at the great North, East, and West are looking on with profound interest. If a prompt and thorough change is made in our administration, the credit for it will belong to the colored people, and their friends will hail the change with pleasure. But they will just as certainly be held responsible should the present infamous state of affairs continue. We say to the colored people of this State that their highest and best interests demand an immediate thorough purification of the [illegible]

NOTES FROM FRANCE.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES—LEDRU-ROLLIN FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 20, 1874.

One of the most significant signs of the times is the reappearance of M. Ledru-Rollin. The Radicals of Vancluse recently held their caucus and nominated him as their candidate for the Assembly by a vote of 111 to 42. M. Gambetta and the younger men of the party notice the nomination with some disdain, and speak of it in terms of cold politeness. If we next hear that Felix Pyat has published a political pamphlet, and that Blanqui has escaped from prison, we can predict with tolerable accuracy the length of time it will take them to place a Cæsar upon the throne. As things are now going on it will not take long to get a majority against MacMahon, and when the people are once more frightened by the red spectre of a Socialist revolution they will again call for a savior. I have long been of opinion that MacMahon could only be saved by an act of illegality or by a *coup d'état*, and the more Ledru-Rollins there are in the Chamber the sooner will this become an act of necessity. These men are not satisfied with any Government in which they have not the first places. When they get their Republic they work to overthrow it in favor of the Commune, and if the latter does not make them Ministers they become, like Anarcharsis Clootz, the high priests of Socialism and advocates of the human race. But some of these professional revolutionists manage to make it pay very well, and Ledru-Rollin succeeded in saving a very handsome fortune from his seventy-seven days' work as a Minister under the Republic of '48. Attached to the Ministry is a fund for secret service, which can be used by the Minister in his own way. He is not obliged to render an account of its expenditure. The following table shows how the secret service money was used by the different Ministers of 1848-9:

Ministers.	No. of Days.	Sum Spent. Francs.	Per Diem. Francs.	Per Annum. Francs.
M. Duchatel.......	55	215,867	4,734	1,728,000
M. Ledru-Rollin..	77	841,876	10,933	4,000,000
M. Recurt........	37	145,350	3,928	1,434,000
M. Sénart.........	106	418,917	3,915	1,439,000
M. Dufaure........	66	286,713	4,344	1,585,560
M. Lion Fancher.	136	222,693	1,637	597,667

Thus M. Ledru-Rollin took from the fund placed at his disposal about three times as much as any other Minister, and he left no sort of record to show how the money was spent, as did M. Dufaure and M. Fancher. He retired a rich man, and has been too sharp to divide with his less fortunate brothers in exile. His quarrel with Louis Blanc arose from the fact that the latter protected and assisted all the refugees in London, while the rich Ledru-Rollin would never give a sou. In that he showed good sense, perhaps, for Louis Blanc is now a poor man, while Ledru-Rollin is very rich. Like Victor Hugo, he knows how to save his money while remaining a Radical. While in office he was always ready to assist his friends when it could be done at the public expense. An example has become historical. After his elevation his valet de chambre wanted higher wages, and as M. Ledru-Rollin thought it safer to make him a friend than an enemy, he sought an office for him. The Chief Secretary was consulted about finding a place. "Nothing easier, your Excellency," said the Secretary, "provided he knows how to read and write. Make him Controller of Accountability." This was done, and as the new officer had nothing to do but sign his name and draw his pay, he was very well satisfied. When the Prince President came into power he began to examine some of the sinecures, and among the first discharged was the valet of M. Ledru-Rollin. His office was abolished. He very readily returned to the service of his old master, and for twenty years past he has shaved M. Ledru, and distinguished himself as much in that line as an enemy of the Bonapartes. He is one of the few men who have a reasonable cause of complaint against Napoleon III. Among those who have a sentimental grievance is Edmond About. The Emperor petted him, invited him to Compiégne, and never omitted his name when there was a fête at the Tuileries. M. About never lost an occasion to enjoy these favors. But one day the Emperor did him a great injury by falling from power, and this was an offense which cannot be easily condoned.

A BIT OF BIOGRAPHY.

M. Ledru-Rollin was born in 1805, which makes him about sixty-nine years of age at present. He is, in personal appearance, a perfect Bourbon. The legitimate descendants of Louis XVI. did not resemble him half as much as M. Ledru, who is the grandson of the famous Nicolas-Philippe Ledru, who was a great favorite at the Court of Louis XV. under the familiar name of "Comus." He was a sleight-of-hand performer who amused the Court, a Rigoletto, and about the last of the court jesters mentioned in history. The King was pleased with him, and Comus amused the royal family for near half a century. When he retired the King gave him a house and a small piece of ground at Fontenay-aux-Roses. This property was inherited by M. Ledru-Rollin, and it is there he resides when not in exile. Comus married a pretty little girl in service at Versailles, and the King made her a handsome marriage present. At a very early age Ledru-Rollin's resemblance to the Bourbons attracted attention, but at college he was vulgarly known as *Bos opimus*, which, I presume, may be liberally translated by the term "bullocky," applied to Arthur Orton in the Tichborne case. Since he became rich he has become an epicure, if not exactly a sybarite, and is very fond of the good things of life, seeking quality rather than quantity. One of his greatest sorrows is a forced abstention from the use of coffee, owing to palpitations of the heart. Naturally the possession of wealth has made him aristocratic in his habits. He has the very gentlemanly habit of surrounding himself with a number of sleek and well-fed domestics. To him the people have become the *canaille*. When a Radical one day wrote to him, beginning: "My dear master," he cried with disdain, "Master! I do not want the name, if it forces me to own such valets as this." For a number of years he has never pronounced the name of "the people" without a gest of disdain. Yet at this moment the people have once more become very dear to him.

LEDRU-ROLLIN'S POLITICAL CAREER.

Ledru-Rollin first entered the Chamber in 1841, as Deputy for Mans. For the discourse he there made he was prosecuted and fined. It was in his defense that he used the term "my electoral crown," as opposed to the kingly crown, which is, as a rhetorical figure, far superior to Victor Hugo's *mandat imperatif*. The success of this phrase made him a seeker after *bons mots*. In February, 1848, when going to the Hotel de Ville with Lamartine, he said: "We are mounting our Calvary." But Dr. Raspail had then "proclaimed" the Republic, and it was Lamartine who had the courage to go upon the balcony. Throwing open his coat, he told the troops to fire upon him if they desired; and at the word M. Ledru-Rollin jumped behind the wall, thinking that the troops might fire upon Lamartine, who had the courage to risk his life, and thus quelled the rising storm. During the revolution M. Ledru escaped by the back way, through a *vasistas*, and the event is laughed at to this day. The wonder is how he managed to get his bulky body through an aperture of the size, and the servant who assisted in the escape declared that it was a very difficult operation. A few days after his elevation to the Ministry, a journal gave the following: "News from the Court.—M. Ledru-Rollin did the honors at a breakfast given at the little Trianon. There was also a hunt at Chantilly. A stag was chased, and there was a *battue* in the park of Apremont." In very indignant terms M. Ledru denied this item, said that he was working twenty hours a day, and with all that could not accomplish all he wished to do for the people. It was at this time that his services cost the people 500 francs a day, besides the expenses, and the 11,000 francs a day secret service expenditure. At the same time, Blanqui, who had already gone over to the "opposition," offered to perform the same services for twenty-five francs a day, but was as contemptuously treated as Cobbett, who offered to perform the duties of a King for £40 a year. When rich, M. Ledru would have become a Conservative, if he could have done so, and, perhaps, reactionary in politics, but he had a reputation which made him mistrusted. It is said that he never fails to kill the party or the cause which he espouses. It is for this reason that M. Gambetta sees his reappearance with real chagrin. If the election of Barodet gave a death-blow to the Government of M. Thiers, the election of M. Ledru-Rollin cannot fail to produce a disastrous effect upon the Government of the day.

REVIVAL OF IMPERIAL MEASURES.

M. De Broglie is rapidly going back to the system of the Empire which was tried by experience and found to be excellent. The centralization of the powers of the Police was found to be a necessity under the communal system. For instance, there are now about eighty departments in France, and the question is whether these shall be treated separately, like our States, or collectively, like our counties in a State. In the former case the Police of this department could not pursue a criminal into another department without an authorization from its authorities. Under the communal system France is like the State of New-York and not like the United States, and you might as well say that each county of your State shall have a separate jurisdiction as to say that each department of France should have one. Since the Republic abolished the old system, there is doubtless a great deal to be said upon its side of the question, but I have never seen anything convincing. I cannot see exactly how things are to be put in accord if one-half the laws are made for the system of decentralization and the other half for centralization. To be logical you must adopt one or the other, and the Empire adopted unity, or centralization. M. De Broglie has returned to it, and in this, in my opinion, he has done well for France. The Federal system would keep the country in a state of perpetual civil war. We should once more have the Dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Normandy sitting up as separate potentates, and M. Gambetta himself might easily become the Duc De Marseilles, or Gambetta De Cahors, Prince-Regnant De Provence. The Empire had a system which was comprehensive and practicable, but innumerable difficulties arise if you try to engraft a Republican system upon it. It were better to abolish the system altogether and adopt that of the Federal Republic. This might be done if the Federal Republicans had the majority, but they are very few in number. nine-tenths of French Republicans are Communists, and hence they are obliged to use the imperial system with a few minor changes to save appearances. These changes, however, give rise to many difficulties, and M. De Broglie has thought best to be logical even if he has to deny his own past.

POVERTY IN THE METROPOLIS.

The amount of poverty and distress in Paris is daily increasing, and the cost of living has imposed unbearable burdens upon the poor. We have nearly reached the period of despair, but fortunately the Winter is nearly over. In order to get through the season without a bread riot the Government is encouraging every possible charity. Mme. MacMahon has reorganized the soup-houses founded by the Empress Eugenie, and has made a call upon the rich. M. Debrousse has sent her a check for 100,000 francs, and was to have paid 700,000 for a grand fête in the Palais d'Industrie. M. Debrousse is a very rich man, and one of the owners of the *Presse*. He wished the journals of Paris to give this fête to Marshal McMahon, to invite 40,000 persons, and to take up a collection for charity. A committee was appointed to look after the preparations, and they have made a report saying that the thing is impossible. The palace cannot be made ready by mi-carême, and at that date it must be given up to the horse-show. A smaller and perhaps more brilliant fête will be given at the Tribunal of Commerce, and I believe that the 16th of March will be chosen for it, as an offset to the visits to Chiselhurst.

UNTRUSTWORTHY TRADESMEN.

A crusade has begun against the tradesmen guilty of fraud, and about twenty a week have passed through the Police courts. Wood is here sold by weight, and men carry 100 pounds upon their backs to their customers; but it is very rare they give full weight. If the customer gets eighty pounds he is lucky. Inspectors now go about stopping the carriers, who are made to unload and weigh their *charge*, and if it falls short they are arrested. Grocers are arrested in scores for false weights and for adulteration, and butchers are called to account every day. The loaves of bread which should weigh a pound were reduced to eight ounces, but since a few bakers have been condemned the rest give good weight. Yesterday it was the turn of the tobacconists. They have always had the habit of wetting their tobacco in order to make it weigh more, thus ruining the flavor, but many were in the habit of lightening their packets. Those sold for six grammes were found to hold only four, and the sellers were fined heavily for their fraud.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The dull times of which we are now complaining are mainly due to the Assembly, which is still debating the budget. A week has been spent in discussing whether or not an extra tax should be put upon checks. Although the thing of all others in which the people should interest themselves, financial questions are a great bore to nearly every one. The debates upon them are certainly very dull.

REMINISCENSES OF BLUCHER.

Herr Blasendorff, who has become known in Germany as a diligent student of all correspondence relating to Blücher, publishes in the last number of the magazine *Im Neuen Reich*, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, an original letter of the famous Marshal, giving his own hasty impressions of the battle of Leipsic to a friend in Pomerania, just before leaving the city on the 20th of October, 1813, in pursuit of the French. "The two great and glorious days have gone by," writes the Marshal: "the great Colossus has fallen like an oak in a storm. He, the great Titan, has barely saved himself, leaving pieces in our hands. Poniatowski was wounded and drowned. The same is believed of Augereau." [This seems the only mistake made by the writer.] "Regnier and Lauriston are taken. On the 19th, at the close of the battle, Leipsic was carried by storm with severe loss. They wanted to burn it, but I got opposite the Russian batteries and they durst not fire their shells. On my side the Russian infantry got first into the town, on the other the brave Pomeranians. There never was such a battle—100 cannon were taken in Leipsic. Our Monarchs—that is, the Russian and Austrian Emperors and our own King—embraced me publicly in the market-place, Alexander pressing me to his heart." The letter then describes briefly the earlier action fought by Blücher (who, by the way, always signed himself in full as Blücher) on the 16th at Mockern, where he had taken forty guns, an eagle, and 4,000 prisoners; and it ends by saying, "Farewell; I am so tired I tremble all over." It is noteworthy as to the neglected education of the gallant old warrior that there are scarcely three words together without a misspelling, and that his attempt to write French names results in Augerau for Augereau, and Reonie for Regnier. But his unselfish contempt for personal reward is not less manifest, since he does not allude in any way to the brevet of Field Marshal, which the King had sent him at the close of the fighting by the hand of one of the Prussian Princes as the fittest acknowledgment of his splendid services.

ITALY.

METROPOLITAN WORKS—THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1874.

The carnival is over, and the litter of the Corso is cleared up, and that avenue is once more rendered practicable to those who go about their own affairs. Rome may be said to be the city of a single street, and some time during the twenty-four hours every one of the population of two or three hundred thousand seems to deem it his duty to precipitate himself into it. If the grand project of the Via Massima should ever be carried out, Rome would have an avenue equal to any in the other capitals in Europe. The plan of the architect—Landi—is to carry a boulevard, more than a hundred feet wide, straight across the city from the Piazza of St. Peter's to the Santa Maria Maggiore gate, a distance of two and a half miles. The design embraces continuous porticoes on each side of the street, like those in many of the streets in the modern City of Turin. These would have a width of about eighteen feet, affording ample space, in so great a length, for a promenade of the whole population, screened from the sun in Summer and protected from the rain in bad weather. The estimated cost to the city of this improvement is put down at twenty-five millions of francs, but it is doubted whether a much larger sum would not be required. In waiting for this great street the Romans must do the best they can, and make shift with the Via Nazionale, if that should be finished, as promised, within a reasonable period. The Corso, although in width little more than a lane, has, in the past two years, been much beautified by the transformation of the dingy shops with which it was lined into the glittering depositories of the finer kinds of merchandise sold in Rome. Complaint is beginning to be made by the tradesmen, many of whom are from other cities, and who have taken their shops at high rents, of the great damage to their business caused by the letting out of the street for ten or twelve days to the *confettacci* rioters, natives and foreigners. Their elegant sign-boards, and the plate-glass and other polished decorations of the shop-fronts, have to be covered up, to save them from the disfigurement of the pelting storm of plaster of Paris grape and canister ammunition, and a bombardment of more or less beautiful bouquets.

THE HEALTH OF THE CAPITAL.

A good deal used to be said about the unhealthiness of Rome, and with reason, for to make the city clean, comfortable, and free as possible from the distempers which kept the population nearly stationary, were among the things least thought of by the old governing power. But it is an opinion which is every day gaining ground from experience, that Rome can be made, for nine or ten months of the year, one of the healthiest cities in Europe. The death-rate, as published the past week, was found to be considerably less than that in either of the large cities of Italy, and below that of Paris or Vienna, and not much above that of Philadelphia or London, which generally present the smallest number to the thousand of any of the great cities of the world.

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

By the death of Cardinal Tarquini, the past week, one of the dozen *porporati* created at the last consistory, the present Pope has lived to bury more than one hundred members of the Sacred College, who have died since he entered upon his reign. Cardinal Barnabo, created fifteen years ago, and now seventy-three years old, is ill of the gout, and is not expected to hold out much longer. This Cardinal is now entirely blind. Cardinal Antonelli, who has also suffered with the gout, is now much better, but begins to feel the weight of years, as he has nearly reached the age of seventy. The Papal Senate is a circle of old gentlemen, as about half have passed the age of sixty-five years. The Cardinal De Angelis is of the same age as the Pope, and holds the title of Archbishop of Fermo, in which town he passes the greater part of the year. Pius IX. is as much disposed to joke as was President Lincoln, and a story is told of one of his sallies of good humor the past week: "The death of Cardinal Tarquini so soon after he was created," said the Pope, "is a proof that the Romans will have nothing more to do with the Tarquins; and here is Cardinal De Angelis, who is most of the time in Fermo (*infirmo*) and holds out to the last." The Cardinals standing by, as they were bound to do, laughed at the Pope's lively humor, which he will frequently indulge, no matter who is hit. Pius IX. is in good health, and on the 13th of the coming May he will have completed his eighty-first year, for he was born in '92. His long reign as Pontiff is frequently spoken of as something remarkable, and by some is accounted nothing less than as a sign of the special providence of God. But if the Pope live ten years longer, we shall find nothing in the fact except what is perfectly in the order of nature. If most of the other members of the Mastai-Ferretti family live to the age of eighty or ninety, there is no reason why this brother Giovanni, with his regular mode of living, should not have allotted to him an equal number of years. Political speculators are as busy as they have been for the past ten years, electing the successor of the present Pontiff; but he may outlive the calculations of their wonderful acuteness.

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Between painters and sculptors we have now more than forty American artists resident in Rome. Many of the old ones remain, and new ones from year to year come here to establish themselves. Mr. Terry, the painter, I believe, is now the Dean of the artistic corps, having had not less than thirty-four years of uninterrupted experience of Roman life. The artists, generally speaking, find a double advantage in a residence in Italy, whether at Florence or Rome. Here are found many of the best models for study, which the labor of many centuries has left, an atmosphere full of inspiration, and what is worth as much as anything else, and never to be left out of the account, an American traveling public of wealth and liberal impulses, ready to buy anything of sufficient merit to make a claim upon the attention of so-called lovers of art of more or less knowledge and taste. Some of our old artists, whose praise is hackneyed, are less interesting to us than they were, as they have produced nothing of late any better, or as good, as that which we took notice of ten or fifteen years ago. But there is a new generation coming forward who quite keep the promise of the old time, and the future of America. Art grows brighter and brighter with every decade of its development. It would be pleasant to be able to say that the aim among many to grow rich, and to make large gains the text and standard of success, is less apparent than it was. But it is the same in this as in every other profession, more or less ennobling, and art is made the instrument for gaining fortune, and the stepping-stone to fame, quite as much as that sphere of the mind's labor in which the finest aspirations after ideal beauty are wrought out, and in which the heart is able to find its best solace and repose.

MR. TILTON'S WORKS.

We shall not be suspected of being biased by the partialities of long acquaintance, if we now and then say a word in praise of one or another who, with true love, and with steadfast devotion to art, has raised himself above the level of a tiresome mediocrity, and earned a position in the circle of those to whom a title of greatness is accorded. The name of Mr. Tilton, the painter, may be cited as an example of one whose progress has been constant and great. This artist long ago fixed a standard of ideal excellence, to the attainment of which thought and effort have been unwearingly directed, and the end aimed at, of the highest, seems now nearly reached. It is a fact to be mentioned, that this painter had not put his name, or artistic device, on any of his pictures, until his initials were seen upon the one exhibited in the annual exposition of the British Academy last year. There is now on Mr. Tilton's easel a picture about finished, and which will probably be seen in New-York before the end of the year, which should set the seal upon the painter's reputation. It is executed on an order from Mr. Roberts, of New-York, and the subject represented is the plain of Thebes. The canvas is a large one, and a great extent of country is embraced in the view; but the artist has succeeded in giving to the scene such an inexpressible depth and largeness of feeling that we seem to have all Egypt under the eye. We must wait to see what judgment of it may be rendered by those in the metropolis of criticism, whether London or New-York, as it will be seen in both cities. But it seems as if it must be pronounced the painter's most important work. The artist's portfolios are so full of sketches that the labor of many years, if life is prolonged, is already laid out. Italy certainly never can be exhausted by the painter, and it has furnished material to this artist for well toward twenty-five years. Yet other fields have been explored, and in the past three years whatever Egypt and and Greece have to offer of historic sites, and classical ruins, or natural beauty, has been gathered up by the artist and preserved in sketches to be turned to future use.

GOLDEN SILENCE.

We must return now and then to say a word about what our artists are doing, so that the always interesting political condition of Italy may not absorb all attention. But artists are sensitive, and you must be careful how you let drop a doubt that their works are faultless, unless you wish to run the risk of sacrificing a personal friendship. As we cannot always praise, rather than indulge the language of what might seem like ill-natured blame, an inoffensive silence may be maintained.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

Le Follet says that, if the weather of March at all resembles that of February, those ladies who desire to dress in accordance with the temperature and brightness of the day will every now and then make their appearance in light silks and foulards, with tulle and crape bonnets, while on other occasions they will be comfortably wrapped in velvet and furs.

There is no doubt that the dresses intended merely for walking will be made with ras-terre skirts, while those meant to serve the double purpose of out-door and house toilets will be slightly trained, and raised in the manner we have previously described.

The gray woolen or mixed materials just coming so rapidly into favor, will make most appropriate and comfortable costumes for out-door morning wear.

Simplicity in out-door dress is still the rule, and we see plain woolen materials and velveteens, totally devoid of ornaments, adopted for morning walking costumes by the richest of our élégantes.

The dresses sometimes seen with a variety of incongruous trimmings—bouillonnés, flounces ruches bows, buckles, sashes—all thrown together in a heterogenous confusion, are either made by country dress-makers, who, having heard that each style is in fashion, illogically conclude that all must therefore be fashionable to wear together; or, if made by a really efficient modiste, it has been to gratify the caprice of some customer with more means than taste.

The colors in vogue are much the same—perhaps a shade lighter—as those worn last month. No very bright tints will be worn this season out of doors; when light colors are used they will be of the rather effacées shades, so much more ladylike for wear in public. The only exceptions to this rule countenanced by the real leaders of fashion will be in the trimmings to black dresses.

Mantles, polonaises, and casaques of all kinds, made in the same material as the dress, will be the reigning style for out-door wear.

For afternoon out-door wear the tunique tablier, with its long ends in front, and handsome plaited short basque at the back, will bear the palm from all tight-fitting confections. It is admirably contrived, not only to improve the figure, but display the trimmings of the skirt.

The "Princesse" polonaise we have just mentioned will be fastened on the cross, with a double row of buttons—unquestionably the most becoming style for the figure that has ever been introduced.

Young ladies and those with small waists, will welcome the return of the waistband, which will certainly be worn this season. They will be of ribbed silk or satin principally. The leather and metal arrangements of this kind are entirely confined to in-door deshabille morning wear.

Double or single-breasted revers will be in as great favor as ever.

The sleeves of out-door dresses are always coat-shape, with cuffs or parements of some sort for in-door wear. There is a much greater latitude both in form and trimming.

What is called English embroidery—that is, the material employed cut in holes and sewn round—will also be extensively used, and is excessively good style if worked on black silk.

Embroidered Indian muslin will be the rage of the season, and those ladies who possess articles of this kind, perhaps appertaining originally to their grandmammas, will be the envy of their less fortunate friends.

The bonnets of this season are infinitely more elegant and becoming than they have been of late, those with loose crowns especially so. Next month the fashions on this subject will be more decided, and we shall speak of them at greater length.

THE PRETENDER, NAUNDORFF.

The Paris Court of Appeal gave judgment, on Feb. 27, in the case of Naundorff against the Comte de Chambord. The principal points of the judgment may be thus summarized: Considering that the Widow Naundorff and the children, issue of her marriage, claim against the Comte de Chambord the position and the rights which would belong to their father and her husband as son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette; that the Dauphin, son of Louis XVI., died in the Prison of the Temple on June 8, 1795, as was proved by a record of the same date, 24, Prairial, An. 3; that this record was destroyed during the Commune, but that copies have been produced which are not disputed by the defendants; that such record was drawn up in due form before two witnesses, agreeably to the law of Dec. 24, 1792; that the widow and children Naundorff seek to furnish proofs that the Dauphin escaped from the Temple by means of a twofold substitution, the particulars of which they set forth, and which are most fantastic; considering that it was proved by the medical witnesses that the child which died in the Temple was afflicted with scrofula; that, therefore, the simultaneous residence of the Royal child, the dumb child, and the rickety child is inadmissible; that Naundorff was able to fabricate documents at his pleasure; that they cannot be seriously offered as proof, since a forger might easily have concocted them after acquainting himself with the circumstances of the events which he wishes to distort; considering that in the proof tendered there is nothing which appears to be convincing; considering that if the evidence of upright and honest old men such as Lane and Gonin has been exposed to criticism in its details it has been confirmed by other witnesses as to the facts as a whole, and place beyond all dispute the record of the death of the Dauphin; considering that this record of death is not open to attack by singular allegations, a host of vague rumors, futile presumption, and possession of a certain civil status abroad, that Naundorff was able to find persons of good faith easy to be deceived, and that it is not surprising to find him accompanied by such a following as has never been wanting to pseudo-Dauphins in France; considering that Naundorff has exhibited no qualifications but those of a bold adventurer, a man without talent, who undertook to play a part rendered the more easy by the mystery of his birth, without more cunning and skill than those who preceded him; considering, lastly, that the certificate of death has all the force of authenticity, and that the statement of facts which it is desired to support by evidence has to be simply rejected; considering that the present judgment enters upon these details to establish a loftier barrier between the dignity of the Crown and the impostors who seek to approach it—for these reasons and those set forth by the Judges below, the court confirms in all respects the judgment appealed against, and fines the Naundorff heirs accordingly.

DON'T SPOIL A SNEEZE.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "One may be pardoned for sneezing under any circumstances, in view of the experience of a woman from this city in Westfield, recently. Being in company, and attempting to suppress a sneeze, she felt a queer sensation in the left side of her face, which soon began swelling and drawing out of shape. A physician was called, but by the time he arrived her mouth and the left side of her face had become drawn up, disfiguring her so that her most intimate friends could scarcely recognize her features, while she found it impossible to close her left eye. The physicians say it is a kind of paralysis, caused by the great effort she made in suppressing the sneeze, and give but faint hopes that her features will ever resume their natural appearance. She is now in this city seeking medical advice."

SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVEL.

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC VIA THE AMAZONS.

II.

At 10 o'clock on the evening of the 11th, all our preparations being completed, we went on board the steamer Sauré, which was advertised to sail at midnight. It was with strange feelings that we took our last look at Para, which, as it lay there in the quiet moonlight, its old buildings standing out in strong contrast against the clear Southern sky, seemed almost to be bidding us a mournful farewell. We knew that it was the last night we should have for many months of anything approaching to civilization. Beyond that we knew nothing. The mighty river was as great a mystery and wonder to us as it was to the adventurous Spaniards who first navigated its waters in search of the far-famed El Dorado. The Amazon was first ascended in 1637 by Pedro Teixeira, who left Para with a party of two thousand and, after a journey of eight months by land and water arrived at Quito. Many priests and friars journeyed over it after that time, but the first accurate account given to the world concerning it was by the Frenchman De la Condamine, who, in 1745, descended from Quito to Para. During the last quarter of a century Bates, Wallon, Spruce, Agassiz, and Orton have done much to make the world familiar with this marvelous country, but even now there are parts of it about which the veil of mystery hangs as heavily as it did in the days of Pizarro. On arriving on board the Sauré we found a comfortable place on deck where we hung our hammocks and were soon in a state of blissful unconsciousness. Well do we remember our astonishment on awaking early the next morning to find that there was scarcely a point of mainland in sight. We were then passing the broad mouth of the Tocantins, a river sixteen hundred miles long, and having its source in one of the richest provinces of Brazil, scarcely 600 miles from Rio de Janeiro. Away off on our right was a pale blue line, which we were informed was the Island of Marajo, an island twice the size of the State of Massachusetts. In the course of an hour we were close to it, and were able clearly to discern the mouth of the River Muana, a considerable distance up which is situated a town of the same name, the most important place on the island. We kept close to the shore all day, stopping a few moments at the little villages of Boa Vista and Curraliuho, and arriving at Breves about 8 in the evening. The inhabitants here are mostly Portuguese engaged in the rubber trade. Leaving Breves at 9, we found ourselves in one of the many channels which connect the Amazons with the Para. The erroneous representation of these channels on many maps has given rise to the popular idea that the River Para is one of the mouths of the Amazons. The main channel, and the one usually taken by the steamers—the Tajapuru—is some eighty miles long, of great depth, and varying in width from fifty to three hundred feet. The maps in common use convey the impression that these channels are much larger, and that a considerable amount of water finds it way through them from the Amazons. Both Prof. Orton and Mr. Bates consider it doubtful if there be any considerable stream flowing constantly downward from the main river. Beautiful beyond description was the passage through this natural canal by moonlight. On either side a wall of green rose to a height of eighty feet, the trees at times almost forming an arch overhead, while the moon shining dimly through the thick foliage added greatly to the beauty and romance of the scene. We were all night and the greater part of the next morning in making the passage, and it was quite late in the evening when the steamer stopped at the town of Gurupa, situated on the south bank of the Amazons, and formerly a town of considerable importance, being regarded by the earlier settlers as the key to the river. There was a fort here formerly, but the town at present is almost deserted, having only a few inhabitants, engaged, like those at Breves, in collecting rubber. We awoke early on the morning of the 14th to find ourselves anchored in the Rio Xingu opposite Porto do Moz, a town of some four hundred inhabitants, and by far the most attractive place we had seen. The River Xingu, the most easterly southern tributary of the Amazons, is eight miles wide at its month, and navigable for about seventy miles, when falls occur. Just below the falls the river widens considerably, and is studded with islands, from which a large amount of rubber is obtained; some 6,000 arrobas, of thirty-two pounds each, being sent to Para annually. Next to rubber, the most important export from this tributary is "estopa," or tow; then farinha and salsa parilha. Leaving the Xingu at 9 in the morning, we continued our journey, passing during the day the table-topped mountains of Almeyrim, considered by the late Prof. Agassiz to be the remnant of a plain that once filled the whole valley. During the night we stopped at the towns of Prayinha and Monte Alegré, both situated on the north bank. The country surrounding the latter place affords fine pasturing grounds for cattle, and a great number are raised, and sent up and down the river. Eighty miles above Monte Alegré is Santarem, on the Tapajos, or, as some call it, the Rio Preto, its dark waters being noticeable for some distance flowing side by side with the yellow waters of the Amazons before mixing. We had arranged to spend a week at Santarem, and, going ashore immediately on the arrival of the steamer, we were soon comfortably established in rooms prepared for us by the Commandante, an old soldier, to whom we were indebted for many kindnesses.

In 1866 some two hundred persons, allured by the tempting offers held out to emigrants by Brazil, left our Southern States and went to Santarem. The greater part of the number were "roughs" from Mobile, who, after remaining six months, attempting to "clean out the town" and badly scaring the inhabitants, left the country, greatly to the joy of the natives and those of the emigrants who remained. These unfortunates were compelled to atone for the faults of their companions, and years of suffering elapsed before they were enabled to convince the people that they had come there with the intention of living an upright and industrial life. Seven years have passed away since that little colony was first planted, and its praises are now sounded throughout the valley of the Amazons. And in the country about Santarem no persons are more esteemed and admired than Judge Mendelhall, Dr. Stroupe, and others, of the American settlement. At the present time, from Para to Manaos, throughout the whole country, the universal cry is for emigration. The Government and every intelligent person is well aware that the future welfare and power of the country depend almost solely on its agricultural advantages. And yet, with this fact well established, and knowing full well that to develop the country they must have emigration, the Brazilian Government has pursued, and does pursue, a course that is certain to crush all enterprise and render futile any attempt of the agriculturist. An export duty, varying from thirty to forty per cent., on all products has reduced the price of labor to so low a standard as to effectually prohibit agriculture. None but Indian labor can now be obtained, and that is at all times very unreliable. On the other hand, owing to the high import duties, the agriculturist is obliged to buy his implements and machinery at three times their original cost in the United States, and is consequently compelled to put such a high price on his products as to make it at times a difficult task to find a market. Indian corn, worth eighty cents a bushel here, with labor from $1 to $2 a day, is there worth $2 50, and labor brings fifty cents a day, with board. The Brazilian statesman would probably endeavor to convince us that the export duty is justifiable, as it comes out of the pocket of the purchaser, forgetting that it is certain to recoil most disastrously upon the producer. He would tell us that Brazil promises to allow all emigrants to import their implements and machinery free of duty. Very true. Brazil does promise that, but, judging from what we saw and heard, these promises are not to be relied upon. All the members of the American colony at Santarem were very bitter in their denunciation of the Brazalian Government for its treatment of them. They say that the Government promised them, and still promises all emigrants, for the first six months after their arrival to supply them with rations; to give every single man a piece of land in area equal to about 450 acres; to a man with family twice that amount; to build roads through the forests to whatever places they may locate their lands, and to allow them to import all agricultural implements and machinery free of duty. They received their lands and rations on arrival, but were compelled to build their roads through an almost impenetrable forest at a great expense and loss of time, and when they sent home for their necessary implements and machinery, such an exorbitant duty was charged, that together with the freight charges the articles cost them three times their original value in the United States. And yet Col. Rodriguez, the commandant at Santarem, thought it very incomprehensible that the country was not developed more rapidly, and that the tide of emigration was not directed to their shores. Let the Government reduce its export and import duties, and the country will develop fast enough. At present the only articles that are exported to any great extent from the Amazons are the natural products of the country, as rubber, salsaparilha, piassaba, copaiba, nuts, beans, &c. And yet if it were not for the export and import tax there is scarcely a product that could be raised in the valley in which Brazil could not undersell any other country in the world. The earth is unsurpassed in its fertility. At Santarem seventy-five bushels of rice have been obtained from an acre. Sugar-cane grows to the height of twenty feet, and yields for ten or twelve years without transplantation. Of course there is a great deal to be said in favor of emigration to the Amazons. The climate is delightful, and every one seems to agree that nowhere in the world can a man exist with so little exertion. The only want ever expressed is of food, and, as a rule, that is the only thing that will incite the native to work. Santarem has a population of about 2,500, including 200 slaves. It is one of the most important towns on the Amazons, being situated at the mouth of Tapajos. This important tributary rises in the province of Matto Grosso, only twenty miles from the Rio Plata. It is navigable up to the falls, which occur 150 miles above Santarem.

Salsaparilha of a superior quality is obtained from this tributary, also rubber, Brazil-nuts, cacao, pitch, and lumber. Below the falls is a saw-mill, established some years ago by an enterprising Southerner, but, at present, owing to a want of capital, not in operation. Just above the town is a lime-kiln, the only one we saw in the Valley of the Amazons. Although the week we spent at Santarem passed pleasantly enough, I think no one of the party was sorry when, on the 21st of July, the steamer Belem, one of the finest boats on the river, arrived from Para on its way to Manaos. By 1 o'clock in the afternoon we were again started on our journey, and arrived at Obidos, fifty miles above Santarem, at 9 o'clock in the evening. Obidos is situated on the northern bank of the Amazons, near the mouth of the Rio Trombetas.

It has a population of 1,500, and is justly celebrated for its cacao, a great quantity of which is raised in the surrounding country. Leaving Obidos early on the morning of the 22d, we reached Villa Bella on the south bank at 5 in the afternoon. It is a small place, and of itself of little importance, but being the port of Maues and two other towns in the interior, the steamers all stop there. The surrounding country is very fertile, producing tobacco, coffee, and farinha, scarcely any of which, however, is exported. We arrived at Serpa, on the north bank, in the evening, and stopping only an hour, passed on during the night, and consequently we did not get a sight of the River Madeira, the largest and most important tributary of the Amazons, of which I shall speak more fully in my next letter. At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 24th we entered the dark waters of the Rio Negro, and in an hour and a half were at Manaos, 1,000 miles from the Atlantic. Here we were to spend three weeks.

THE SOUTH AND SLAVERY.

Ben. H. Hill's late "historical" address is severely criticised in some of its features by some of the Southern papers. The Savannah *Republican* of the 8th inst. objects particularly to his assertion that "there was not a day of the struggle when the Southern people would not have surrendered slavery to secure independence," and says: "There never was a time, from the first gun at Sumter to the last one at Appomatox, when the Southern people were willing to give up slavery. It was a singular, a deeply-mortifying fact, but nevertheless a fact—a stubborn one, and well known to all men of observation—that the Southern planter would give son after son to the public cause; that he would cheerfully devote his brothers and all of his male relatives to the service; that he would submit to have his corn-cribs and smoke-houses despoiled by insatiable quartermasters; that he would give up his bank account without a murmur, and see his wife's carriage-horses hitched to a caisson without a tear; that any and all sacrifices he would make for his country save to give up his slaves. We do not mean that there were not honorable exceptions to this rule; that was a rule among the great mass. No statesman dared to ask the people to barter slavery for independence. If Mr. Hill knows as much as he should, and as he would make us believe that he does, he should know that many of the leading minds of the Confederacy considered our cause hopeless for some time before the catastrophe, if we did not submit to the abolition of slavery. He should know that these same minds were assured that diplomacy embodying this project was almost certain to secure recognition, if not active interference, from a world that stood arrayed against us. It was no secret to those in authority, that the matter was bruited among some of the Generals of the Western army, and that it came near disintegrating that body. It was open to everybody that one of the latest and ablest debates held in the Confederate Senate, at a time when the thunder of Grant's guns shook the capital, a debate participated in by Hunter and Wigfall, exhibited but too clearly the tenacity with which the South grasped the negro even in its death throes. The great contest between the North and South had its origin far back over a difference of opinion as to Government and its powers under the Constitution. It culminated in a struggle over the negro. The Southern people fought for slavery to the last, and there is no evidence in the records of the late Confederate Government, none, we think, that can be extracted from the memories of its officials, to sustain the broad assertion of Mr. Hill."

MME. RISTORI AS A DIPLOMATIST.

A curious anecdote about Cavour and Mme. Ristori, which was related at the Cavour festival last Autumn, seems to be confirmed by a "hitherto unpublished" letter from Cavour to the great actress, just printed in the *Lombardia*, of Milan. In the Winter of 1861, so runs the story, Cavour saw Mme. Ristori perform for the first time, and he was so struck by her genius that, knowing she was about to proceed on a dramatic engagement to St. Petersburg, he determined to intrust her with a diplomatic mission to the Russian Court. There was at that time a certain estrangement between Russia and Piedmont, owing to the participation of the latter in the Crimean war, and the object of Mme. Ristori's mission was to effect a reconciliation between the two powers. In the letter now printed in the *Lombardia*, of which the following is a translation, Cavour expresses his satisfaction at the result of the mission: "Turin, April 20, 1861.—I am very thankful to you, dear Marchioness, for the interesting letter which you wrote to me on your return from St. Petersburg. If you have not converted Prince Gortschakoff, he must be an impenitent sinner, for the grounds which you have so skillfully put forward in support of our cause seem to me irrefutable. But I flatter myself that the Prince only played the unbeliever in your presence, and that you have left behind you a germ which will develop itself and produce good fruit. Pray continue your patriotic apostolate in Paris. You will find yourself there among heretics whom you must convert to the true faith, for I am assured that the people in the *salons* there are very hostile to us. It is now a fashion in France to be a Papist, and to be more Papistically disposed than the Pope himself. But everything that is fashionable does not rest on a basis of truth, and these prejudices will not last, especially if persons like yourself, possessing in so high a degree the talent of moving and convincing, will preach the truth in a society that shows so much vice, and therefore is only the more likely to appreciate virtue and genius. I rejoice at the brilliant triumph you have achieved on the French stage; it gives you an irresistible authority over the Parisian public, which must be thankful to you for the service you are rendering to French art. If you will make use of this authority for the service of our country I will admire you not only as the first artist of Europe, but also as the best worker on our diplomatic staff." The letter is signed "C. Cavour," and is addressed, "Alla Gentilissima Signora Adelaide Ristori, Marchesa Capranica del Grillo, Parigi."

JAPAN AND THE FOREIGN POWERS.

A letter from Yokohama in the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, dated the 23d of December, says that the relations between the Japanese Government and the representatives of foreign powers in that city are becoming more and more unsatisfactory. The Government positively refuses even to consider the question of opening the whole country to foreigners unless the system of foreign jurisdiction is entirely abandoned. The representatives of Holland, France, and England, on the other hand, propose to press their claims for the Simonosaki compensation, of which $2,000,000 are still unpaid, if their wishes are not attended to. The American representative, however, holds aloof from the conferences of the other envoys, and he has even informally notified to the Japanese Government that he forgoes his claim to any share of the compensation. Meanwhile the Government has addressed a very energetic note to the foreign representatives, declaring that they have no right to demand the opening of the country to foreigners, and pointing out that even if France, England, Holland, and America were to offer Japan a sum of money by way of compensation this would not affect Germany, Italy, Russia, and the many other nations with which Japan has concluded treaties.

TWO AUTHORS.

THE LATE SHIRLEY BROOKS—THE SATIRES OF HANNAY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1874.

We have just sustained a great loss in the death of Mr. Shirley Brooks, who, since the death of Mr. Mark Lemon, four years ago, had edited *Punch*. Mr. Shirley Brooks was one of a few literary men of distinction in England who had never lectured in America. I think, however, you would have liked his lecture on the House of Commons, which was, in substance at least, a reproduction of an article on the same subject contributed by Mr. Brooks to the *Quarterly Review*. He wrote nothing else for the *Quarterly*, and his one contribution was by no means in the ordinary style of that rather ponderous miscellany into which Rev. Whitworth Elwyn sought to introduce some lighter features by securing the co-operation of such men as Thackeray, who gave to the *Quarterly*, under Mr. Elwyn's editorship, his admirable paper on John Leech; Shirley Brooks, who furnished his accounts of what he regarded at once as an interesting assembly of notabilities, a lively debating club, and the great governing power of the country; and James Hannay, who, a naval officer in his youth, and a satirist almost, I should think, from his birth until his premature death last year, supplied the *Quarterly* with a whole series of articles on two great classes of subjects, on the lives of Blake, Collingwood, and other heroes of the sea, and on the writings of his favorite moralists, humorists, and wits of society, from Horace to Erasmus, and from Erasmus down to the writers in *Punch*. It is difficult here not to mention a fact which is a secret to no one in London literary society, that a so-called "private subscription" is being got up for the benefit of Mr. Hannay's family, and that subscribers may send checks to Twining's Bank, Strand, London, to be placed to the account of the "Hannay fund." Mr. Hannay died quite suddenly, in the forty-sixth year of his age, at Barcelona, where he held the post of Consul, and whence he occasionally forwarded articles to the *Cornhill Magazine*. The remarkable series of papers on Spanish subjects, entitled "The Lions of Barcelona," were by him, and he was engaged, pen in hand, when death surprised him in correcting the proof of an article on Capt. Marryatt's novels, which reached the office of the *Cornhill* simultaneously with the news of its author's death. A certain number of American readers will probably remember Mr. Hannay by his novels of *Singleton Fontenoy* and *Eustace Conyers*; by his volume of lectures called *Satire and Satirists*, (in many respects his best and certainly his most spontaneous work;) by his valuable and interesting notes to Thackeray's *Lectures on the English Humorists*—written, of course, at Mr. Thackeray's request, and bound up with the lectures in the published volume; and by his last, and certainly one of his very best, productions in the shape of a book, *Studies of Thackeray*, issued by Messrs. Routledge at New-York.

Mr. Hannay was at one time a contributor to *Punch*; but he was, perhaps, a better critic of books, and of authors in connection with their books, and of politics considered on their serious side, than of the little affairs of every-day life, which are the really great subjects for a paper like *Punch*. His satire, moreover, was rather too ferocious, rather too suggestive of the naval "cat-o'-nine tails," to be agreeable to every one. Dryden, Gifford, and Byron, in the *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, were the models on which he first formed himself; and when anything appeared in print which did not altogether please him he felt inclined to take notice of it after the manner of the philosopher in one of Molière's comedies, who says of another philosopher, his enemy: "*Je le déchirerai en style de Juvénal!*" Here, for instance, are some lines which Mr. Hannay wrote concerning a very harmless, and, as he believed, bankrupt paper called the *Evening Sun*, which had annoyed him by coming out night after night, without ever by any chance containing a readable article:

"Slow sinks more stupid, ere its race be run,
Down the decline of years, the *Evening Sun*—
Not, as in former times, e'en dimly bright;
But dull as ditch-water and dark as night."

A passage in the same satire, in which he introduced

"Starved reporters howling in the strand,
Like Russian wolves, a greedy, desperate band,"

gave great offense to some of the gentlemen in the Parliamentary Gallery. "Father Prout," who, like Dr. Maginn, his predecessor in the same style, thought satire could scarcely be too bloody, declared the lines excellent. Or perhaps it was merely the ring of the verse that pleased him; for I have heard him ask a casual acquaintance, a journalist like himself, whether he was a "starved reporter howling in the Strand;" which, had he attached any importance to the [illegible] rally would [illegible] Prof. Blackie, Professor of Greek at Edinburgh University, and, in Mr. Hannay's opinion, a very important Grecian and a pretentious person generally, announced his intention of "answering" Rênan's *Life of Jesus*, (a threat which he never carried out,) Mr. Hannay addressed to him this triplet, which must have thrown Prout and Maginn into ecstasies:

"You answer Rênan! Well, that's strange, if true!
Men only answer what they're spoken to;
And Rênan speaks to scholars, not to you."

Shirley Brooks could also produce vigorous and biting satire; but as he was wise as well as witty, and seldom did his worst in this line. Nor do I think he had any very great animosities. Once, however, he made an attack "en style de Juvénal," and the victim, oddly enough, was that very paper of which he afterward became editor, and edited, as every one knows, until within a few days of his death. *Punch* certainly smarted under the lashing administered to it by Mr. Brooks in the lines, published in a little magazine of the day, which he called the *Man in the Moon*, under the title of "A Flight with Punch."

"Up, up, thou dreary hunchback,"

the poem began, and the profane jester, (as Mr. Brooks considered the *Punch* of those days—the *Punch* supported by Thackeray, Jerrold, and Gilbert à Beckett,) was carried by the indignant satirist above the roofs of St. Paul's Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, and other representative edifices, at which he was accused of having "thrown mud."

"I will not call thee 'atheist,' I know thou dread'st that sting;
But answer—if thou fearest God, how honorest thou the King?"

was one couplet in the "Flight with Punch" which attracted much attention and some derisive comment at the time.

It was very clever of Mr. Brooks to write these lines, but it was far cleverer to get engaged on *Punch* almost immediately afterward, and to make all the *Punch* writers regard him as a friend. In so doing Mr. Brooks was guilty of no insincerity. He was what he always was, a stanch Conservative, [illegible] thought and felt. He had especially excepted from his condemnation both Thackeray and Gilbert à Beckett; and if, after that, *Punch*, so to speak, chose to invite his co-operation, and in point of fact did, to his influence, it was not for Mr. Brooks to [illegible]

There were very few forms of literary work—novels, plays, essays, literary criticism, or leading articles—which Mr. Shirley Brooks did not do well. [illegible] satirical prose [illegible] *Punch* [illegible] loss will be [illegible] columns. [illegible] Mr. Brooks [illegible]

FRENCH POLITICS.

MONARCHICAL TACTICS — UTTERANCES OF M. THIERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 27, 1874.

For some time past our daily news from Versailles has been limited to a very brief report of the debates upon the budget and to short notes, from time to time, regarding the progress made by the "Committee of Thirty." This parliamentary commission, as I have more than once had occasion to state, is charged with the task of restricting popular suffrage. The object of its labors is to reduce the so-called Republican majorities in the provincial towns, and to put a stop, once for all, to the election of men like Ledru-Rollin. M. De Broglie finds it extremely inconvenient to be defeated each time he goes before the people, and has already all the opposition candidates in the Assembly he wants. An examination of the situation shows him that the masses of the people are divided between Bonapartism and Republicanism. Since he cannot consistently favor either he puts a Monarchical candidate into the field, and thus defeats the Bonapartist. But by avoiding Scylla he falls into Charybdis; for defeating the Bonapartist candidate merely guarantees the success of the Republican. And why? His candidate divides the conservative vote, but does not draw a man from the Republican ranks. Since it cannot be done in that way some other must be devised. It is found that the conservative voters are mainly proprietors attached to the commune and to the soil, while the Republican voters are working men who are mainly attached to the department. The masons, for example, live all their lives in the same department, but as there are from twelve to twenty or more communes in each department, it is very rare to find them living for more than two years in any one. A year or two is occupied in building certain houses, then they go to a neighboring commune to begin work upon another, taking their families with them. The number of men who habitually live in this way is estimated at about 1,300,000, and it is safe to add 200,000 more for accidental removals. By making a three years' residence in the commune a *sine qua non*, and not in the department, the ordinary Republican vote is reduced by about a million and a half. The Committee of Thirty has just adopted the principle of three years' residence in the commune, or of six months' residence in the commune where the elector was born. This is a very sweeping measure, and I have some doubts about its being adopted, but if the report is adopted, and made the basis of a law, I do not believe it will have the desired effect. It will materially reduce the number of voters, certainly, but I do not think it will be very successful in causing the election of Monarchical candidates.

REPUBLICANISM IN FRANCE.

In using the word "Republican" as in the above explanation, I always feel a desire to add that the word must not be construed in one sense. The word "Communist" is more appropriate. If these masses were in reality Republican they would elect moderate men, and aid M. Thiers in his efforts to found a Republic; but we find them just as hostile to a conservative Republic like ours as to the Monarchy. They would be set down as revolutionists, or socialists, if they had not, by rare good fortune, fallen into the possession of the term Republican. That gives a show of reason to their singular conduct. I can see no way of pacifying these men except by giving them plenty of work, and by guiding them gently and imperceptibly as the Emperor did, for in reality they are not to be trusted with the widest liberty. Except in so far as the principle is concerned, it is not a bad thing to restrict them a little, for it is just as fatal to France to leave the elections in the hands of these roving workmen as it would be for the citizens of New-York to abdicate their rights in favor of the Irish and German residents of the City, whose interests are not always those of the property-holders. This is an *argumentum ad hominem*, which will be appreciated, but I hasten to say that I do not mean to infer that either class should be deprived of any rights accorded by the law, but that the common interests should be in some way protected from the recklessness and irreflection of the class having the smaller share in them. But how is this to be done? That is just the question, and I do not see my way clear at all without the violation of some principle in the broad code of the so-called "Rights of Man." M. De Broglie thinks that he can solve the problem by restricting the rights of suffrage and by adopting an extreme measure for the end in view. I cannot condemn the idea which lies at the bottom of his calculations, nor can I quite approve this restrictive measure. As I can see no better plan for meeting the evil at this moment, I feel bound to tread very gently upon this difficult ground. Nevertheless, it has been shown that these rebellious voters can be controlled and guided by a strong administration, and that seems to me about the best plan.

CHRONIC TENDENCY TO REVOLUTION.

It is probable that a majority of Americans will ask here why one wants to control them, and why not let them alone? The reason is that no Government would be possible in that case. There is a constant tendency to revolution which has to be opposed by the Government, whatever it may be, for Gambetta himself soon finds his power undermined by a Radical opposition. The candidature of M. Ledru-Rollin is not an isolated fact, as many would make it appear, but it is the expression of impatience and anger on the part of a party determined to oppose M. Thiers, and which has already found M. Gambetta too conservative. He was popular only so long as found in revolt against the authorities. The moment he came out in favor of the rights of property, in favor of the rentes and of the Bank of France, he was called reactionary, and his former friends turned to M. Ledru-Rollin. This is a very old and familiar story, and although it may not fully justify M. De Broglie's measure, it goes a long way toward it. A popular vote would be as fatal to M. Thiers as to him, and the victory would be either with Napoleon IV. or Gambetta and Ledru-Rollin.

AMERICAN PRESENTATION TO M. THIERS.

The splendid album sent to M. Thiers by the French citizens of New-York has been presented to the aged statesman, and in reply to the address he made the following speech:

"I thank you, gentlemen, you and the French citizens of New-York, for the beautiful album you have brought me. Already the French of several great American cities have been kind enough to send me such evidences of their esteem, and I was very much touched by them, for distance is to them what time is for future generations; it keeps them far away from our passions, and gives to the expression of their sentiments some portion of the authority which is attached to the judgments of posterity. I have done for our unhappy country all that I could. A Government was the first thing necessary, and then immense resources, in order to free its soil. This Government could not be anything else but republican; for, up to this time, in spite of all that has been attempted, it has been found impossible to re-establish the monarchy; and, so far as I am concerned, I tried to render the republic possible. The devotion of the country aided me in finding the resources necessary for purchasing back its soil, and to-day the territory holds nothing but French citizens. And now we must continue the work of reorganization. This work is only momentarily interrupted, and we must take care not to despair of success. The parties will end at length by finding out their weakness, and by leaving France free to govern herself as she wishes. With order, scrupulous respect for the law, and the necessary patience, France will reach the end at which you desire to see her. Already she has given proofs of continued labor, of perseverance without passion, and, when instructed by the example of the noble country in which you live, she will only think of reaching these ends by regular means; for nothing is founded by violence, nor even by precipitation. The noble example of the great Washington, of whom you have spoken, should be a model for us all. Each of those who govern, or will govern, France should have this grand model before their eyes; and it will be fortunate for us if, many of us together, we can succeed in accomplishing the work which God gave to Washington the honor of accomplishing alone. For my part I shall be happy and proud of having accomplished a part only of that glorious task. This part has been difficult, but I hope it will not prove unfruitful, and that it will have its continuators and continuation. So long as my strength remains I shall devote it to the country, and I say it without illusion, I hope, yes, I hope! Repeat this to our compatriots who, beyond the seas, are working and wishing for the welfare of France. Take back to them my thanks, my wishes, my hopes."

Whatever doubts there may have been about the sincerity of M. Thiers' conversion to the Republic during his term of office, there can remain no doubt at the present time, for this is the third occasion he has lately taken to assert that his aim was to become the Washington of France. He has come out openly for the Republic. It is a pity, perhaps, that he did not talk in the same open way while President of the Republic, for the people suspected him of a lingering fondness for a constitutional monarchy. Indeed, he said in his speech that if the matter were left to him he should go across the English Channel in search of a model rather than across the Atlantic. But at the present moment M. Thiers is seriously republican, and probably his only hope in confessing it now is in his ability to regulate his future standing upon the pages of history.

TWO DEATH SENTENCES.

The court-martial which has recently been sitting upon the cases of two men charged with aiding in the horrible murder of the Police agent, Vincenzini, who was thrown into the Seine by a mob and stoned to death, has just concluded the trial. Bonnard and Pelata have been condemned to death. If the sentence is carried out, they will be shot at the Camp of Satory, but I have an idea that it will be commuted to hard labor for life. The testimony was very conflicting, and we saw how very difficult it is to get up evidence in such a case after three years time. As both men were proven guilty of very serious crimes, if not of the murder of Vincenzini, they may be shot; but I think those early morning executions are over. The general horror they caused under the rule of M. Thiers, made a very profound impression upon the mind of Marshal MacMahon, who now hesitates to sign a death-warrant of any kind, except in the case of soldiers. Moigno, a self-convicted murderer, who killed his own sister, and was condemned to the guillotine, has just had his sentence commuted. The butcher, Lebœuf, who was accused of the Limours murders, and who was shown to be innocent, returned to the abattoir yesterday, and had a regular ovation on the part of his fellow-butchers.

A NEW OPERA COMIQUE.

"Le Florentin," opéra comique, was given last night for the first time, and the critics are generally agreed in calling it good. Some two or three say, however, that the instrumentation is too complicated, and that there are passages which are of doubtful harmony. In the competition of young composers which took place a short time before the war, the jury decided in favor of two operas, and the large prizes were granted their authors. One was "La Coupe du Roi de Thulé," by Eugene Diaz, the other "Le Florentin," by Chas. Lenepvew. The former was admitted at the Opera just before the incendiary; the latter has just appeared at the Opéra Comique. It promises to be a success, the best critics assert.

MEMORIAL OF MR. FILLMORE.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Thursday was devoted almost entirely to an account of the life services and burial of the late Millard Fillmore, a most fitting tribute to the memory of that distinguished citizen of Buffalo. Among its many interesting articles was an elaborate account of his early life, founded upon a sketch which had been prepared by Mr. Fillmore himself at the request of the City Historical Society. The editor of the paper very appropriately and justly says: "We make the *Commercial* to-day a memorial paper. In that way would we show our reverence and affection for the great and good man who has been taken from our midst. We put on record the story of his early life, with all its trials and disappointments; we place before those who live to read, the glorious triumph of industry, virtue, and energy over every human obstacle; we preserve for history the utterances of public respect and love for the illustrious man who fought the good fight and finished his course with honor; we give to our fellow-citizens a faithful account of every public demonstration of respect and affection made, from the morning when the wires told the nation that he was dead, until the earth received into its bosom the remains of Millard Fillmore."

A STRIKER SUED FOR DAMAGES.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the Globe Rolling Mill Company in that city has commenced a suit against Daniel J. Sanders to recover $10,000 damages under the following state of facts: The company alleges that it had employed from 100 to 200 employes in its works for more than five years past; that on the 1st of November last, Sanders, an employe, persuaded a number of other employes to leave the establishment, because they were dissatisfied with the wages paid, by reason whereof the complainant was unable to carry on its rolling mill from November until the present time. The complainant further alleges that it employed men to come from Pittsburg to work in the mill at an agreed price, and that the defendant sought them out and urged them to leave, and not work for the plaintiff, as they would be willing to do but for the persuasion of the defendant, who stated to them that if they would break their contract with the plaintiff and go away from the city the plaintiff would be compelled to pay its old hands in Cincinnati the price demanded; that the defendant prevented them from commencing work, and caused threats of personal danger to be sent to the workmen, causing plaintiff a great deal of delay in commencing operations of its rolling mill; therefore it asks judgment for $10,000.

CATHOLICISM IN PRUSSIA.

Ten of the Catholic Bishops of Prussia have signed a joint document, intended to be a fresh protest against the Ecclesiastical laws, and also against the allegation that they are disloyal or rebel subjects of the State. They declare their love for their country, loyalty to the crown, and their readiness to obey established authority; but inasmuch as God has commanded them neither to do nor approve nor pass over in silence anything which is contrary to the eternal law of God, the doctrine of Jesus Christ, and the teachings of His Church, they cannot and will not contribute to the execution of the confessional laws. They recall to the recollection of the faithful the fact that over and above the stringent acts in force others still more severe have been presented to the Prussian Chambers, and that these laws might have the effect of confiscating the property of the Church, and suppressing the whole ecclesiastical administration—the annihilation, in a word, of everything that constitutes the Catholic Church in Prussia. They foresee that the time may be at hand when the whole Catholic clergy, from the Prelate to the village curé, may be prosecuted, condemned, imprisoned, or expelled the kingdom. Under these circumstances they recommend their flock to remain faithful to their legitimate Pastors, and accept no substitutes or apostates in their places. The signatures to this protestation include the Archbishop of Cologne, the Prince Bishop of Breslau, and the Bishops of Limburg, Paderborn, Mayence, Culm, Treves, Leuka, Fribourg, Ermeland, Munster, Hildesheim.

SENATOR SUMNER'S COFFIN.

The Philadelphia *Record* gives the following description of the coffin forwarded to Washington from that city for the reception of the remains of the late Senator Sumner: "It is nearly square, and made of a species of wood said to be more durable than any metal. The side panels are covered with black cloth. The handles, of which there are eight, are of solid silver. They represent two hands grasping a rod about eighteen inches long. The lid is in two parts, or panels, and made of French crystal-plate glass. Two panels of cloth are made so as to cover the glass when required. The entire casket is surrounded by a massive molding of silver. The inside is upholstered with white satin, silk, and Venetian lace, heavy silken tassels dropping from each corner. The casket is six feet four inches in length, four handles, above described, being on each side."

THE NEGRO IN VIRGINIA.

COLORED MEN'S SOCIETIES—EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

NO. III.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Feb. 28, 1874.

The colored people of Richmond have thirteen churches, four of which are Methodist and nine Baptist. There are Sunday-schools attached to each of these churches, where the colored children are taught the primary truths and principles of Christianity.

The Union Leagues, which were established here and all over the South at the end of the war, not only gave the freedmen a taste for secret societies, but taught them the power of association; and thus when these leagues were abandoned as having served their purposes, the colored people, particularly in our towns and cities, reunited in various societies. The order of Good Samaritans, for both sexes, was, I believe, the first established, and it soon embraced in its ranks thousands here and all over the State. There are now twenty-three lodges of good Samaritans in this city, all of them with large membership. This is a mutual benevolent society, which not only affords relief in time of sickness, buries its dead, &c., but to some extent regulates the wages at which its members may take service, and fixes the limits of the service. For instance, the cook of a family of a certain size must charge so much, and must not wash, nor nurse, nor clean up house, &c. This, of course, has been of endless annoyance to housekeepers, who also find that when a servant is discharged or leaves them in a huff, the "society" interposes difficulties to the employment of another servant. The result of all this has doubtless been to lessen the work of household servants and increase their pay and better their accommodations; but it has also promoted some evil, as it invites to exaction, laziness, and insolence, and in some cases prevents needy and industrious colored persons from taking employment that they would be glad to get.

Besides the Good Samaritans, there is an endless number of other benevolent societies among our colored people, as follows: Seven lodges of Masons; six of Odd-fellows; six councils of Rechabites; seventeen divisions of Sons of Temperance; six sections of Cadets of Temperance; Heroine Sisters of Jericho; Sisters of Love; Young Ladies' Benevolent; Sisters of Lord's Delight; Pilgrim Travelers; Daughters of Abraham; Sisters of Providence; Young Ladies' Jewel; Daughters of Ham; Star of Jacob; Followers of the Lamb; Soldiers of the Cross; Israelites; Loving Daughters of the Vineyard; Rising Daughters of Mt. Zion; Sisters of Friendship; Humble Daughters of the Vineyard; Daughters of the District; Weeping Marys; Zion Travelers; Old Baptist; Infant Daughters; Enoch; Silver Star; Rising Daughters of America: Junior Sons of the Vineyard; Mechanics' Union; First National Phœnix; Old Phœnix; Friendship Helping; United Sons of Love; First District Factory Mechanics; Teamsters' Union; Young Men's Christian Association; United Christian Sons; Old Union Benevolent; Good Shepherds of Bethlehem; United Board of Benevolence; Miller Mechanics; Youngsters' Union; Rising Sons of America; Independent Sons and Daughters of Peace; U. L. C.; All Nights; Baptist Help of Richmond; Shoe-makers' Union; Humble Christians; Rising Sons and Daughters of the East; Supporters of the Vineyard; Morning Star; Union Benevolent Society; Union Club; Friends to the Cross of Christ; Radical Dragg; Kingdom of Wealth; Sons of Elijah; Golden Chariot; Johnson's Division, No. 80, Vanguard of Freedom; Young Sons of the Messiah; eight councils of the Order of St. Luke; Rising Sons of the Vineyard; Young Men's Hope; Rising Sons of Ham, &c.

The above are specimens of the names of these societies, which are much more numerous than even the names given indicate. The effect of these has, in the main, been very good. They have improved the manners and morals of their members, and contribute much to their material comfort and advancement. Mental development, self-respect, and charity, have also been stimulated; and that to-day the colored people of Virginia are the peaceable, law-abiding, and comparatively prosperous and contented class that they are, is greatly due to these benevolent and religious societies that so early succeeded the Union League and its political animosities.

All these societies have their banners, badges, and regalia, and when they have a general parade they make a resplendent show, causing the average African heart to swell with emotions of pride and pleasure. On these occasions of public display the men all appear in a decent suit of black broadcloth, and I have frequently heard it remarked that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to muster so many white men here with such good clothes.

There are two colored volunteer companies here—the Attucks Guard and the Carney Guard. The former is named after the first victim of the American Revolution, a colored man named Attucks, who was killed at Boston in the street attack on the British troops—the negro thus being the first martyr of American liberty and independence. These companies, wearing the State uniform and bearing the State arms, are well drilled and make a very creditable show. There are other colored volunteer companies in the State, at Manchester, Petersburg, Danville, &c.

The colored school population of Virginia between five and twenty years of age is 170,696, according to the last report of the Superintendent of Public Instructions, and of these only 47,596 are pupils in the free schools, leaving 123,100 between the ages given that are not at school. However, it must be remembered that many or most of those above sixteen or seventeen have been to school, and that many or most of those under ten will yet go to school when older. The 47,596 are taught in 909 schools by the same number of teachers, of whom 379 are colored 251 males and 128 females. The average length of session last year was a little over five months. These free schools are primary, graded grammar, with high schools for more advanced pupils, here, at Petersburg, Norfolk, Lynchburg, Staunton, &c., a normal school here, and the Hampton Normal Institute. As I have formerly stated, the Colver Theological Institute in this city is successfully educating colored candidates for the ministry.

At Hampton there are 133 pupils, but its accommodations are so limited that about thirty students have been living in tents the past year or two. However, a new hall is now going up, to be completed this Fall, which will give sufficient room for all present purposes. This institute is largely supported by private donations from citizens of the North, and the students themselves (who are charged no tuition) pay for their board and lodging, to a great extent, by their own labor, a certain number of them being kept constantly at work by a system of daily details, each pupil having four full days of school each week. Gen. S. C. Armstrong, the Principal, reports that the "Hampton Singers" (who are pupils of the institute) cleared $7,000 for the new hall last year by their concert tour, and expresses the hope that this year they will earn $20,000 for the same purpose. From this institute our common schools are receiving many of their best teachers.

Howard's Grove Hospital, near this city, was one of the principal Confederate hospitals. In 1865 it was taken charge of by the Freedman's Bureau, and made an asylum for all sick, indigent, and insane colored persons of the State not otherwise provided for. When the bureau was discontinued in 1869, the mere paupers were sent to their respective counties, but the insane were retained, and in December, 1869, Gen. Canby, then commanding this military district, re-established it as an asylum exclusively for insane colored persons. He subsequently turned it over to Gov. Walker, and the State of Virginia took charge of it as one of its institutions Feb. 1, 1870. It was the first exclusive asylum for colored insane persons ever established. The total number of colored insane treated at Howard's Grove, (now the Central Lunatic Asylum,) from the establishment of the Freedman's Bureau, in 1865, to Nov. 1, 1873, was 522, of which 228 were males, and 294 females. The number in the asylum when the State took it was 70—24 males and 46 females. Since then 306 have been admitted—160 males and 146 females; 94 have recovered and been discharged—53 males and 41 females; 64 have died—29 males and 35 females, &c. There are now in the asylum 194 patients—92 males and 102 females. The buildings of the asylum, though of wood, are ample and comfortable. But the site is leased ground, and it is probable that a new site will be selected for a permanent asylum on the south side of James River, where brick buildings will be erected. Among the supposed exciting causes of the insanity of the patients admitted to this asylum the physician and Superintendent gives the following: Religious excitement, 33—males 17, females 19; political excitement, 5—males 4, female 1; freedom, 9—males 5, females 4; love, 2—males 1, females 1; sudden emancipation, 7—males 4, females 3, &c.

There is no provision whatever in the State for the colored blind and deaf and dumb, although there is an asylum for whites at Staunton, in which there are 86 deaf mutes and 40 blind. In 1870 it was proposed in the General Assembly that an asylum for these classes of unfortunate colored persons should be instituted, but it was urged that there were few blind negroes, and no deaf and dumb ones, and the authority of the then Principal of the Staunton institution was cited in support of the assertion; but I happen to know a number of colored deaf mutes myself, and within a recent period there have been two killed on one railroad, not fifty miles from this city. There certainly should be an asylum established for the colored blind and deaf mutes, for there are enough of them, if numbers are essential—although the fewer there be of them the less excuse for neglecting them.

I do not know, and there are really no means of ascertaining, how much truth there is in the common complaint among the colored people of Virginia that, by means of white Judges and juries, the law is leniently enforced against white criminals and rigorously executed against the black. It is really the only grievance now felt by the colored people that they are practically excluded from all juries in the State courts, although the law makes them not only eligible, but liable, to jury service, precisely as it does the whites. But the jury lists are made up by the Judges and Clerks of the courts, and they invariably select white men exclusively. Whether this fact accounts in any degree for the large number of colored prisoners, and the comparatively small number of white prisoners, in our Penitentiary and jails, I cannot undertake to say, but it is certain that the former greatly exceed the latter. The figures of the Penitentiary will fairly illustrate the prevailing ratio in all Virginia prisons between the white and colored prisoners. According to the last annual report, the Penitentary has 759 convicts, of whom 150 are whites and 609 are colored. Of the whites 3 are women. Of the colored 63 are women. All the women and whites are kept in prison, together with 209 of the colored men; but 275 colored men are hired out to the Old Dominion Granite Company, and 62 of them to contractors on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. There is an apparent discrimination here against the colored convicts, but it is said that contractors prefer the negroes, as the whites will not work so well, and are much more difficult to guard and manage. Besides it is said the negro convicts prefer to work outside rather than be confined in the prison—although this hardly accords with statements that I have heard, which represent that the guards and overseers of these hired convicts treat them most brutally, killing them frequently on slight pretext. In the last annual Penitentiary report 26 of these hired convicts are accounted for as having died, and 15 as having escaped, and these figures may cover some of the alleged violent deaths, which are not investigated either by Coroner or Magistrate.

Whipping has not yet been abolished in Virginia as a punishment for crime, and it is still inflicted in some of the counties for petit larceny, principally on black offenders, although in some cases the sufferers are whites. Generally, however, the whipping-post and the lash have fallen into desuetude, and even now they are hardly ever used unless the criminal prefers stripes to imprisonment. It is a rather barbarous punishment, nevertheless, and the General Assembly would do itself honor by abolishing it before public sentiment forbids it and causes it to become obsolete, although still allowed by law.

The lower class of negroes have developed a very litigious spirit, and certain mercenary Justices and shyster lawyers realize very pretty incomes from their warrants and counter-warrants about the most trivial matters, both civil and criminal. However, experience and better education will teach them better, and it will not be long before they learn to go to law only when they are obliged to.

MARRIAGE AND SOME OF ITS LEGAL CONSEQUENCES.

The Troy *Whig* quotes the account of THE TIMES of the suits in Brooklyn growing out of the two marriages of the late John Carroll, and describes a somewhat similar case which has been before the courts in Troy. It says: "In 1843, a young man, aged about nineteen, married a girl of sixteen. A child was born of the union. Husband and wife did not live happily together. The husband did not provide for his wife and child, was violent in temper, and on one occasion kicked his wife. She applied for a limited divorce on the ground of cruel treatment. The application was denied by the Court of Chancery. The parties then separated. An agreement in writing was drawn by a lawyer, by which the wife renounced all claim upon her husband for support and maintenance, and he agreed never more to assert marital rights to person or property. The child remained with the mother. Time wore on, and the public, which had taken no interest in the domestic quarrel, forgot all about the marriage. The husband took another wife and sons and daughters were born to him. The wife took another husband and sons and daughters were born to her. Thirty years elapsed and the husband died. He had been engaged in business for many years, had bought and sold real estate, had acquired a fair property, and left it all by will to the woman with whom he had lived, without mention of his legitimate daughter. Her mother, not approving this parental neglect, brought suit for admeasurement of dower. The suit was settled by the payment to the child born in 1843 of about $5,000. The settlement released from the heir for dower several valuable lots of land in this city. In every case the deed of conveyance was legal in form, for it was signed, ostensibly, by husband and wife."

ARTIFICIAL AURORA.

Boston papers mention that on Wednesday evening last a remarkable luminous phenomenon resembling the tail of a comet was observable in portions of that city at the time of a fire at the South end. The *Transcript* says: "With the exception of needing a nucleus there was very little difference in its appearance from the tail of a comet, the light lessening as the force of the fire was checked. There will be found a ready explanation of the phenomenon by classing it as an artificial auroral light, for the generation of which the atmosphere was last evening peculiarly fitted. It is known that the least change of temperature by heat or cold will change the nature and condition of the electric and magnetic currents, and their effects upon light and color under any process of combustion. Last evening the wind was in the right direction, it was fearfully cold, and the humidity of the atmosphere, which, in a hygrometric sense, became almost crystalline, fitted the same for a rare local luminous appearance, when affected by the fire, which produced a central line of draught in the line of reflected light, like that of auroral streamers. The band was a clearly-defined column of light, running across the sky from the zenith to the south-west, and there being a small cloud for a time occupying the position where a nucleus would naturally be, it was thought by many that a new comet had come unawares, and only awaited unveiling to show itself to the curious multitude. The central portion was the most luminous from the fact that the current was strongest there, and the friction and evolution of crystalline vapor gave it the appearance of glittering streamlets emanating from a central spiral column. When the clouds and spiculæ floated across the column it resembled a snow bank, dividing itself up and diffusing its molecular particles through the air like so many minute crystals drifting before a strong wind. The old theories of Humboldt and Herschel would have classed this crystalline substance as infinitesimal particles of nebulous matter. The combination of heat, light, vapor clouds, &c., coupled with cold, which produced this phenomenon, is a rare one, and may not again exist for centuries."

COMMERCIAL MATTERS IN BOSTON.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "After a Winter of unusual dullness in all commercial quarters, the revival of business is looked for with great impatience. We have never in any previous Winter seen so many idle men around the wharves and docks. All the mechanics, laborers, and persons connected with the shipping interests have had hard work to sustain themselves the past four or five months. But soon we look for a better state of things, as quite a fleet of vessels is now bound hither. In a few weeks the eastern rivers will be opened, the provincial trade will revive, the coastwise trade will be active, and the large receipts of coal begin. We shall this year require for the suppy of Boston 1,000,000 tons or 4,000 cargoes, or nearly twenty cargoes on an average every day for eight months. This alone will give our laborers, wharfingers, tugs, and others a large business. Then the lumber, wood, fish and coal trade from the provinces and Maine will make our harbor lively. As we want 140,000 hogsheads sugar, and 50,000 hogsheads molasses for our year's supply, this will require 700 barks, brigs, and schooners to come into this port this season loaded with these two articles. Hardly any of the above-named receipts have as yet begun. A moderately-active commercial business will soon commence around the wharves."

ANOTHER PROFITABLE DREAM.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* says: "Some days since a lady in this city mislaid a bonnet of her little daughter. Vigorous search was made for it, but to no avail. On Friday night a little niece of the lady, staying with her, dreamed that the bonnet was in the parlor in a certain place where no one had thought of looking, and, sure enough, upon looking at the place mentioned, the little bonnet was found. This is a genuine occurrence."

MINNESOTA.

THE LEGISLATURE'S WORK—SAMPLE "LIBERALS"—GENERAL REVIEW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Friday, March 6, 1874.

The Legislature of this State adjourned today, having been in session just sixty working days. A large amount of work has been left undone, but an adjournment was necessary to comply with a law passed some few years since, confining all legislation to thirty days, and declaring any work done after that time as null and of no legal force.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

It was a general expectation that when the Legislature convened in January the session would be a successful one, and that, as there was no leading political question before the people, the time would be devoted to devising wise legislation, and making laws which would tend to develop and guard that large portion of the State, particularly in the north-west, and that bordering upon the Territory of Dakota and the Northern Pacific Railway, which has not, as yet, become thickly settled. Being a new and frontier State, with a civil code not entirely perfected, and new counties and townships constantly organizing, there was, and, is need of wise laws and judicious local legislation. The time in which the Legislature could work, also being short, it was indeed hoped that men of all parties would throw aside partisan feelings, and come with zest to the work before them. But in this the people were disappointed. The State Senate consists of forty-one members, and among these were some eight or ten who had been elected on what they themselves denominated the "Liberal" ticket. Among these was Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, who for ten years was made a member of Congress by the Republican Party, and previous thereto was given various State and town offices. But being a man of insatiable greediness, he aspired to other offices which the people chose to confer on others. Consequently at the time of the Greeley fiasco, being spurred on by chagrin and disappointment, he launched himself on the "tidal wave," and thereby cut loose from the party which gave him all the honor and reputation he ever had. That campaign proving a ludicrous failure in Minnesota, as elsewhere, he was left only one resource, and that was to join the Democracy—a party which he had condemned all his life. In the meantime he has been endeavoring to form an alliance with the grangers, but his moves were too shallow to have effect, and he was left in obscurity until a short time since, when he was taken up as the Democratic candidate, and elected to the State Senate. On entering the Senate he commenced a series of political schemes, which, although failures, took up time, and being somewhat versed in parliamentary tactics from his Congressional experience, he was able to block to a certain extent the progress of legislation. Alongside of Donnelly was Hon. Morton S. Wilkinson, another man who in years past received preferment from the Republican Party—a man who was by them elected twice as a member of Congress and once as a United States Senator—remaining true so long as office was given him, but going over to the Democracy the very moment the party refused to send him to Washington again instead of Senator Ramsey or Windom. He, too, was elected State Senator last Fall, and during the entire session of the Legislature just closed, even up to the parting hour, was engaged in political plotting, instead of attending to actual work, and trying to form a *liaison* with the granges by which he might be elected to the United States Senate, twelve months hence, to succeed Hon. Alexander Ramsey, an old and tried Republican, who has remained true to his principles from the day the Territory was organized, through all of Minnesota's struggles with the Sioux or Dakotas, up to the present hour. In addition to Donnelly and Wilkinson, there have been a number of other deserters of the party whose whole effort seems to have been to make the session of the Legislature as ineffective as possible. Hence it is that much work has been left undone, and, although the people will generally growl thereat, they are more firmly convinced than ever that too much "Liberalism" is a curse.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Quite early in the session a number of bills were introduced touching the regulation of railroad rates for passengers and freight, and two bills proposing an amendment to the State Constitution similar to what has recently gone into effect in Pennsylvania. It may be proper to say here that there has not been as much bitter denunciation of railroads in Minnesota as in many of the other Western States. The question has been how to obtain more railroad facilities and new lines, rather than to put a check on those we now have. And, in fact, it may be a question whether there would have been any attempt at railroad legislation were it not for the fact that a general mania is now pervading the West on this subject. The several bills which were introduced from time to time were referred to conference committees jointly selected from both Houses, and yesterday final action was taken thereon. In the Senate a bill was passed by a vote of 29 yeas to 7 nays, creating a Board of Railroad Commissioners appointed by the Governor, whose duty it shall be to make for each of the railroads in the State a schedule of maximum reasonable rates for the transportation of all kinds and qualities of freight, passengers, and cars, for any and all distances, and for receiving, handling, and delivering freight and cars, such schedule to be revised from time to time, at the option of the Commissioners. The charges fixed by these Commissioners are to be taken in court as *prima facie* evidence that such rates are reasonable, and if the railroad companies desire to contest their reasonableness, the burden of proof is thereby thrown upon the companies, and not, as at present, upon the private parties who have cause to complain of extortionate charges. The appointment of the Commissioners is based on the theory that men whose whole time and thoughts are given to the transportation subject, will be more competent from the very nature of the case—which requires continual attention to numberless changing circumstances—to perform this duty than a legislative body. Again, the duties of the Commissioners do not stop with the making of schedules of freight and passenger rates. They are invested with a complete supervision of all the railroads of the State, with the right and authority to investigate into all the roads in the State with reference to their general condition and management, and into all violations of the law, and to enforce the law by prosecuting all corporations or their employes offending against the same. For this purpose they are authorized to examine the property, books, records, accounts, and proceedings of railroad companies, to issue subpœnas for the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths and take testimony; and the courts of law, the Attorney General, and the County Attorneys are all placed at their service to enforce the law. They are also to make annual reports on the subject of railroads and transportation. And further, the bill requires railroads to provide suitable cars, and facilities to receive and carry freights and passengers, &c., and prohibits unjust discriminations against persons or places, and defines minutely what shall be regarded as unjust or oppressive discriminations; requires intersecting lines to transfer cars on terms fixed by the Commissioners, and embodies several provisions looking to the furnishing of convenient facilities for handling freight, and to enforcing connections with private tracks or other railroads. It provides all necessary penalties for all violations of the law, and for the vacation of the company's charter in case of contumacy. The remedy for grievances is very simple; the aggrieved party has only to make his complaint under oath to the Commissioners, who will require the Attorney General or County Attorney to institute suit against the railroad corporation. The bill also repeals the act of March 6, 1871, but this repeal is not to affect or repeal any action or proceedings already commenced which were founded on said act.

When the above bill went to the House for confirmation some objection was made, and a conference committee was appointed, which reported back an amendment requiring all railroad companies to transport the cars of other railroads over their roads at pro rata rates to be prescribed by the Commissioners. Another amendment was also reported permitting any railroad company to transport lumber from any point in this State to a point within the State, not within twenty-five miles of the State line, at rates less than the established local rates. Both amendments were adopted by the Senate, (with only two negative votes, Donnelly and Drake, the latter of whom is President of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad,) and the whole bill passed by the House with a good majority.

This, then, is Minnesota's Railroad law. Railroad men shake their heads doubtfully, and the people seem pleased. All that is required is time to test its practicability.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are in this State three normal schools located respectively at Winona, Mankato, and St. Cloud. They have been but recently established, and have required considerable aid from the State. At the close of the Legislature Senator Donnelly introduced a bill for their abolition, putting it on the ground that they were a burden and expense to the State, and were doing but little good for the cause of education. This bill, coming from a "Liberal," produced considerable surprise, but it was soon learned that it was gotten up by a few "Old-line Democrats, who thought "there was larnin' enough in the State," and that normal schools were a nuisance. The bill received no favor, and was voted down by a large majority. Minnesota is not only willing to sustain what educational institutions she now has, but to establish such new ones as are demanded from time to time.

Among the bills passed near the close of the Legislature, which have been the subject of more or less controversy, was the Liberty of Conscience bill. The Catholics have struggled for it for several years, and now rejoice at the result. This bill is similar to what has been passed by the majority of States, and is therefore not entitled to special notice.

The storms of one year ago and the number of deaths on the prairies from freezing to death, although much less than generally reported, have made the question of tree-planting an important one to Minnesota. One of the best committees of the Senate was appointed to look into this matter, and on the strength of their recommendation a considerable sum of money was appropriated for tree-planting. These trees will be set along the railroads and highways, at proper intervals, and it is hoped in a few years will be sufficiently strong to break the force of the wind and drifting snow. A bill to appropriate money for experiments in peat-digging and drying, was voted down—the legislators believing that individual enterprise and speculation would be sufficient to master this question.

As a whole, this session of the Legislature has not accomplished as much as was expected. The "Liberal" members were a stumbling-block, and showed a spirit of revolution rather than sound philosophy or State pride. Whatever was done must be credited to the Republican Party.

A GLANCE AT THE FUTURE.

THE FALL ELECTION—THE OFFICES TO BE FILLED — CUMULATIVE VOTING — THE STATUS OF THE NEW WARDS.

The Fall election, though nearly eight months distant, is a question of great interest to "professional" politicians. Now, while the voting masses are in a state of somnolence, when appropriate candidates to fill the various offices to become vacant are to be decided upon, the "professional" politician is wide awake, and is planning to bring into the political arena this or that man who may advance the peculiar interests of the said "professional." It is advisable for those citizens of all parties who desire an honest and efficient Government, State and local, to take time by the forelock, and to well and carefully consider who they will choose to vote for when the time comes. The November election will be an important one. The public officers to be elected are a Governor and Lieutenant Governor for two years, a Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector for three years, members of Congress for two years, and members of the State Assembly for one year, in all parts of the State; Register of the County—an office of nearly as much importance as that of Sheriff—for three years, Mayor of the City for two years, and Aldermen—three from each Senate district and six from the City at large—for one year.

It must also be considered in the choice of Assemblymen, of which twenty-one at least are to be chosen from this City, that the next Legislature will be called upon to elect a United States Senator, and those who are particular to have a man elected to as worthily represent New-York as the deceased Sumner has Massachusetts, should look carefully to the character of the men sent to the Legislature, for their choice will decide the important question. The experiment of cumulative voting will also be tried for the first time in this County in the election of Aldermen. The test of the law relating to the election of Aldermen, freed from some of its legal verbiage, is as follows:

By an act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York, passed April 30, 1873, it is enacted by section 2 that the Board of Assistant Aldermen is abolished "from and after the 1st day of January, 1875, and after that date the Board of Aldermen is declared to be the Common Council," with all the powers and duties conferred and imposed by law upon the present Common Council. By section 4 it is enacted that the Board of Aldermen now in office shall hold office until the first Monday of January, 1875, the term for which they were elected. At the general State election, in the year 1874, twenty-one Aldermen are to be elected. Three of them "shall be elected in each Senate district of the City, as now constituted, and shall be residents of the districts in which they are elected, but no voter shall vote for more than two of said Aldermen." There are also to be elected "six Aldermen at large, to be voted for on a separate ballot, but no voter shall vote for more than four of the said Aldermen at large. The members of the Board of Aldermen shall hold office for the space of one year, and shall take office on the first Monday in January next succeeding their election, at noon. Annually thereafter, at the general State election, there shall be elected a full Board of Aldermen, as hereinbefore provided. In case a vacancy shall occur in the Board of Aldermen, it shall be filled in the manner hereinafter provided (by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen,) for the appointment of heads of departments, and the person so appointed shall serve until the 1st day of January, at noon, next succeeding the next general election succeeding the occurrence of a vacancy. But in no case shall the person so appointed serve after the expiration of the term in which the vacancy shall occur. At such an election an Aldermen shall be elected to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term. From and after the termination of the term of office of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, as herein provided, the Board of Aldermen shall alone constitute the Common Council, and shall exercise the entire legislative powers of the said City. The Aldermen shall, from the time of the passage of this act, be the Supervisors of the County of New-York."

It will be seen from the provisions of this statute that voters in each Senate district on the day of election will have the privilege of voting for only two of the three Aldermen to represent their district, and for only four of the six Aldermen to be elected at large. They will be permitted, however, to vote for any two in the district, or for any four of those to be voted for at large.

Some of the Aldermen who will be declared elected under the law will, perhaps, receive a small number of votes in the Senate district or the entire City, as compared with that received by others, but the object of the bill, a minority representation in the City Government, will be secured. An interesting question arising just now is that of how the territory newly annexed to the City (the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards) is to be equitably represented in the State Legislature and the Board of Aldermen. Assemblymen are elected only in Assembly districts, and not wards, and the bill regulating the election of Aldermen says that "three Aldermen are to be elected from each Senate district." Since the annexation of the new territory no provision, as far as can be ascertained, has been made creating it one Senate district, dividing it into two, or making it a part of others in the City boundaries. It would therefore seem that an equitable governmental representation for the new wards is a subject for legislation. The six Congressmen to be elected in this City are in place of Wm. R. Roberts, D. B. Mellish, Samuel S. Cox, Fernando Wood, Thos. J. Creamer, and Jno. D. Lawson.

THE BROOKLYN CITY ASSESSORS.

At a recent meeting of the Brooklyn Board of City Assessors a resolution was passed calling for a legal opinion from the Corporation Counsel defining the relative duties under the law of the President and members of the board. Corporation Counsel De Witt's opinion is, in substance, as follows:

"That the President is a member of the board and a sharer in all the duties and liabilities of such membership; that the duty of appraising and assessing the property of the city is of a judicial character, and not imposed upon the nine Assessors alone, but upon the whole board. The board decides the valuation of the property of the city, and all the evidence taken or proceedings had to make up this decision should be participated in by the President. On the other hand, in the making out of the assessment lists and rolls for local improvements and taxes, 'and in the performance of such other duties as may be required of them,' the Assessors are to act under the direction of the President. In consonance with this interpretation of the law, Mr. De Witt is also of opinion that the President should have control of the clerks in the Assessor's Department."

THE ICE CROP OF 1863.

The Troy *Times* says: "On March 10, 1863, eleven years ago to-day, the ice-dealers commenced for the first time during that season to cut ice. Not a pound had been harvested until that time, and the same fears of ice famine during the succeeding Summer were manifested that have been apparent this year. The river had been opened and closed three times during the months of January and February, and the last break up was on the 1st of March. On the 8th the river again closed up, and by the 10th the ice was four inches thick. Cold weather continued until the ice was over a foot thick, and an ample harvest was gathered."

ASHANTEE HORRORS.

A CAPTIVE'S STORY OF SLAUGHTERS IN COOMASSIE.

The special correspondent of the London *Daily News* in Ashantee thus summarizes the reports brought to the English camp by Mr. Kuehne, one of the missionaries released by King Koffee:

The reports which Mr. Kuhne brings are, of course, of the most intense interest. His personal narrative of his long captivity since 1869 may perhaps for the moment wait, his observations as to present facts being so important. It is a remarkable circumstance that, long as he has been in the country, he has never succeeded in getting any Ashantees to talk politics. He says that it has sometimes appeared to him as if the King was quite absolute—he could kill whom he liked, fine whom he liked, and order what he liked. At other times the chiefs seemed to have immense power, and even at times the general feeling of the pure Ashantee people had influence. Before the war he believes the King could not possibly have resisted the wish of the chiefs for it, and that the mass of the people were eager for it in order to obtain "stofœdia," a word signifying "things for which one does not pay," in strict translation. But now the chiefs have returned from the war, bringing with them only seventy captives, while he (Mr. Kuehne) saw no fewer than 285 coffins of chiefs, great and small, carried in procession. They brought back no "atofœdia." Now, therefore, he says the King has power enough to fine for their failure every chief who was engaged in the war, and he has done so. Moreover these very chiefs are now the loudest advocates for peace. There was even a time during the war when the Chiefs wrote back begging to be recalled, but then the King replied, "No, they wanted war; let them have war." The King at present appears to be swayed by the following influences. His mother has from the first detested the war, and used her utmost influence, which is very considerable, over her son to prevent its occurrence; to cause the recall of the army; and now to induce him to accept our terms. On the same side the chiefs who have been fighting against us range themselves without exception. The King, moreover, is seriously alarmed himself. On the other hand, there are, as might be expected, a certain number of Marathanomakoi, who have known only, war with the interior, or the wars with us in 1864 or in older times, when they have almost invariably been able to boast of success, and who, now being too old for war, banter the younger men on their degeneracy; a certain number of chiefs who were not engaged this time against us through various causes; a set of men who have all their lives hung round the King, flattering him to the top of his bent as invincible, "the white-man slayer," &c. Then, too, there are a not inconsiderable number of men who have been resident in and about Coomassie all their lives, and look upon it as the centre of the universe. The great difficulty is for the young King to do any act by which he admits himself beaten and humbled. He will do almost anything if he can avoid that. But nothing will be of the least use unless he is made to let this be apparent in the very plainest manner. The moment we were gone, the old boastful spirit would return, and invasion on the first opportunity follow again. Meantime, Mr. Kuehne's description of the scenes daily occurring in Coomassie pass all belief in their horror. Mr. Kuehne says that no day passes without slaughter in the streets of innocent slaves and freedmen. He speaks of it as a common incident to be sitting in the doorway, or walking in the street, or looking on at some spectacle, when the next man is suddenly seized by executioners, who run a knife through his mouth, from cheek to cheek, so that he may never speak again. He refused ever to witness the horrible orgies, but it was impossible to avoid seeing the dead bodies which are left daily to lie in the streets, while the pigs feed on them in the public thoroughfare, dragging them about with every conceivable effect of horror and indecency. There is one huge charnel-house, or block, over which, for ages, the vultures have never ceased to hover and to swoop down into. The stench of this is so fearful as to make passage within a very considerable distance of it almost unendurable. Here the great sacrifices are made, as many as 200 at a time having been recently put to death within it in one day. Altogether independently of these sacrifices daily on a small scale, frequent on a grand one, excuses for slaughter are never wanting. There is a certain place where each of the past Kings of Ashantee has a room, and where daily food is placed for them. Into the actual presence of the skeletons of the Kings no one but the King himself ever enters. But it constantly occurs that the wretched mud roof of some one of these chambers tumbles in. Then the King himself goes down with the necessary laborers, and sees it repaired. All besides the King who have thus been there are slaughtered. There are a variety of duties of this kind which, as soon as performed under order, entail death on the workers. Mr. Kuehne speaks of these as of daily incidents, though, of course, there are momentary lulls, and the degree to which they are done at different times differs immensely. When spirits have to be exorcised, the plan is to take small children, tie them up in cloth, and drag them through the streets all day. As a rule the great object is that no victims shall die before the evening. In the case of great criminals the man is fastened through the cheeks, as already mentioned, ropes are attached to the two ends of the knife, and executioners proceed to slash his flesh with knives all day, with the understanding that if the victim dies before the evening the executioner is put to death. The ordinary victims are simply left to endure the agony of the knife through the cheeks, sitting in a room till nightfall. Women and men appear to be taken for these purposes about equally, except that the woman is rather the more valuable animal to her master, being both a better worker and useful in other ways, and therefore when slaves are given for sacrifice the men are more often handed over. The population appears to consist in about equal parts of Ashantees and of slaves, with a few freedmen, whose condition does not differ much from the slaves. It is on the slave population that the greater part of the slaughter falls, and as they are constantly recruited by all sorts of devices from surrounding tribes, the diminution of numbers is not so rapid perhaps as such a system would imply. At the time when Mr. Kuehne was captured Ado Boofoo was nominally in negotiation with some friendly tribe of Creepees as to the number of men they were to furnish the King with for war purposes. He called them to consult with him, and having got them into his power drove all of them, with all their women and children, before him to Coomassie, nominally that the "palaver might be settled before the King." All, to the estimated number of 5,000, have since been made slaves or have been slaughtered. Though the slaves suffer most from the mere sacrifices, and are partially replaced, there is a most minute system of ordinances decreed by the King, which make almost any man in Coomassie liable to be treated as a criminal at almost any moment. Criminals so brought before the King, even if for a moment pardoned, the offense being slight, are put aside or else merely noted for execution when the King next wishes for victims for the sacrifices who are of Ashantee blood. Thus the slaughter in the course of the year of pure-blood Ashantees alone is considerable, and, taken together with the incessant wars, would account for almost any diminution of population. For the last year nearly all the pure Ashantee males have been absent. Mr. Kuehne saw the army on its return march past the King in the great square with all the wild gesticulation and the noise recorded by Bowdich sixty years ago. They passed one behind another at considerable intervals, each chief dancing before the King as he passed, so that very small numbers would occupy a very long time. It in fact took the whole day in passing. Immediately afterward the whole force was allowed to disperse home. There had scarcely been time for most of them to reach their homes when the King heard of our being upon the Prah, and endeavored to summon his people together again. It was no easy task, and he has not as yet succeeded to any extent. The people are thoroughly sick of the contest for the time, and as the chiefs wish for peace, too, the passive resistance is enormous. Mr. Kuehne does not believe that there are more than 200 men between us and Quisah.

A WILD CAT STORY.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Times* tells the following in its issue of March 4: "One day last week the residence of Mr. Powell, near head of navigation on Sunflower River, was attacked by a gang of wild cats, Mrs. Powell and the colored servant only being at home. The door being closed, one of the cats jumped through the window, when Mrs. Powell threw a blanket over it and threw it out at the back door. This one was soon followed by another, which she killed with a small ax. By this time the colored cook was attacked a short distance from the house, and she alarmed a white neighbor, who was at work near the place, who came to her assistance and killed the cat with a hatchet, but not until the cook had been pretty well "chawed" by the kitten. The gentleman then went to the relief of Mrs. Powell, at the house, when two of the cats attacked him and injured him quite severely before he succeeded in dispatching them. Four of the pack were killed, and several wounded before they could be scared off. The hides of the four cats that were slain were brought to this city on the steamer Lizzie, yesterday. A day or two after this attack the carcass of a deer was found buried near this place, with evidence of its being the work of this same pack of cats. This account comes to us through a reliable source, and we can vouch for the veracity of it. The natives attribute the attack to hunger."

THE NEWBURG DEAD-LOCK BROKEN.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 13.—The dead-lock in the Newburg Common Council was broken last night by a compromise, through which the Republicans get the President and Clerk of the board, and the Democrats the Chief of Police and Street Superintendent. The business now proceeds as usual.

BURNED TO DEATH.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—Mrs. Bridget W[illegible], forty-five years of age, attempted this morning to kindle her kitchen fire with coal-oil, when the can, containing half a gallon of the fluid, exploded. She was immediately enveloped in flames, and was so horribly burned as to cause death in a few hours. Her daughter was also badly burned in endeavoring to save her.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—(Italian Opera)—Mme. Nilsson, Mr. V. Capoul. Evening—PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—CHESNEY WOLD—Mme. Janauschek, Mr. Milnes Levick. Matinée at 1:30—HENRY VIII.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE HEIR AT LAW—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis. Matinée at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—JACK HARKAWAY AT SEA—VARIETIES—Mr. G. L. Fox, Wilson Brothers. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—(Opera Bouffe)—Mme. Marie Aimée. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHARITY—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée at 1:30.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY MOONLIGHT—Music, &c.—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour. Matinée.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory)—Matinée at 2:30.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The New-England papers are already busily engaged in discussing the question who shall succeed Mr. SUMNER in the United States Senate? It is doubtless one of the necessities of public life that the post in question should be filled up with as little delay as possible—hence a discussion which might seem almost indecorous while the great Senator from Massachusetts is still unburied. It seems to be thought that either Judge HOAR or Mr. DAWES will be called upon to take Mr. SUMNER's vacant chair. It is not a contest in which we can take any active part, although every one must hope that Massachusetts will send the best man to the Senate whom she can find. Mr. BUTLER has been graciously pleased to intimate that he will not seek the position, which we take to be very kind on his part. The world would have been rather startled if, by any miracle, Mr. BUTLER had been sent to succeed Mr. SUMNER. It appears that Mr. BUTLER will only trouble the Massachusetts people to elect him Governor of their State, and of course they cannot refuse to do that.

The funeral services of Mr. SUMNER, yesterday, at Washington, were of the most simple kind, but they are described as having been very impressive. The account of them will be read with sympathetic interest by the greater portion of the American people. Mr. SUMNER, during his life, attracted a great deal of zealous admiration for his personal qualities, and especially for his courage and his profound moral enthusiasm. Those who were at all in harmony with his purposes in public life will feel a sense of personal loss in his death, which that of scarcely any other public man could have awakened.

We do not know that the Democrats of the Virginia Legislature could fairly have been asked to honor the memory of Mr. SUMNER, and we are not surprised that they refuse to do so. Mr. SUMNER never joined the Democracy. He never trusted the party. He never forgave its obstinate devotion to slavery, or its cruel oppression of the negro since emancipation. He had nothing in common with its aims or its methods. He rejected the one and detested the other, and while there were many Democrats with whom he maintained personal friendship, he never gave the party as such any quarter. But we may be sure that there are thousands of humble homes in Virginia where Mr. SUMNER's memory is warmly remembered. The Democrats in the Legislature do not represent those homes.

We find in the *Commercial Advertiser* of this City constant attacks on the alleged system of "lobbying" carried on at Albany by Controller GREEN. We assume from this that the *Commercial* considers lobbying to be a disreputable trade. It is scarcely likely [illegible] that a man would run down his own business—in the language of the old proverb, the fishmonger does not seek to sell his wares by crying "stinking fish." Controller GREEN, we dare say, can manage to get on without resorting to the business of lobbying—can everybody else say as much?

It is now made public that KING, the murderer, owes his life to the conscientious firmness of one juror, a Mr. FREESE, of Broadway. Exactly what course of reasoning brought this gentleman to the conclusion that KING's crime was murder in the second degree—which, according to Judge BRADY, it certainly was not—we are not informed. But since, after twenty-seven hours' siege, he triumphed over the more pliant minds of his eleven companions, we ought to be thankful that he did not persuade himself that KING was wholly innocent.

Railroad taxation is one of the curiosities of our system of raising revenue in this State. The matter is left largely to the whims of local assessors, who manage, as a rule, to make those pay most who are least able to pay, and *vice versa*. Senator SELKREG has introduced a bill to remedy this evil, and to assess railroads on what seems a fair principle, viz.: at a valuation of $1,000 per mile of single track for every one per cent. of dividend declared within the year. Railroads not paying dividends are to be valued at a uniform rate of $1,000 per mile of single track. If we are to adhere to the old and absurd system of taxation, this is probably as reasonable a modification of it as could be expected. But why cannot we get rid of the whole system, and obtain something more simple and comprehensive?

We publish to-day the annual prospectus of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, and call attention to it thus prominently because we know of no journal in any part of the Union which has been a more faithful or enlightened adherent of the Republican Party. It is always to be found on the right side; always acts with caution and sagacity; and there is a generosity and liberality in its treatment even of opponents that are not too common in the journalism of the country. Moreover, it is one of the most enterprising newspapers in the State. Its articles are written with great ability and equal judgment, and the editor of the paper succeeds in winning not only the respect and confidence, but the affections, of his readers. This may seem high praise, but to those who have steadily read the *Buffalo Commercial* for years past, as we have done, it will be felt to fall far below the merits of the journal and its editor.

The street-railroad grabbers continue briskly to ply the Legislature with bills. Yesterday the familiar proposal of a double-track line from the Bowling green along Broadway to Union square was once more brought forward for the benefit of the lobby. Senator COE, of Brooklyn, introduced this measure, apparently in default of finding any New-York representative who could be induced to touch it. The bill is one of those impudent proposals the mere mention of whose provisions ought to be sufficient to discredit it. We should imagine that there is little danger of such a scheme ever emerging from committee, any more than there is of its companion bill for laying rails on Fifth avenue being reported in any way save adversely, if reported at all. But it is obvious that Senators might be more profitably employed than in giving even an appearance of vitality to schemes which simply mean a wholesale confiscation of property, and whose use is mainly that of black-mailing the people who are supposed to be most interested in defeating them.

Mr. FISH's bill making the Sheriff, County Clerk, and Register of New-York salaried officers, instead of, as at present, the recipients of enormous fees, is one which ought to have the support of every sincere Reformer. The political influences wielded through the first two offices have for years been a curse to the City, and this has been mainly due to the prizes which their command of almost indefinite fees enables them to hold out. It is in the nature of things that the emoluments of these positions should, while the fee system continues, go on increasing, and with the rise in value of the office the corrupt intrigues of which it is the centre will necessarily become more extensive. No city can afford to hold out such prizes as are the chief offices in this County, to the least exalted kind of political aspiration, any more than it can afford to disregard the legitimate source of revenue presented by them, which is now worse than wasted.

THE NEXT CONTEST.

The annual State and City elections are but little more than seven months distant, and as our most important executive officers are then to be chosen, it seems scarcely too early for some attention to be paid to the subject. The tendency of late years has been to postpone preparations for the November elections until very late in the Summer, a practice involving many disadvantages, not the least of which is the facility it affords for the forcing of improper nominations upon the party. The Republicans have suffered greatly from this cause in years not very remote, and if they can successfully guard against it in the coming canvass the opportunity should not be lost sight of. The general officers to be chosen for the State in November are the Governor, in place of Hon. JOHN A. DIX; the Lieutenant Governor, in place of Hon. JOHN C. ROBINSON, each to serve two years; one Canal Commissioner, in place of Hon. ALEXANDER BARKLEY, and one Inspector of State Prisons, in place of Hon. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK—the two latter to serve three years each. All these outgoing officials were elected by the Republicans, and should their successors be Democrats that party will hold all the general officers of the State, with the exception of the Controller, one Canal Commissioner, and two Inspectors of State Prisons.

In addition to these general officers, the full list of Assemblymen is to be chosen. The present Senate of the State, which was elected last year and remains in service until the beginning of 1876, is Republican by a small majority, and it is particularly desirable that the Assembly to be chosen should be controlled by the same party, as upon the new Legislature will devolve the duty of electing a United States Senator as a successor to REUBEN E. FENTON. To displace him by a firm, consistent, and trustworthy Republican would be of almost incalculable advantage, and no honorable means should be left untried to accomplish so desirable a result. We are, moreover, to elect our full list of members of the Lower House of Congress. With satisfactory nominations for these in the several districts we ought to be able to retain as many members as we now have; and with united efforts it may not be impossible for us to gain three, perhaps four, others.

In this City the list of important officials to be chosen includes the Mayor, for two years; the Register, for three years, and the Board of Aldermen for one year—the last-named body to consist of twenty-one members, not including the representation to be given the two new upper wards. Of the Aldermen, six are to be elected from the City at large, and three from each of the five Senatorial districts, each voter, however, being allowed to vote for but four of the members at large and two of the district members, thus securing a partial representation of the minority. It should be here mentioned, however, that a bill now pending in the Legislature provides for the election of Aldermen under the old system, one from each ward, making the board to consist of twenty-six members. By the provisions of the new charter, the body now known as the Board of Assistant Aldermen is to go out of existence at the close of the current year, and the Board of Aldermen is to possess all the powers and perform all the duties heretofore appertaining to that board, the Assistant Aldermen, and the Common Council. With this increased responsibility should come, of course, increased care in the selection of its members; and, speaking generally in regard to our City officials, it may, perhaps, be said without danger of hurting anybody's prejudices too much, that there is room for improvement. Whether we shall attain it remains to be seen. It is certainly to be hoped that some wisdom will be acquired from the mistakes of the past, so that the discouragements incidental to those mistakes may not be continued and intensified by the administration of City affairs in the coming year.

But whatever may be the expectations respecting the local offices, the Republicans surely have in the long list of important State officials to be elected a strong incentive for unusual exertions in the coming campaign. Especial pains should be taken to secure nominations by the party conventions that will awaken popular enthusiasm, and bring out the full Republican vote. Without such nominations and a full vote, defeat may be regarded as highly probable. The past experiences of the party have repeatedly shown the truth of this, and, indeed, the varying vote cast for the several candidates on the State ticket last year proved that even when Republicans are persuaded to come out they cannot be relied upon to vote the entire ticket with the unanimity characteristic of the Democrats, unless they are satisfied with all the candidates presented; unpopular names are sure to be scratched, frequently to an extent sufficient to defeat the candidates bearing them, as was the case in 1873. Again, only by nominations of obvious and signal excellence can many persons be induced to vote at all. For example, over 150,000 voters, whose ballots had been cast for one or the other candidates for Governor in 1872, remained at home last year, and of these more than 116,000 had in the former election voted the Republican ticket. At the same time, the greatest majority obtained by the opposition for any candidate on the general ticket was less than 15,000 votes. If, then, any considerable portion of the Republican absentees can be induced this year to vote the ticket, the prospect is reasonably good for success. Much, of course, will depend upon what is accomplished meanwhile at Washington and Albany; but however satisfactory the administration of affairs at the national and State capitals may be, that will be merely an assistance, and will not by any means relieve the party from the imperative duty of presenting candidates entirely worthy of the positions for which they are nominated. It is true that "measures, not men" has been in years past a pleasant and popular alliterative phrase, but of late there has been so much to find fault with in regard to a want of honesty and capability on the part of office-holders, that it has lost much of its attractiveness. The party is still strong enough to win with good nominations; but it ought not to attempt to carry objectionable ones. The sooner this fact is realized by our leaders, the better will it be for both State and party. And if those leaders refuse to make good nominations, it will be well for the general body of voters to take the matter into their own hands and compel their selection. And this brings us to the foundation of the whole, the duty of the private, honest well-wishers of the party and the Government to attend the primary meetings, and save them from being utterly under the control of ambitious and self-seeking politicians. This matter has been urged by us repeatedly in times past, but never was it more necessary to be impressed upon the attention of the people than now. We speak thus early in the hope that the future may show a general awakening on the part of good citizens to the duties demanded of them. If this should be the case, we shall soon hail the dawning of a day of greater promise to the City and the State.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Very few persons will dissent from the statement that New-York and Brooklyn will be united one day; a good many persons will deny that they ought to be united now. The arguments of the public-spirited citizens who, under the name of the Municipal Union Society, are once again agitating the question of annexation, are, in the main, perfectly just when confined to an indication of the ultimate destiny of the two cities. Considered in their bearing upon a question of contemporary politics, and upon the bill yesterday introduced in the Legislature, they fall a good deal short of producing conviction; for, since we are asked to at once take preliminary steps for devising a plan of government suitable for the united cities, it is natural enough to inquire what are the advantages to be gained by taking immediate action which would be lost by waiting for a year or two.

It must be apparent to the very intelligent gentlemen who are pushing this scheme that, in New-York, at least, they must face at the outset a dead weight of public apathy, reinforced by some very active and interested opposition. Moreover, the Municipal Government of both cities is passing through an experimental stage, which most people who pay any attention to the subject would rather see a little further developed before reconstituting the whole fabric afresh. In both cities, the attempt has been made to unite all good citizens, without distinction of party, in the task of selecting honest and able local officers. On neither side of the East River has the effort been attended by the success which it deserved. A perceptible elevation has, it is true, been effected in the tone of public life, and the standard of official honesty has undergone a very marked improvement. But the people have become impressed with the very disheartening fact that non-partisan Reformers frequently develop as keen an appetite for office as your hungry politician, and that when in office they are frequently guided by influences as disreputable as ever resulted from the worst type of caucus tyranny. The people may be rather less mindful of what they have gained by the non-partisan movement than what they have been cheated out of by the treachery of their friends. The fact of the reaction is there, nevertheless, and that will probably result in placing the government of these two cities in the hands of the most powerful political organization in each of them for some years to come.

The balance of parties is tolerably even in Brooklyn, but its tendency is undoubtedly to become a Republican city, just as that of New-York is to become more decidedly Democratic. In other words, the tenement-house population of New-York increases more rapidly than its well-to-do residents, while its middle-class citizens are steadily on the decrease. In Brooklyn, as we take it, this state of things is exactly reversed. These facts are used in arguments for annexation, and they would be perfectly good ones if it could be shown that Brooklyn has anything to gain by being swamped by the Democratic majority here, or that New-York has anything to hope for from combination with Brooklyn Republicans. Such views of the question may seem altogether foreign to the subject by gentlemen whose eyes are fixed on terminal facilities, connecting bridges and tunnels, enhanced value of real estate, and what not. But, unfortunately, they touch just the vital point of the movement, considered as a question of the hour. For the prospect of carrying out judiciously and profitably great public improvements must depend upon the character of the men who are likely to have control over them. A coalition of the respectable elements of both parties may this Fall succeed in electing in New-York a Mayor of character and independence, and a Board of Aldermen worthy of the City. But at present there is at least an equal probability that both will be under the dictation of a political organization which must always lean upon the same power which sustained TWEED. Whatever the Brooklyn people may think about it, we have no desire to see a vast metropolitan district, with an expenditure of at least $80,000,000 a year, prepared as a rich plum to be struggled for between a famished crowd of ward politicians, and a solid phalanx of constitutionally greedy legislators.

Briefly, we think that the question of inter-municipal public improvements will keep, for the simple reason that both cities have more work of their own on hand or in contemplation than they can conveniently pay for. Then, before attempting any further consolidation, New-York would like to see how its last bargain in that direction is to turn out, and would like further to discover whether the management of its affairs is to go on improving, or whether it is to begin to descend again toward the rule of rings and public plunderers. Were Brooklyn annexed to-morrow, we should have no aid toward the solution of this latter problem, but Brooklyn would be in a worse plight than ever about the economical management of her local concerns. The New-York scale of expenditure would extend across the river—not Brooklyn's be adopted here; and, in spite of its pavement and other swindles, that, we think, is more than Brooklyn could stand. We presume our neighbors would object to paying half a million for the same amount of street-cleaning which they now get done for $150,000, and have no idea of adding to their present grievances in the matter of street-openings our Pursers and Bagleys, with their clerks' and surveyors' fees at the rate of $80,000 a year. Yet that is what it would come to at the present stage of our Municipal progress. We see no reason, therefore, for preparing an elaborate plan of consolidation at a time when there is no public sentiment in either city strong enough to carry it through, and when there are so many arguments drawn from motives of self-interest and self-preservation which would be ready to defeat it.

JURIES AND THE DEATH PENALTY.

The verdict in the King trial, to which we referred yesterday as illustrating the perversity or uncertainty of the modern jury, merits attention also on another score. It indicates very plainly the growing reluctance of American juries to inflict the penalty of death. The cause of this mistaken tenderness it is not easy to describe with exactness. Rather is it to be traced to a variety of causes, slight and obscure perhaps in themselves, but contributing each its quota of influence to the final result. Something, for example, may be ascribed to the softening effects of civilization, something to the increased average of intelligence, (for, in spite of all the lawyers can do to achieve a contrary result, the modern juryman is more intelligent than his predecessor of a century ago,) still more to the general diffusion of education, which is as superficial as it is widespread. The juryman's intelligence makes him realize more keenly his individual responsibility for the verdict and its effects; his habits of education incline him to attempt the construction of the law as well as the facts; and if the law fail to meet his peculiar views of the particular case before him, he is apt to subject it to impromptu amendments, not always desirable or judicious. Add to this, that if he be conscientious and sincerely desirous to serve the ends of justice, he will desire to inflict on the criminal what he conceives to be an adequate punishment, yet a punishment short of death, and we have a glimpse of the mental processes which lead to such verdicts as this in the trial of KING.

It is one of a series lately rendered in murder cases in our courts which have been irreconcilable with the evidence, and, more than once, in direct opposition to the instructions of the court. In almost every instance, there has been manifest this struggle in the minds of the jury between a desire to inflict punishment and an unwillingness to inflict the punishment of death. In the Foster case, this perplexity took shape in the form of a recommendation to mercy attached to a verdict of murder in the first degree. The jurymen supposed that such a recommendation would operate to secure a commutation of the death penalty. They imagined, in fact, that their verdict so qualified would be equivalent to the verdict of "guilty with extenuating circumstances" so often rendered in France. They were wrong, and their mistake appears to have had the effect of making subsequent juries still more cautious in incurring the same responsibility. To this anxiety the statutory crime of murder in the second degree has furnished a ready refuge, and, at some expense of the law, has supplied to one jury after another a grateful compromise between hanging a murderer and permitting him to go entirely free—or, as in one or two familiar cases, with a punishment entirely inadequate to his offense.

Now, of course, we willingly admit that half a loaf of justice is better than no bread, and if our murderers cannot be hanged, it is consoling that they should be locked up for life. To many people, especially to those who oppose capital punishment, imprisonment for life will seem a very sufficient punishment for even so deliberate and cowardly an assassination as that of O'NEIL. But it must not be forgotten that there is in all this something more than the proper chastisement of this or that offender. Of vastly more importance than KING's fate, or WALWORTH's, or SIMMONS', is the question whether juries shall systematically defy the plainest provisions of the law, and the direct instructions of the law's appointed interpreters. If the statutory distinctions of homicide, as explained by the courts, are to be so contemptuously disregarded, it would be better to wipe them at once from the statute-book, and leave it to the jury to fix not only the character of the crime, but the suitable degree and kind of punishment.

A step in this direction has been made in California by the passage of a law empowering the jury in cases which were formerly capital to say whether the penalty shall be death or imprisonment for life. We are not sure that the innovation is judicious, but its results are worth careful attention. Such an authority at least would spare us the preposterous verdicts we are constantly compelled to receive as the best outcome of our elaborate judicial machinery. If juries will not inflict the death penalty in cases where the law and the evidence clearly call for it, it is better to give them the legal right to inflict another penalty than to encourage them in systematic contempt of the law.

FLOUNDERING IN A BOG.

The *Post* exhibits a chronic lack of intelligence when it attempts to speak of Custom-house affairs. Its last manifestation of this kind is in relation to the pay and emoluments of the Collector of New-York. It demands now that both be reformed according to the policy of "the fathers of the Republic." What was that policy? In the beginning of the Government the Collector at New-York was paid by fees, as Clerks of courts are, and a quarter of one per cent. on all money received as duties, and the same share of forfeitures as he receives to-day. Would the *Post* return to that? In 1802 the Collector, after paying the expenses of his office and $5,000 to himself each year, was required to pay the remainder into the Treasury, retaining the same share as formerly of moieties. In 1822 his maximum salary was reduced to $4,000 per annum, and the commission to one-sixth of one per cent. on the moneys received, and his share of moieties was preserved. Would the *Post* return to that? In 1841 his annual fees and emoluments from all sources, except moieties, were fixed at $6,000 per year as now, so that the moiety part remains to-day as it was in the beginning of the Government under the present Constitution.

By way of informing Congress and its readers in respect to the necessities of this port, where three-fourths of all the money received by the United States for duties on imported merchandise is collected, the *Post* declares that the "Collector of Customs need have no extraordinary gifts of mind, no special mental training." The fact is that, under the system for collecting duties established by the "fathers of the Republic," the Collector of the Port of New-York is one of the most important officers of this Government, and its duties require as high gifts of administration as any subordinate office in the Government. He is, in the theory of the law, the chief officer of the port. Upon him is devolved the initiation of the execution of all new laws which concern the revenue in New-York. He appoints, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, all the officers of the port, except those in the Appraiser's department. He is responsible, under his bonds, for the collection of *all* duties imposed by law on all merchandise brought into this City, and for wise and fearless action in the prevention and detection of frauds upon the revenue. He is the chief adviser of the Secretary of the Treasury in respect to the collection of the revenue, inasmuch as he exercises chief power at the largest port of the United States. We do not now enter into any discussion of the precise number of dollars which he should receive for the labor he is required to perform, but only intend to resist an effort to belittle the character and dignity of this office. Since 1861, with all the moieties Collectors have received, their annual emoluments have not been as large as the Sheriffs of this county, or as the Clerks of the courts in this county, or larger than what is believed to be the emoluments of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States in this City. In proportion to the labor and responsibility of his office, the Collector, if its functions are properly discharged, will not, under existing laws, be better paid than are a large majority of the City and County officers of New-York, executive and judicial. It must be remembered that he is responsible for the safety of an enormous amount of money, that he has to enter into heavy bonds, that he is called upon to devote the whole of his time to his duties, and generally gives up a position which brings him at least as much money as that comprised in the emoluments of Collector. The *Post* says that the Collector receives about $40,000 a year. He receives nothing of the kind, and even out of what he does receive there are heavy deductions to be made. It would be much better if this question could be discussed with a reasonable degree of honesty and fair play.

CHEAP TRAINS.

A great deal has been said and written in reference to rapid transit. There is no city in the world, perhaps, which is more backward in this respect than New-York; but, while the necessity for rapid transit is admitted, it is clear that no system of locomotion will meet the wants of the public which will not combine cheapness with rapidity. If we are to get rid of the overcrowded tenement-houses in this City, we must provide the working classes with facilities for cheap and quick transit to Westchester, Kings, and Queens Counties, and to New-Jersey and Staten Island, where suitable residences can be obtained at considerably lower prices than are now paid for wretched apartments in badly-constructed and badly-ventilated houses. Rapid transit, although highly desirable, will not confer much advantage on the great mass of the population, unless provision be made for cheap trains to and from the City, within a radius of twelve to fifteen miles of the City Hall. Without such a system, we cannot build up our suburbs, for, with high fares, none but the wealthy or well-to-do classes can afford to travel daily to the City. Give the mechanic, the clerk, and those in receipt of moderate incomes an opportunity to quit the overcrowded portions of the Metropolis, and we shall soon double the population of Kings, Queens, and Westchester Counties, and eventually have a city equal to London in population, and far larger than Philadelphia in extent. Such a measure will improve the sanitary condition of the City, lessen the death-rate, and confer advantages on all concerned.

In a financial point of view, too, it will prove remunerative to the railroad companies, and in this connection we may allude to the great success which has attended an experiment of cheap, working men's trains, begun over a year ago at Boston, on the Saugus branch of the Eastern Railroad. With much hesitation, and with grave doubts as to the success of the project, the Directors of this road in November, 1873, tried a system of cheap trains from Lynn and intermediate stations to Boston in the morning, and from Boston to Lynn in the evening. Tickets, good upon these trains only, were sold by the company in slips of twenty for one dollar, and these tickets were available for the entire trip or for any part of it. The gradual development of travel upon these trains forms a most interesting feature in the railroad operations of Massachusetts during the last year. The increase of travel upon them has exceeded all anticipation. During the month of November, 1872, the first month of the experiment, 3,967 persons were carried in these trains, and in the month of August succeeding the number rose to 22,957. The total number of passengers carried on these trains during the year has been 176,186, and the receipts from them have been $8,800. A curious fact in connection with this subject is that the regular passenger service of the road has not at all diminished during the year, but strange to say the receipts have considerably increased. The Massachusetts Commissioners, in their report for 1873, make pointed allusion to this fact. It is admitted that the receipts of the cheap trains fall below the actual running expenses, but they do not seem to have injuriously affected the receipts of the road by drawing away regular passengers from other trains. They seem rather to have developed a new traffic on the road, and to have added considerably to the treasury of the company.

The receipts of the Saugus branch for the year 1872, previous to the introduction of cheap trains, were $31,695 70; the receipts last year were $44,217 90, of which $35,077 95 were for regular passengers and $9,139 95 for cheap trains, showing an excess in the gross earnings of over $12,500 in a line of some twelve miles in length. The earnings of 1872 exceeded those of 1871 by sixteen per cent., but by the introduction of cheap trains the receipts last year exceeded the earnings of 1872 by thirty-nine per cent., twenty per cent. of which is attributed to the introduction of cheap trains. In 1871 the number of passengers carried over this road was 261,668; in 1872 the number increased to 305,567, but in 1873, with increased inducement to travel, the number rose to 540,569, of which 357,770 were passengers on the regular trains, and 182,799 on the working men's trains. The Commissioners say that this experiment of cheap trains on the Eastern Railroad has actually developed a new class of travel on the line of the road, outside both of the old travel and of the full regular and legitimate increase of that travel.

Such experiments, the Commissioners say, if not directly in themselves remunerative, are sure to lead to such an increase of population and of travel along the line of any road adopting them that the regular business of that road would be much benefited by them. The system adopted on the Saugus branch of the Eastern Railroad, and which has proved so advantageous to the Boston suburbs, is well worthy of imitation by other companies, and we should be glad to see it adopted on all lines leading from New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S NEW MOVE.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, it appears, thinks that he has at last found a plan by means of which his Church and Government may be made invulnerable to the assaults of the Gentiles. During late years, as our readers are aware, his rule in Salt Lake City has been beset by many disturbing influences. He has been imprisoned and persecuted in various ways; the secrets of his home-life have been spread before the world by a seceding wife; his sons-in-law have shown a disposition to set his authority at defiance, and even his sons and daughters, if report speak correctly, have not been entirely free from a desire to act in opposition to his wishes. Feeling that the Gentile element, if its influence remained unchecked, would finally work the destruction of the Church and the ruin of himself and his followers, he resolved to make a bold move. In 1856, having foreseen the troubles which have since come upon him, he endeavored to organize the Communistic scheme of the Order of Enoch, but owing to the war he did not succeed. The first and chief rule of the order requires the members to bequeath their property to the Church. In return they receive appointments as stewards, and have their wants provided for out of the general fund. Recently BRIGHAM pretended to have looked into the world beyond the grave, and to have been inspired to renew his efforts.

The work was commenced at St. George, a growing town one hundred miles north of the Colorado River, at the junction of the Rio Virgin and Santa Clara Rivers, some 350 miles south of Salt Lake. St. George is the only town in the Territory of considerable population that is inhabited almost exclusively by Mormons. The soil of the country surrounding it is very rich and fertile. It produces cotton, grapes, figs, and pomegranates, has a delightful climate, and, in short, is a very desirable place of residence. To this retreat the prophet proposes to very soon remove, and by way of compensation for the losses he may sustain in abandoning his beautiful residence and other property at Salt Lake he proposes to grasp the possessions of the faithful St. Georgians. After eloquently describing to them, in a sermon, the advantages, in a spiritual sense, to be derived from membership in the new order, it is said that as many as four hundred persons rushed forward and made declaration of their intention to join. A branch composed of thirty families was subsequently established, and from all that we hear on the subject, it is evident that the movement will be partly successful. It cannot be entirely successful, owing to the dissensions in the ranks of the Church and the vigorous efforts of Gentiles to prevent weak-kneed saints from placing themselves so strongly in the grasp of BRIGHAM. Once members of the order, they would not only forfeit property rights, but even the right to think and act independently of the priesthood. The intention is to get Mormons to join it whether they own property or not, so that after years of labor they may be bound closer to it through the knowledge that, should they desire to leave it, they would be obliged to go forth without a dollar.

The Gentile organs of the Territory are, of course, doing their utmost to open the eyes of the saints, so that they may see the real object of BRIGHAM in establishing this order, but, judging from the alacrity with which the St. Georgians took the bait, it may require more than ridicule to do it. Pending the success of his new scheme, the annual conference has been postponed from April next to the 10th of the following month. The Salt Lake *Tribune* is of opinion that this postponement is an evidence that the dignitaries of the Church are afraid of a revolution in the ranks, and that they do not wish to precipitate it without preparation. The Order of Enoch is apparently the last trump card in the prophet's hand, and if it does not produce the result expected it will be no fault of his.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Aïda" was sung at the Academy of Music last evening, Signor Campanini, though by no means at his best, being sufficiently re-established in health to appear as *Radames*. As usual, Miss Cary was *Amneris*, Mlle. Torriani *Aïda*, and Signor Nannetti *Ramfis*; Signor Del Puente, as on a former occasion, personated *Amonasro*. At the matinée to-day "Lucia" will be done. On Monday "Gli Ugonotti" is to be given.

THIS EVENING'S PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The fifth Philharmonic Concert, and the last but one of the present season, is to take place at the Academy of Music this night. The programme rehearsed yesterday, and to be recited, formally, this evening, is as follows:

Symphony—No. 4, in C major, Opus 38, "Jupiter"	Mozart
Scena—"Che farò senza Euridice."—"Orfeo"	Gluck
Miss Antonia Henne.	
Romance and rondo for piano-forte, from the Concerto in E minor, op. 11	Chopin
Mr. Emile Guyon.	
A. O Frage Nicht!	Rubinstein
B. Nachhall	Rubinstein
Miss Antonia Henne.	
Symphony—No. 5, "Lenore"	Raff

MISS NEILSON IN CALIFORNIA.

Miss Neilson made her first appearance since her severe illness at the California Theatre, in San Francisco, on Tuesday evening, when she entered upon a four weeks' engagement. The house, we hear by telegraph, was crowded to overflowing, and Miss Neilson's reception was of a kind rarely extended to any artist, even by the enthusiastic audiences of the Pacific Coast.

AN IMPOSTOR.

A person who calls himself "E. Wieniawski, Jr." is traveling in Colorado, and giving violin performances. He is not M. Henri Wieniawski, nor is he a relative of that distinguished performer. Our contemporaries seem to have already shown themselves sufficiently keen-scented to detect the fraud, for we find the following paragraph in the Salt Lake *Daily Herald* of March 5:

"'Wieniawski, Jr.,' he who travels on the stolen name, has managed to reach Denver, and impresses the listening public there that he achieved high praise on the Pacific slope for his masterly manipulation of his violin. If the Colorado press knew him as he was known in Utah they would probably conclude that he might have achieved some other masterly manipulation, but was fortunately discovered in time to save others from grave and serious wrong."

THE CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

The box-book for the performance to take place at the Academy of Music next Thursday afternoon has only been opened one day, and yet the results are most gratifying. Already six proscenium boxes have been engaged at $100 each, every front box in the circle has been taken at $15 each, and all but a couple of dozen of seats in the parquet are secured at $3 each. This is certainly a great beginning, and we need not recommend our readers to lose no time in engaging the seats, which are still for sale. The box-book is open at Wallack's Theatre.

THE HUDSON AGAIN CLOSED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 13.—The cold weather continues. Reports from the Upper Hudson show that the river is again firmly closed. At Castleton, Hudson, Catskill, and Germanton, and from the latter point as far south as Peekskill, the river is filled with heavy fields of floating ice. At Castleton the ice is five inches thick and the ice men are expecting another harvest.

A DANGEROUS RAILROAD CROSSING.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 13.—Oliver Terry, of South Windsor, while driving across the track of the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, near Manchester, this morning, was struck by the express train from Providence, and was probably fatally injured. He was thrown so high in the air that he struck the top of a telegraph pole. He is the fifth person who has been fatally injured at this same crossing within a few years.

DEATH OF THE INVENTOR OF THE SHARPE RIFLE.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 13.—Christian Sharpe, the inventor of the famous Sharpe rifle, died suddenly at his residence in Vernon, Conn., last night, of hemorrhage of the lungs, at the age of sixty-three years. He was a native of New-Jersey.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN RHODE ISLAND.

The article to be submitted to the people of Rhode Island, as an amendment to their Constitution, which passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 44 to 17 on Tuesday, reads thus: "Men and women, politically and legally, shall be entitled to equal rights and privileges, and shall be subject to equal duties and liabilities."

OBSEQUIES OF MR. SUMNER.

Continued from First Page.

that a special meeting of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen should be held yesterday and the necessary preparations made for the reception and lying-in-state of the illustrious dead. Pursuant to the instructions of the Mayor, Gen. Pinckney immediately telegraphed to Washington, and at a late hour on Thursday night received the following replies:

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1874.

Joseph C. Pinckney:

The Massachusetts delegation are profoundly grateful to the Corporation of New-York, but the funeral escort under charge of the Senate Committee will arrive in New-York at midnight to-morrow, and leave at 10 o'clock A. M. Saturday.

(Signed,) HENRY L. DAWES, Chairman.

WASHINGTON, March 12—10 P. M.

Charles Sumner's remains will arrive in New-York to-morrow night about 10 o'clock, but will not be permitted to lie in state, the committee proceeding to Boston by the first train. The object of a special train from here is to avoid a crowd.

(Signed,) H. A. PRESTON.

WASHINGTON, March 12—11 P. M.

Joseph C. Pinckney, Clerk of Board of Aldermen:

The body of Charles Sumner leaves Washington by an extra train on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and it is expected will reach New-York by 10 or 11 o'clock in the evening.

(Signed,) JOHN R. FRENCH,
Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

New-York, which was eager to mark the passage of the body of the great American through its chief City with every possible token of public respect and mourning, was thus prevented from paying honors adequate and appropriate to the occasion.

ACTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday for the purpose of taking some appropriate action in reference to the death of Charles Sumner. The meeting was not largely attended, but the tenor of the brief addresses delivered and of the resolutions adopted indicated sufficiently the participation of that body in the general feeling of regret and mourning which pervades the country.

Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, President of the Chamber, occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings by briefly announcing that they were assembled to take such steps as the Chamber might deem proper in reference to the death of the distinguished citizen whom the country had just lost.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field then offered the following resolutions for the acceptance of the meeting:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Chamber, the death of Hon. Charles Sumner, of the United States Senate, in the vigor of his faculties, and in the midst of an honorable activity, is a loss to the country which is not likely to be soon repaired.

Resolved, That in him liberty has lost a zealous and resolute defender, the equal rights of citizens an able and vigilant guardian, and wise and safe ideas of national economy an eloquent expounder, and the great boon of a common Christian internationality, a most efficient advocate.

Resolved, That in Mr. Sumner's public life we have seen a noble example of the utmost zeal and diligence in fulfilling the duties of a legislator united with a sincerity so perfect that it never was distrusted, and an utter disdain of every low motive and every petty art—men looking to him as to one who never thought of seeking the public favor by any other expedient than that of rendering essential service to his country and to mankind.

Resolved, That in an age like the present the death of one who gave so shining an example of public virtue, and the consecration of great mental endowments to the highest purposes, is a calamity which deserves to be marked by peculiar expressions of sorrow for his departure and of reverence for his memory.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, who, with the President and Vice President of this Chamber, be requested to attend the funeral of Mr. Sumner; and that a copy of these resolutions, duly signed by the officers of this meeting, be sent to the Senate of the United States, and to the Governor of Massachusetts, and to the relatives of Mr. Sumner.

Mr. Jonathan Sturges seconded the resolution, and in doing so briefly expressed the melancholy pleasure which he felt in discharging the duty which had devolved on him.

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles said it might seem superfluous to add anything to resolutions which were so good in themselves, and which must necessarily strongly commend themselves to the acceptance of the meeting. There was, however, one prominent characteristic of the deceased statesman, a reference to which he was sure his friend, Mr. Field, would consent to have inserted in the resolutions. They should, he thought, add some reference to Mr. Sumner's great moral heroism and earnest adhesion to the principles of a common Christian internationality. While mentioning these matters, if in order, he could not but express his gratification with and high admiration of the duties of the press of America, as evinced in respect to the death of this distinguished man. It would seem as if the whole continent had burst into one bed of flowers, fragrant with admiration of Mr. Sumner. The elegance of language, the tenderness of sentiment, the wide comprehensiveness, the beauty of diction, and the eloquent pathos of the numerous tributes to his memory made one feel proud of the press of America and of the high duties which it discharged. Among all those splendid tributes of admiration and regret none more eloquently expressed the loss of the nation than a little gem which he found in a paper published in Poughkeepsie. It well expressed the loss sustained by the country when it said: "For a moment, we can scarcely think of our nation and Sumner away, for our nation has been made a nation within his time. It has assumed its supremest proportions within a decade, and in that period Charles Sumner has led its most advanced ideas." And yet, Charles Sumner had more sublime ideas still, for he had endeavored to make the world a union of nationalities. He fell, faithful to his great love of the human race. He was, perhaps, the slave of an idea—his overweaning love of the African race—which he (Mr. Ruggles) thought induced him to make the great mistake of thwarting the efforts of President Grant to acquire the Island of San Domingo. It seemed to him that it was a great mistake not to do then, what will have to be done within our time, namely, acquire the islands appurtenant to this continent. In conclusion Mr. Ruggles renewed his wish that a reference such as he had mentioned might be inserted in the resolutions.

Mr. Field said he accepted the amendment with great pleasure, and accordingly the words: "And the boon of a common Christian internationality a most efficient advocate," were added to the second of the series of resolutions.

A further amendment was also made by altering the proposition that a copy of the resolutions, duly signed, be sent to the sister of Mr. Sumner, to the effect that it be sent to the Senate of the United States, to the Governor of Massachusetts, and to the relatives of the deceased.

Mr. George Opdyke was unwilling that the resolution should go to a vote without expressing his happy concurrence in all that had been said, and referred in eulogistic terms to the moral heroism of Mr. Sumner, his rectitude, and his profound convictions. He was besides the earnest champion of the rights of humanity, and fell a martyr to the cause which he advocated.

Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin made some observations in reference to his personal relations with Senator Sumner, and in conclusion said:

Mr. Sumner was not merely a man of mark in an age abounding in celebrated characters and memorable events. As a statesman he not only occupied an elevated plane, but he stood somewhat by himself, conspicuous and grand. The salient points in his character and career were vast erudition and cultivated tastes, tireless industry, and sublime courage, fidelity to convictions and persistency of purpose, unselfish patriotism and unbending integrity. At home he had few peers. He was the enthusiastic, the eloquent champion of the cause of human right and impartial freedom. As such his name would be handed down to posterity by historians of his country. In foreign lands he was better known and more highly appreciated by eminent men than perhaps any other American of his day. Among others with whom he long held the friendliest relations were Brougham, Talfourd, Cobden, Bright, De Tocqueville, Thiers, De Remusat, and Laboulaye. If, in the far distant future of the Republic, men of the present time would be remembered and honored for great achievements and great sacrifices in behalf of liberty and humanity, might we not safely predict that side by side with the names of Abraham Lincoln and William H. Seward would stand conspicuous that of Charles Sumner.

The Chairman said that he was in Washington, in one of the committee-rooms of Congress, when the news came that Mr. Sumner was dying. He immediately went into the House, and on no other occasion had he observed so deep a depression on the minds of the members of Congress. On no occasion since the death of Abraham Lincoln had the people of Washington been so depressed as on that day.

The resolutions were then put to the meeting and unanimously adopted, the following committee being appointed to carry out the executive portion of them: Cyrus W. Field, A. Low, Peter Cooper, Caleb Johnson, and Elliot C. Cowdin.

The meeting then adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY IN THIS CITY.

The remains of Senator Sumner arrived at Jersey City, by special train from Washington, at 11 o'clock last night. No very definite information having been received here as to the wishes of those having the body in charge, there was a great deal of doubt as to what would be done with it upon its arrival. It was not positively known whether it would be sent immediately by an extra train to Boston or would rest in the City over night. There were but few people in the depot when the train arrived, and a number of these were unconscious of the presence of the distinguished dead. To those who knew the sorrowful fact the scene was an impressive one. It seemed that on such an occasion that thousands would have been attracted to the depot in respect and sympathy for the dead. The only mark of respect which it was possible for the City of New-York to show under the circumstances was the sending of a force of fifty policemen under the command of Capt. Leary, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, to volunteer whatever service might be rendered. The coffin, inclosed in a wooden box, was placed in one of Dodd's Express wagons, which, accompanied by about twenty carriages, was driven to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The committees appointed by the Senate and House of Representatives to escort the remains to Boston were on the train, together with Messrs. Phillips of Salem, Smith of Cambridge, Codman of Boston, Kimball of Boston, Adams of Quincy, Dickinson of Amherst, Noble of Westfield, Phillips of Springfield, Buffum of Lynn, Blunt of Haverhill, Slade of Somerset, Cummings of Woburn and Easterbrook of Worcester. Mr. Henry W. Dawes, Sergeant at Arms French, Dr. Sunderland, Chaplain of the Senate; Rev. Mr. Hinckley, of Washington; Major Ben. Perley Poore, and a number of personal friends of Mr. Sumner. There was also a delegation of colored citizens from Washington, and four colored policemen from that city, who had been detailed to accompany the body. A number of colored men from Brooklyn were also present in the depot when the body arrived. On the arrival of the corpse at the Fifth Avenue Hotel it was placed in one of the upper parlors to await transportation to Boston today at 10 A. M.

TRIBUTES OF RESPECT IN VARIOUS PLACES.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 13.—At a special meeting of the City Government to-night a committee was appointed to take suitable notice of the demise of Senator Sumner, and a committee was appointed to attend the funeral. The church bells are to be tolled while the funeral train is passing through the city, and the depot is to be draped in mourning. The colored citizens also held a meeting to-night, and adopted resolutions expressive of respect to his memory, and appointed a committee to attend the funeral.

OMAHA, Neb., March 13.—A large meeting of the citizens was held here last night in honor to the memory of the late Senator Sumner. Appropriate resolutions were passed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 13.—The colored people have adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Charles Sumner, and have decided to drape their houses in mourning on the day of the funeral.

THE HAYTIAN MINISTER TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL.

Yesterday Hon. Stephen Preston, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Hayti to this country, received a cable dispatch from his Government directing him to assist at the reception of the remains of Senator Sumner upon their arrival at this City. He was also directed to accompany them to Boston, and there to attend the funeral in his official capacity. This is intended as a mark of respect, and as an expression of gratitude on the part of the Haytian Government toward the great statesman who so eloquently and ably opposed the annexation of a part of the Island of Hayti to the United States in the Senate Chamber in 1871.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FRENCH IMPERIALISTS—THE GATHERING AT CHISELHURST—4,000 EXPECTED.

LONDON, March 14—A. M.—Imperialists from all parts of France have arrived here, or are on the way, to attend the festivities at Chiselhurst, Monday, on the occasion of the Prince Louis attaining his majority. It is expected that upwards of 4,000 Frenchmen will be present.

THE INSURANCE FRAUDS.

LONDON, March 14—The investigation at Limerick into the insurance frauds on the New-York Life Insurance Company is proceeding.

Barry, an agent of the company, has absconded. Several of the insured persons have died under suspicious circumstances.

OBITUARY.

REAR ADMIRAL JOSEPH LANMAN.

Rear Admiral Joseph Lanman, of the United States Navy, died at his residence in Norwich, Conn., yesterday, aged sixty-three years.

The deceased Admiral was born in Connecticut on July 11, 1811; was appointed Midshipman from his native State on Jan. 1, 1825. He became attached to the frigate Macedonia, of the Brazil Squadron, in 1827, and in 1830 joined the sloop Peacock, of the West India Squadron. He was promoted to the rank of Passed Lieutenant in 1831, and in 1835 received his commission as Lieutenant, attached to the sloop Warren, of the West India Squadron, and while acting in this capacity was made the bearer of dispatches from the commander of the Pacific Squadron, which he joined in 1847, to the authorities at Washington. He received his Commander's commission in 1855, commanding the steamer Michigan on the lakes until 1861, in which year he was commissioned as Captain, and was appointed to the steam-sloop Saranac, of the Pacific Squadron. He received his Commodore's commission in 1862, and commanded the steam-sloop Lancaster until 1863, when he assumed command of the frigate Minnesota, of the North Atlantic Squadron. Commodore Lanman commanded the Second Division of Porter's squadron at the two attacks upon Fort Fisher, and did efficient service. On the 8th of December, 1867, he was commissioned as Rear Admiral, was commandant of the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1867-8, and commanded the South Atlantic Squadron in 1869-70. Rear Admiral Lanman was placed on the retired list on the 18th of July, 1872.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 14—1 A. M.—The barometer continues high in the Mississippi Valley, from the lake region to the Gulf; it has risen gradually on the Atlantic coast, and it has fallen in the North-west. The temperature continues below freezing point at the stations north of the Virginia Valley. Clear or partly cloudy weather prevails, with north or west winds, in all the districts on the Atlantic coast and in the Ohio Valley. Cloudy weather and light snow are reported from the lower lake region. Easterly winds, with cloud and rain, have prevailed on the Texas coast. Generally clear weather, with a decided rise of temperature, prevails in the North-west. The rivers have fallen at Cairo, Nashville, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For Southern New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, fresh to brisk and occasionally high north and west winds will prevail, with cold and partly cloudy weather.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 13.—Hon. Edmund Smith, of Sidney, a member of the Constitutional Convention from Shelby County, fell dead at his boarding-house, corner of Third street and Broadway, while talking to a clerk, at 6:15 this evening. He was in his seat in the convention all day. This is the second death of a member of the convention since New-Year's Day. It is supposed that the cause of Mr. Smith's death was apoplexy.

WASHINGTON.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

ACTION OF THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ON THE REFUNDING OF COTTON TAXES—PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Director General of the Centennial Celebration and the officers of the commission are to be heard next Monday by the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate. The engineers and architects will also appear and explain their plans. The commission proposes to inform the Appropriation Committee of all its plans and purposes thus far determined, and then leave the responsibility with Congress to say whether the exhibition shall be national or international, and whether the Government shall contribute for the payment of the expenses.

REFUNDING THE COTTON TAX.

The Southern Representatives have recently held a caucus for the purpose of endeavoring to arrive at some compromise relative to the cotton tax refunding scheme. They have agreed upon a compromise bill, and will now endeavor to press the subject upon the attention of Congress this session. The bill proposes the appointment of a commission, something in the nature of the Southern Claims Commission, to audit and determine the claims, and provides for their equitable adjustment between brokers and the planters.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

The House Military Committee expect to be called Tuesday next. They have agreed upon their bill for the reorganization of the army. The bill provides practically for a reduction of seven regiments, and reduces the number of the staff of Gens. Sherman and Sheridan from six to three, with a reduction in rank of two-thirds.

TRANSPORTATION.

The session of the House to-morrow will be devoted to a debate upon the McCrary Transportation bill. Forty members have already indicated their desire to speak upon that subject. It is known that several of the leading Eastern men intend to speak in opposition to the bill.

The alarming reports of the condition of Senator Morton's health which prevailed on the streets here yesterday, and were to some extent telegraphed, are absolutely without basis. The Senator, by the advice of his physician, has remained in his room for some days, but is now able to attend the Senate as soon as the discussion of the finances shall be resumed.

THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

Already the election of Mr. Dawes to the Senate, and the contingency of a vacancy in the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, are much discussed here. Next to Mr. Dawes on the committee, is Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who would naturally succeed, but his views on the subject of a 3.65 convertible bond and his extreme high tariff position would render him very unpopular with a large portion of the House for Chairman of its leading committee. Speaker Blaine's duty in case of a vacancy in the Chairmanship would seem to end with the appointment of a member of the committee, without designating the new member to any particular position on the committee. It would then be the right of the committee to elect its own Chairman. A committee of course always has that right, though its assertion is almost or quite unprecedented. While Mr. Kelley would naturally hold the position of Chairman and leader of the House for the remainder of this Congress, it is apparent that he will not be able to maintain it without great opposition. Speculation in Washington as to the result of the special election in Massachusetts points almost wholly to Mr. Dawes as the coming man.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS IN NEBRASKA.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Several reports have reached the War Department of Indian depredations about Loup Lake, Neb. The settlers in that region are very much concerned, and have petitioned for additional troops to protect them. These petitions have been forwarded here by the military officers stationed in that country. Some of the settlers, fearing savage hostilities, have already left, and others are preparing to leave, that section.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $2,963,599; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $51,915,000; coin, $86,170,258, including $41,300,100 in coin certificates. Outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

BOOKS FOR SIBERIA FROM RUSSIA, VIA NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received an application from parties in New-York for the free transit through the United States of a box containing an invoice of books and documents sent by the Chancellor of the children of the Emperor of Russia to the War Governor of Eastern Siberia, Russia, in transit via New-York, thence by rail to San Francisco, to be transhipped, thence on board the sailing vessel Tungour to Wladivostock, Eastern Siberia. The privilege requested was granted under the act of July 14, 1870, which authorizes importations from or to Europe, and from or to Asia or the islands adjacent thereto, via the United States, to pass through without appraisement.

RESTITUTION MONEY.

The sum of $90 conscience money from a clerk in Baltimore, and $35 from a citizen of Albany, N. Y., were received at the Treasury to-day.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The Customs receipts for the week ending March 7 at the following ports were: New-York, $2,392,109; Philadelphia, $237,865; Boston, 382,613; Baltimore, $80,052; New-Orleans, $87,215.

HEALTH OF SENATOR MORTON.

Senator Morton has been absent a week from his seat in the Senate, caused by a sore foot. It was rubbed and bruised by his boot, and formed a slight abscess, which has now almost entirely healed. This circumstance has given rise to an exaggerated rumor. His general health has improved by rest, and his physicians say he can resume his seat in the Senate.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

Wm. E. Shallenberger has been appointed storekeeper for the Eighth Internal Revenue District of Pennsylvania, and Presley S. King, guager for the Sixth Kentucky District.

THE BLACK HILLS EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

The following letter refers to the exploring expedition into the Black Hills of the Sioux country:

WASHINGTON, March 13.

Gov. B. F. Potts, Helena, Montana:

SIR: Referring to the so-called exploring expedition which was the subject of the department's telegrams of the 10th and 13th inst., I have to say that its departure from Bozeman is much to be regretted, and stringent measures would have been adopted to prevent it had the facts been sooner known here. Although the promise made to the military authorities that the expedition would not go upon Indian reservations may not be violated, there is, nevertheless, grave apprehension that the movement of such a formidable organization through the region of country more or less traveled by bands of Indians will provoke a collision that may culminate in a general Indian war. You are earnestly requested to use every precaution to avert a disaster which would render abortive the efforts now being made, with every prospect of success, not only for a continuance of the friendly relations now existing with the reservation Indians, but for the purpose of invoking their assistance and influence in promoting a better feeling among the more intractable Sioux. The department has never entertained a doubt of the loyalty of the Crows, and I will thank you to inform them that their friendship to the whites is duly appreciated, and that it is hoped no events will occur to render their proffered service necessary. If, however, circumstances should arise to require them, they may be made available. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

C. DELANO.

THE GERMAN SALOON-KEEPERS.

The German saloon-keepers of the Tenth Ward, Jos. Frick presiding, held a meeting at No. 77 Essex street, yesterday, and enrolled some additional members for their newly-formed Saloon-keepers' Protective Organization. A permanent organization was effected by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws and an election of officers. The Gambrinus Verein, an association of German beer retailers, held a meeting at No. 351 East Tenth street, yesterday, when action was taken to co-operate with the newly-formed German Saloon-keepers' Protective Association in measures to be adopted in the interest of the beer retail trade.

CONSOLIDATION OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

The following circular has been issued by the Municipal Union Society, and will explain the intent of the bill introduced in the State Senate, yesterday, for the purpose of obtaining a commission to draw up a plan of consolidation for New-York and Brooklyn:

For more than thirty years it has been a general opinion, among those who have given serious thoughts to the subject, that the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn are destined to be united. The leading cities of the world, without exception, have hastened to annex and govern adjacent territory as soon as they saw that, without such consolidation, they must lose permanently the allegiance and citizenship of masses of people constantly employed in extending their influence and power. If New-York had annexed Brooklyn twenty years ago, her population would have exceeded a million and a half, and, probably, have closely approached two millions at the present moment, with relative increase of influence. If New-York neglects to annex Brooklyn for ten years more, her population will then certainly be less than that of the Quaker City, and, in another ten years, may be exceeded by Brooklyn. As fellow tax-payers with you in New-York, we submit that the Metropolis cannot persist in the experiment of dispensing with the citizenship of her own people much longer without loss of prestige and power, which are her unquestionable birth-rights, and which, strong as she is by natural position, she cannot afford to sacrifice. No more can her future territorial development be confined to one geographical direction, without fatal subjection to the monopolists of her eligible, but limited, building sites, nor without great waste of capital already invested in costly structures, worthy to stand for centuries at the centre of her commerce. New York is said to be now in the very crisis of her history. She is certainly famous as the most crowded city in Christendom, and her citizens and merchants are more embarrassed with bad transit and oppressive charges for handling their goods than those of any other. The cost, moreover, of getting the room New-York needs, and making it available by her present policy, promises to be enormous. We claim with great confidence that Brooklyn, with her deep water-front of many miles, with several natural sites for bridges and tunnels, with parks and streets already paved and lighted, equal to the wants of a population of a million, at least, with an area of fifty square miles, approached every moment by numerous well-conducted ferries, and with half a million of your own people already living within her bounds, offers the best practicable solution of the most serious and difficult questions which now hinder and embarrass the growth of the Metropolis. Many thousands of the merchants and business men of New-York reside in Brooklyn, and their number appears to be increasing this year more rapidly than ever before. It is better that these have their homes in the city where their business interests are. We feel sure that, in favoring consolidation, New-York will make certain her commercial supremacy and promote the general welfare of both cities, whose interests are identical. Looking into the future, with enlarged and just views of the growth of the county and its metropolis, provision must be made for immense terminal railroad facilities on water-lines, for the transfer, storage, and shipment of the world's produce. By a practical bridge near Hell Gate, Brooklyn's water-front can be made available for such purposes to an extent little dreamed of by those who have not given attention to the subject; and whenever such facilities shall have been established, the present excessive and oppressive cost of handling merchandise in your City and port will disappear, and the commerce of our port will have a fair chance to extend itself commensurately with the enterprise and capital of our merchants. The society we have the honor to represent was organized less than a month ago to do what may properly be done to unite the cities of Brooklyn and New-York as one city, to be called New-York. In pursuance of this object we have prepared a bill (a copy of which is herewith inclosed) and sent it to the Legislature with a petition praying for its passage, signed by several thousand of our fellow-citizens. Thus far we have met with no active opponents. We have heard of local political and other personal objections; but no one has ventured yet to raise an objection in the interest of the public. We must have some help, however, from New-York, to pass the bill, and have proposed this statement to secure the required co-operation. It will be a great error to interpret this movement in Brooklyn as a sign of weakness, as we are in a condition to await the pleasure of New-York without detriment. Our taxes are at the highest and our property at the very lowest. Being thoroughly convinced, however, that consolidation is absolutely the only remedy for some deep-seated evils which vex both cities, and that it is also the golden key which will unlock the resources and reveal the true and grand destiny of New-York, we earnestly ask your careful consideration of the subject, and propose to offer you an early opportunity to petition for the passage of the within bill.

Simeon B. Chittenden, President; George T. Hope, Henry Sheldon, Vice Presidents.

John Winslow, William H. Slocum, Marcellus Massey, Wm. Marshall, Sigismund Kaufman, James S. T. Stranahan, William H. Taylor, Daniel Chauncey, John B. Norris, Executive Committee.

William R. Sheldon, James S. Leeds, Secretaries; Robert Turner, Treasurer.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES—THE LEGISLATURE.

The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* of Thursday evening gives the following statement of the vote for Governor in 230 towns in that State on Tuesday last, compared with the vote for the same officer in 1873:

	1874.				1873.			
	McCutchins	Weston	Blackmer	Scattering	Straw	Weston	Blackmer	Mason & Scat.
Rockingham	5342	4928	335	6	5546	4752	147	105
Strafford	2862	2458	480	18	3126	2470	297	42
Belknap	1755	2197	87	..	1826	2066	21	43
Carroll	1764	2131	70	..	1702	2097	59	42
Merrimack	4653	5038	155	8	4622	4759	78	126
Hillsborough	6375	6607	372	1	6473	5555	254	60
Cheshire	3094	2464	61	..	3428	2532	53	74
Sullivan	2320	2112	187	..	2134	1853	103	53
Grafton	3904	4832	175	4	3795	4325	56	84
Coos	927	1281	138	..	1303	1607	10	66
Total	33009	34067	2047	33	34023	32016	1059	698

The remaining seventeen towns and places last year gave Straw 1,094, Weston 1,398, Blackmer 18, scattering 34.

The *Monitor* says that the returns received on Thursday indicated the election of Sanborn (Dem.) in District No. 6, heretofore reported as having failed to choose; while the result in No. 10 is in doubt. Frauds have been discovered in Ward 5, Manchester, which will defeat Chandler (Dem.) in No. 3. It appears, therefore, highly probable the Republicans will have a majority on the organization of the Senate. The House of Representatives, so far as heard from, will contain 168 Republicans and 171 Democrats. The following towns were yet to be reported: Columbia and Pittsburg, which last year elected Republicans; Farmington, which has probably voted not to send, and Eaton, Jackson, Carroll, Clarksville, Erroll, Strafford, all of which last year elected Democrats.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

There was a dearth of excitement in Wall street yesterday. The stock market closed weak, with nothing special to note. Speculation was rife as to Erie and Union Pacific matters, and all kinds of opinions were, of course, interchanged. So far as the action of Mr. Morton in declining the directorship of the Union Pacific was concerned, it was the opinion of sensible people that he knew his own business better than any one else, and that he preferred to keep his reasons to himself. Those interested in the affairs of the Erie company state that all evil effect of the cablegrams sent abroad adverse to the road was checked in time, and that the little game didn't work; full particulars as to the success of the new loan are looked for, however. The sub-committee of the committee appointed Feb. 25 ult. to investigate the affairs of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Company, composed of Mr. C. W. Hasler, of New-York, and Col. W. H. Merritt, of Des Moines, Iowa, are now West conferring with the management of the road, and will make a report soon at a meeting to be called in this City. Probably some plan of reorganization will be adopted. There were sixteen bids made at the sale of gold ($500,000) at the Sub-Treasury yesterday noon, aggregating to $2,845,000, ranging from 111.60 to 111.97. The Customs receipts on Thursday and yesterday were $716,000.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The usual prayer-meeting was held last evening at Plymouth Church, and notwithstanding the bitter cold wind that prevailed, there was a fair attendance. The subject of Mr. Beecher's discourse was the recognition of friends in heaven, which he treated with his usual eloquence and force. This theme was suggested, he said, by the many recent deaths which have occurred among his congregation. There was no after meeting, and the services were concluded at an early hour.

THE TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A regular monthly meeting of the Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth street and Third avenue, Mr. Walter S. Pinckney, the President, in the chair. After transacting some routine business, and electing twenty-five new members, a discussion arose on the rules regulating the election of new members. The questions discussed were, whether a number of names proposed for membership in the latter part of 1873, which were not acted upon by the Membership Committee of that year, should not be taken up by the committee of this year without being again proposed; and whether, in the event of that committee failing to take such action, it was not within the power of the association as a body to elect or otherwise dispose of the names. The chair decided that such a proceeding would be entirely unconstitutional, and would only serve to establish a dangerous precedent, and that the names which were not acted upon by the Membership Committee of 1873, in order to come properly before the Membership Committee of the present year, must be reproposed. The meeting then adjourned.

THE NEW FASHION.

It is promised that the coming style of dress for the Spring will be something plainer, more substantial, and verging toward the comfortable and common sense, if not graceful, cut of men's garments. The dress convention of Vineland agreed on no definite model of women's attire; but, perhaps, the general desire of sensible women to find out some way of clothing themselves, which shall be convenient as well as becoming, may effect more, without concerted action, and may bring to bear upon the fashion-mongers and dress-makers so decided a pressure, as to persuade them to abolish the prevailing rag-tag and bobtail. Any woman who respects her sex is struck with sorrow and mortification when she calmly considers the figure which her sisters make upon the street. Here a ruffle, there a box-plait, here a shirr, there a fold, loopings, mysterious and inscrutable—a general strap and hitch and scrape—all of these adornments more or less full of dust or mud; and on the pavement where these garments have swept, "the trail of the serpent is over it still." If one could discover any law or system regulating the arrangement of these trimmings, any reason why the plait is in one place and the ruffle in another, any line of beauty followed, or natural advantage or defect of the wearer considered, we could meekly resign ourselves to this ornate dress, which costs so much money in the making, and so much annoyance, fuss, care, and backache in the wearing. But the most ingenious theorist can suggest no design or adaptation in it all—nothing back of chaos and confusion.

What a blessed relief, then, it would be could women agree on some manner of clothing themselves, which would approach in simplicity and comfort the dress of men. It need not be manish, though there are hints of a coming jacket for ladies which will incur the suspicion of having been borrowed from the young brothers of the wearers. But a dress with a skirt plainly made, neither too long nor too short, a waist well cut and neatly sewed, so that it will not rip, and becomingly adapted to the figure; the material rich and durable; the trimmings of the plainest and neatest—such a style of dress would advance the status of woman more than the possession of the suffrage. This is what we are coming to, let us hope.

It is evident that a flimsy style of dress is perpetuated by the use of flimsy material. Sensible women therefore, instead of arraying themselves in thirty yards of frowsy ruffles, will do well to buy—with an eye to the coming fashions—a smaller quantity of solid and handsome material, and make it up in a neat and substantial manner. For a rich, but plain Spring costume, there is no material more desirable than the American silks made by Cheney Brothers. The colors are soft and pleasing; the fabric is solid and lasts well, hanging in firm but soft folds, which will show to especial advantage in a plain dress; and the effect in costume, though not showy, is modest, refined, and pleasing in a high degree. The new, or rather old shades of greys,—drabs and browns—are particularly suited to the style of Quakerish simplicity, and are to be found in every tint in the goods of this noted manufacture. Black silks, always in demand in every fashion, are also a specialty of these makers, and are reliable beyond any other silks of the same moderate price.

Cutting loose from the folly of French fashions, and striving to inaugurate a style of dress which shall be suited to our independent American habits of life, we shall discover in American fabrics, especially in those of a high grade, like these silks, a peculiar adaptability to our purpose.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

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Signed by
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Rev. CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D.,
Rev. JOSEPH HOLDRICH, D. D.,
Rev. URIAH SCOTT, D. D.,
Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D.,
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DIED.

BURRELL.—On Friday, March 13, HARRY BURRELL, Jr., in the 40th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 West 127th st., near 6th av., at 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 16th inst.

BINSSE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at noon, EDWARD BINSSE, Jr., only son of Annie E. and Edward Binsse, aged 9 months and 14 days.

CARTER.—At Newark, N. J., March 12, WILLIE ELIOT, only child of Kate B. and Wm. D. Carter, aged 3 years, 7 months, 18 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, (Chas. W. Badger,) No. 919 Broad st., Newark, on Monday, March 16, at 2 o'clock.

CHAUNCEY.—On Friday, March 13, JULIA A., relict of William Chauncey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 23 Lafayette place, on Monday, March 16, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

COCHRAN.—At Nassau, N. P., on the 6th inst., FERGUS COCHRAN, son of the late Charles P. Cochran.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 4 East 35th st., on Monday, 16th inst, at 10 A. M.

EVERETT.—On Friday, March 13, 1874, JAMES J. EVERETT, aged 47 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Goshen, N. Y., on Monday, March 16, at 11:30 o'clock. Erie Railway trains leave Chambers st. at 8 and 9 o'clock A. M.

FARON.—Suddenly, on the 12th inst., SARAH HANN, wife of Thomas H. Faron.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the friends of her brothers, John and Benj. G. Hann, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 489 Bedford av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 15, at 2 P. M.

FENTON.—On Friday, March 13, in the 38th year of her age, CATHERINE, the beloved wife of George Fenton, fell asleep, sweetly trusting in Jesus.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 15th inst., at 3:30 P. M., from No. 197 Willow st., Hoboken.

FAULKNER.—On Thursday, March 12, 1874, GEORGE FAULKNER, aged 58 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 91 St. Felix st., Brooklyn.

ST. NICHOLAS LODGE, No. 321, F. and A. M.—The members of this lodge are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, GEORGE FAULKNER, from his late residence, No. 91 St. Felix st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. GEO. W. ELY, M.
E. H. ROGERS, Secretary.

GOETZE.—At the residence of her father, No. 115 West 51st st., March 12, LOUISA MATILDA, relict of Fridoline Goetze, and daughter of Johanna B. and Geo. Widmayer, in her 37th year.

Friends and relatives of the family, also members of German Union Lodge, No. 54, are invited to the funeral, from the above residence, Sunday, March 15, at 1:30 P. M.

HEATON.—At New-Haven, Conn., March 12, 1874, Mrs. P. M. HEATON, widow of Abram Heaton, aged 97 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, at 3 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MESIER.—At New-Hamburg, March 13, PETER A. MESIER.

Funeral will take place at Zion Church, Wappinger's Falls, on Sunday at 2 P. M. Carriages in attendance at New-Hamburg Depot on arrival of the 9:10 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

McGEE.—Suddenly, in Philadelphia, on the 12th inst., EDITH REBECCA, infant child of James and Elizabeth A. McGee.

Funeral services at 4 P. M. this day at the residence of her parents, No. 226 Carlton av., Brooklyn.

SMITH.—On Thursday, the 12th inst., CICELY ADELLE, only child of Isaac P. and Lillie Secor Smith, in the 4th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 14th, at 1:30 o'clock, from the residence of her grand-parents, No. 53 East 34th st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

TUTTLE.—At Boston, on Thursday, March 12, HELEN M., wife of Henry H. Tuttle, and daughter of James A. Smith, of this City.

UNDERHILL.—At Tuckahoe, on Thursday, March 12, THOMAS B. UNDERHILL, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Monday, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 9:15 A. M.

VAN CLEFT.—At Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., on Thursday, March 12, GEORGE H. VAN CLEFT, President National Camp Patriotic Order Sons of America, aged 45 years.

Funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, at Middletown, on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends from New-York desirous of attending can leave foot of Chambers st. at 8:30 A. M.; 23d st. at 8:15 A. M., and returning, leave Middletown at 4 P. M.

WEEKS.—Thursday morning, March 12, after a lingering illness, JOHN H. WEEKS, son of John A. Weeks, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his father are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. John Pettigrew, No. 256 5th av., on Saturday, March 14, at 1 o'clock.

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The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, March 14, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 7:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 8:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY and on SATURDAY at 11 and 12 M.

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THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB,
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MEMBERS OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB are requested to assemble at the Club-house, THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of escorting the remains of the late Hon. Charles Sumner from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the Grand Central Depot.

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THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THE LOST BEAUTIES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. An Appeal to Authors, Poets, Clergymen, and Public Speakers. By CHARLES MACKAY, LL. D. 12mo, pp. xxiv., 228. New-York: J. W. BOUTON.

If we English-speaking folk do not know something about the structure and the history of our own language, it will be because we neglect our opportunities. Not many years ago it was a ground of just reproach to our literature and to our scholars that we could show the fruits of no thorough and thoughtful study of our language in its earlier and formative stages, in the records of which we are rich to a degree unequaled by any other people in regard to theirs; nor could we boast of a truly critical appreciation of either language or literature, even in later periods, when both had become the objects of admiration and the subjects of study to the critical scholars of other peoples, particularly the Germans. From this just reproach the labors of scholars on both sides of the ocean during the past twenty years have freed us entirely. The publications of the Early English Text Society and of the Chaucer Society, which owe so much to the intelligent and well-instructed enthusiasm of Mr. Furnivale; those of the old and now extinct Shakespeare Society, the critical and historical works of Marsh, and French, and Madden, and Morris, and Skeat, and Ellis, and the mass of linguistic criticism in the notes of the later editors of Shakespeare—all this, not to mention particularly other names and other works of hardly less importance, has placed within reach of the thoughtful student of our language and literature such means of thorough understanding and appreciation of this interesting subject as were absolutely inaccessible and almost unknown to the last generation. And never did laborers in the field of pure literature receive more cheering encouragement. Every good book on this subject is welcomed by a constantly increasing circle of eager students. General philology is becoming almost a fashionable study; and, naturally, no department of it is in such favor among English-speaking people as that which relates to their hitherto too much neglected language.

To the means of this study in a minor department we have here a contribution from Dr. Charles Mackay, a gentleman chiefly known in this country as the writer of some not always judicious or perfectly intelligible letters in regard to our affairs which were regularly contributed to the London *Times*, and for which we took our revenge by pronouncing his name to rhyme with *fay*, and *pay*, and *ray*, and not as it should be pronounced with a union of the sounds *ah* and *ee*, rhyming with a prolonged utterance of *sky*, and *fie*, and *high*. This fact we mention not merely *renovare dolorem*, but as an interesting example of the difficulty of expressing pronunciation in English by letters. What an anomaly it is that that the letters *ay*, even in a proper name, should have a sound which we cannot illustrate by a single word ending in those letters, but for examples of which we must go to the single letter *y*, or to the combinations *ie* and *igh!* What an anomaly that the last three named combinations should have, to all intents and purposes, the same sound! The course of events has been such that we have found it much more easy to forgive Dr. Mackay his letters than he did to forgive our mispronunciation of his name. Be that as it may, we thank Dr. Mackay for his book; although he shows in it that his misinformation is not limited to the wants and the people of this country. Whatever may be the acquirements in honor of which he has been decorated with the title of Doctor of Laws, his acquaintance with philology is very small—which is no fault of his; but that he should write about what he does not understand is reprehensible in him, and may prove injurious to his readers; it certainly will prove so to his reputation. It is in the introduction to his book that he shows most plainly his insufficient information and his vague notions as to the subject on which he has written; but proofs of the same ignorance are scattered through his book. We willingly, however, pass by his deficiencies in this respect without particular mention, and with only this general protest and caution. The purpose of his book is good, and it shows good taste and not a little research; and it should therefore be judged upon its many essential merits, and not upon its comparatively few and non-essential defects.

The purpose of the book, indicated very plainly in its title, is one of restoration. The author, in the course of an apparently varied but not very extensive range of English reading, has met with a great number of genuine English words, which have passed out of use, chiefly because of a tendency to drop old and homely phraseology in favor of that which is new and foreign; the motive being almost invariably a desire to be fine, and grand, and elegant, and this motive having its spring in a very mistaken notion as to what is grand and elegant. Against this practice Dr. Mackay enters a strong and sensible protest, chiefly, however, in favor of the Lowland Scotch dialect, which he calls Scoto Saxon. It is there that he finds preserved most of the good words which have been dropped or scornfully brushed aside from current English speech.

The bulk of the book is made up by an alphabetically arranged vocabulary of the beauties of our language, the loss of which the author deplores, and which he entreats authors, poets, clergymen, and public speakers to do their best to restore. But of this long list of "lost beauties" which, with their definitions and the passages quoted in illustration of some of them, fill 288 pages, it is first to be remarked that a very considerable number of them are not lost, and another very considerable number are not beauties. Of the former we find an example upon the very first page. *Aftermath*, the second mowing of a meadow, is certainly not lost. It is in common use among farmers; it is to be found in Mr. Longfellow's poetry, and it was used lately by Mr. Disraeli in a speech on a very conspicuous occasion. It is a good old English compound word which holds and will hold its place, but which from the nature of the subject to which it refers will never be, can never be, as common as *crop* or *mowing*. And upon what ground does Dr. Mackay number *cleave*, to split, *cloven*, split, and *cleave*, to adhere, among his lost beauties? These words, used in these senses in a newspaper, would not attract the attention of the most superficially educated reader as obsolete, or even as unusual. *Carp* and *chaffer* are not less common; and *chare*, pronounced in some parts of New-England *chore*, as Dr. Mackay himself says, is a very common word both in the Old England and in the New, the pronunciation in the latter being that which our author mentions. So are *drouth, drouthy, drowse*, and *duds*, which need no definition, and which Dr. Mackay mentions among the lost—as to which we cannot agree with him. Nor can we admit that *egg*, in the sense of instigate, as to egg on, is now thought a vulgarism—that is, by any very considerable number of educated and sensible people. How the ignorant, the pretentious, and the foolish may regard it, we know not, nor is it of much importance. *Fleck*, meaning to spot, which is also laid aside by Dr. Mackay in the dust, is in common use, and is found a little too often in novels as applied to the flecking of the sky with clouds and the necks of horses with foam. *Birdlestead* had, indeed, passed almost out of use; but it has been very vigorously revived by the touch of William Morris. That *manfulness* is a lost beauty of our language will be news indeed to most of those who write and speak it; and the same may be said as to *masterful*. It was but very recently that Lord Strangford described Sir Samuel Baker well as "a strong and strenuous man with impetuous and masterful ways about him." And with what semblance of right does our critic say of *scathe* as a verb and as a noun, and *scatheful* and *scatheless*, that "they have not succeeded in retaining their place in ordinary conversation, the pulpit, and the stage." Such an assertion must raise the query as to the degree and the nature of the acquaintance of him who makes it, either with the church, or the theatre, or with the every-day speech of educated people. The same remark must be made as to a like assertion in regard to *stalwart*. *Thrall*, indeed, which is placed in the list of the lost, is heard only in poetry or in prose of the higher strain; but a word is not lost because men do not use it over wine and walnuts, and women over their tea. The preterite *throve*, of *thrive*, on the contrary, is heard in the most familiar talk of lettered and unlettered people. *Thrived* is one of the vagaries so much in vogue in the last century as to be characteristic of that time, although it was used long before. *Thud*, a fine specimen of the *onomatopeia*, is far from being uncommon in either the best writing or the best speech of the day. As to *water-shed*, do not the Gradgrinds, as Dickens told us, know all about the water-sheds of the universe? and as to *weird*, the very "Spinsters of Arts," with whom every Summer our female colleges garland the year, use it with an unction and a frequency which may lead others to shun, although they cannot forget, it. These are but a few characteristic examples of the errors in this respect which go to the making of a very appreciable proportion of the volume.

But although such words, and the critic's remarks upon them, needlessly increase (to say the least of it) Dr. Mackay's book, and must be taken notice of in an examination of its merits, they do not, except indirectly, impair its value as a formative, or reformative, effort in the right direction. Dr. Mackay seeks to restore and re-establish a neglected part of genuine English speech—a praiseworthy effort, and one which gives him a claim upon our indulgence. It is encouraging to meet a writer upon language who is not content with merely recording what has been done, and by whom it was done, but who, with a fair share of intelligence and good taste, gives his notions of what should be done, and thus helps his readers toward purity, precision, and strength in language. Among Dr. Mackay's proposed restorations the following seem to be worthy of special welcome: *Anywhere*, for at any time; *derne* and *dernely*, for secret and secretly; *droil*, (verb and noun,) meaning drudge; *dump*, to throw down a heavy body, which is in common use in the United States; *eldfather* and *eldmother*, instead of the French-English combinations, grandfather and grandmother—but this is very hopeless; *flurn*, to disparage, a milder word than *flout*; those good compounds of the intensitive *for*, *fordo*, and *fordrunken*; *gar*, to cause to do, a word now confined to the Lowland Scots and to the extreme northern part of England, as "gar him greet," *i. e.*, cause him to weep. *Holpen* is good English, and a finer word than *helped*; but, we fear, hopelessly lost, particularly, since the contraction of *help-ed* into *help'd*; for men, with all their fondness for big words, will not use a two-syllabled form of a word of which one in one syllable will serve their turn. *Lave*, the residue, or that which is left, if not better than *rest*, would be a great improvement on the trading slang, *balance*; but of improvement on this point there is also little hope; and Dr. Mackay's suggestion that a widow might be called, as in Anglo-Saxon times she was called, a *lafe*, or relict, will rouse the wrath of the advanced woman by its implication that a woman could ever be the *lavings* of a man. *Outen*, from without, and *outener*, one who comes from without, would be, if we would only believe so, very good substitutes for *foreign* and *foreigner*, being words like *liken* and *likener* in origin and formation. *Smock* may be "a much better word than the modern *chemise*, and the odious vulgarism, *shimmy*;" but we fear that neither Dr. Mackay nor Mr. Grant White, from whom he seems to have taken a hint on this subject and on some others, will be able to lead the ladies back to the word which their great grandmothers used; for the dear creatures seem to derive some comfort and sense of elevation from calling linen *lingerie*, and a gown a *robe*. *Speer*, meaning to ask information, might, as Dr. Mackay suggests, well be brought back from Scotland, whither it has retreated; it being, not "Scotch," as many people think, but a thoroughly English word. It has a specific meaning different from *ask*. We ask a man's name and we ask for bread; but although we might speer a man's name we could not speer for bread. *Spilth*, meaning that which is spilled, is much needed, although we are not sure that it has been used by any other author than Shakespeare. Perhaps *underskinker*, meaning an under drawer of liquors at an inn, is a lost beauty of our language. Certainly it is lost, and it does express that for which there is no other word; but if Dr. Mackay were to call the "gentlemanly assistant bar-keeper," who parts his pomatum-reeking hair in the middle, and carries on the little finger of his right hand an amethyst that would put to shame the Winter thumb-ring of a Roman Senator, an underskinker, he would probably have an opportunity of learning that certain beauties of the English language are not lost, and will not be, so long as men may be outraged in their tenderest sensibilities. Among the words hopelessly lost, and for which words of Romance origin have been poorly substituted, are *thole*, meaning to suffer, to endure, with its compounds and derivatives, *tholeable, untholeable*, and the like. Nothing is gained and much character is lost to our language by such changes. *Wanhope*, for despair, is certainly a lost beauty, and one the restoration of which is not only possible, but not improbable. Mr. Morris might bring it back; he and Mr. Tennyson together could do so easily. *Wishworthy* is a compound as good as *trustworthy*; and, as the latter is better than *reliable*, so the former is better than *desirable*.

The last-named compound word suggests another, as to which we heartily agree with Dr. Mackay that it should be put in use—*afterword*, for the postscript to a letter and appendix to a book. The German sensibly calls his preface what it is—a foreword, (*vorwort*;) and there is no better English than foreword and afterword. On the same page on which the word in question appears, we find *alderbest*, and some half-score compounds of *alder*, meaning in the highest degree—a good word hopelessly lost, the last appearance of which, we believe, is in Shakespeare's "alderliefest sovereign,"—*i. e.*, best-beloved sovereign. But besides words like these, Dr. Mackay brings forward compounds which can hardly be called words, they being rather combinations for special use, the merit of which depends entirely upon the taste of the writer and their fitness for the occasion. Such are *bottle-thrall*, a drunkard; *dew-cup*, the first drink of harvest laborers, *feather-heeled*, nimble; *kiss-worthy*, which needs no definition; *knee-crooking*, obsequious, and the like. All these are well compounded and expressive terms; but they cannot be rightly numbered among the lost beauties of our language. Mr. Tennyson or Mr. Bryant might use the first and the second to-day with as much freedom and as much certainty of being understood as Shakespeare used the last. When he wrote "obsequious and knee-crooking knave" he did not make a word; he merely composed a very suggestive compound.

Among Dr. Mackay's positive errors we remark upon a few. *Gloze*—hardly lost—does not mean "to flatter for an evil purpose," or to flatter for any purpose; but to represent something done or said as better than it really is—to gloze it over, as we say. Nor does *freethinker* express that for which misthinker would be a better word. "To think freely is what every one should do," Dr. Mackay says; a remark wide of the point, for thinking freely was regarded as sinful by those who used this word as a reproach. The effect of free thought has been to take away the reproach from free-thinking. *Mung*, the preterite of to ming or mingle, gives our critic the opportunity of saying that "in America 'mung news' is a common expression applied to false news, but probably having its derivation from mingled (or mung) news, in which the true and the false are so mixed up together that it is impossible to distinguish one from the other." This does, indeed, describe with cruel accuracy not only the news, but the "intellectual department" of one notorious American paper, and the foreign correspondence, particularly the telegraphic epistles which appear in the columns of another; but as to "mung" being in common use here, the assertion, like many of those made elsewhere by the author of this book, raises the wondering query, where he got his information. Surely, it must have been in some such "authoritative" quarter as one of the journals to whose columns the word in question so well applies. A similar looseness of assertion appears in the remark that "the Americans of the present day call *rake-hells*, roughs, thus going back unconsciously to the original source of the word." Now, *rough* is the peculiarly British term for that which the American expresses by *rowdy*. Nor is a rake-hell necessarily a rough or rowdy. A rough may be a rake-hell; but the latter term is generally applied in both countries to reckless scapegraces of a condition higher than that of roughs and rowdies. And although it is true that *shote*, meaning a young hog, is applied by some persons in this country to other persons, even lower in tastes and habits than themselves, one marvels what Dr. Mackay's associations and means of observation here must have been when he says that it is "a very common expression of contempt" here. Upon *siss*, applied to a girl, we have a strange "mung" of absurd suggestion—that it is an abbreviation of *sister*, and that it has been supposed—in the name of Grimm! by whom?—"to be derived from *siss* and *asiss*, signifying 'little' in several Indian dialects! It is a mere abbreviation of the name of Cicely which, with the abbreviation, was in common use centuries before there could have been any Americanisms, as a generic name for a young female of the lower classes, as Robin, (contracted to Rob or Hob) was for a young clown. And where in America did Dr. Mackay ever hear "it blew and it snew?" except jocosely as he sometimes may have heard "walkist and talkist." The whole of what he heard was "it blew and it snew, and it friz." The ability of some gentlemen of Dr. Mackay's nativity and education to gape and swallow when they find themselves in this country is one of the most curious psychological phenomena of the nineteenth century. Nor is *spook* "a common word in America;" neither is it "derived from Puck." It is merely the Low Dutch *spook*, a goblin, and is a New-York or "Knickerbocker" word. *Puck* and *spook* have indeed a common origin, more or less remote; but the latter is not derived from the former. One of the most unaccountable of Dr. Mackay's errors is in the following remark upon *would*: "This word in certain cases where its use is essential to grammatical correctness threatens to be superseded by a clumsy colloquialism"—the colloquialism being "had best," "had better," "had rather." And first, we cannot pass by such bungling use of language as the saying that a word not used "*threatens* to be superseded" by another. The language or those who speak it may be threatened with the disuse of the word, or the word may be threatened with extinction; but how the word can threaten to be superseded is beyond profoundest divination. And then the notion that in "had rather" *had* is superseding *would*, must surely have been adopted by Dr. Mackay in utter forgetfulness of the whole course of his reading. "Had better," "had rather," and the like, are phrases centuries old; and—exactly the reverse of Dr. Mackay's assertion—it is "would rather" and "might better" that are now beginning to supersede the others—the question between them being not one of "grammar," but of reason and the meaning of words. And yet Dr. Mackay goes on to illustrate his error by quotations of the "clumsy colloquialism" from newspapers and authors of the day. He might fill fifty volumes like *Lost Beauties* with examples of "had better" and "had rather" from the whole range of English literature. This only shows, however, that even an intelligent man of considerable reading, and a Doctor of Laws, may, in a crochety forgetfulness, slip into serious error. It should not cause us to set aside his book or himself as therefore unworthy of respectful consideration. Of his so-called lost beauties some are not lost, and others are not beauties, as we have already remarked; but even upon those his remarks are not unfrequently interesting; and the rest of his work is really valuable. Its general purpose cannot be too highly praised, and we heartily hope that it may help on the effort now making to oust many useless and pretentious Romance words in too common use, and give us in their stead good, manly, and thoroughly English speech.

QUADRATURE OF THE CIRCLE: Containing demonstrations of the errors of Geometers in finding the approximations in use. With an appendix and practical questions on the quadrature applied to the Astronomical circles, to which are added Lectures on Polar Magnetism and non-existence of projectile forces in Nature. By JOHN A. PARKER. New-York: JOHN WILEY & SON. 1874.

It was very kind of Mr. Parker to direct attention to this result of his labors, before money and time shall have been finally expended in investigating the forthcoming transit of Venus. His former book upon the quadrature of the circle is, we venture to say, very much forgotten; and has no doubt been left quite out of consideration by the world's astronomers. But it would have evinced more thoughtfulness on Mr. Parker's part if he had refreshed their memories a little sooner, for matters have gone so far now that we feel assured the transit of Venus will cost just as much as it would have done if Mr. Parker had never made his great discovery, or as if the discovery had never been forgotten.

But we should have approached this volume with more confidence if the author had not published a terrible threat against his critics. If we do not criticise him "fairly and understandingly," we shall, oddly enough, be exempt from punishment. But if we do criticise him "understandingly and fairly," he threatens to answer us. We earnestly hope that he will not do that. We do not want to suffer such a penalty, and will make a compromise with Mr. Parker by promising to approach him very cautiously and to deal with him very briefly. He will agree with us, we hope, when we say that he is under the impression that he has demonstrated the quadrature of the circle by a series of the most irrefragable proofs. We must plead guilty to having spent considerable time in examining those proofs, but we do not share the impression. Perhaps we are ill-constituted, in which case Mr. Parker will forgive us. As a preliminary to an adequate understanding of his philosophy it is necessary to note that Mr. Parker does not accept the usual definition of a line. He regards a point also as something which is not without measurement; and, further, he defines a circle as a figure circumscribed by a curved line, and existing within that line. He does not admit that a circumference is made up of straight lines. He allows "that the quadrature of the circle can never be demonstrated by any means yet adopted for that purpose;" and presently we find him demonstrating it—after his own fashion! It is by a "process of reasoning on the mechanical properties of numbers in relation to shapes" that he arrived at the "ratio of circumference to diameter of one circle," and he tells us very naively his conclusion that that is probably "the true and exact ratio which nature employs in every circle." Thus, he represents the ratio of circumference to diameter to be as 20,612 to 6,561; or taking the diameter as an unit, the circumference will equal 3·141594–|–, and he elaborates the proof, which he just before said was impossible, by means of a dozen "propositions."

Having done this to his satisfaction, and interspersed the demonstration with sundry sneers at geometers and mathematicians generally, he undertakes to deal with a few practical questions on progressive astronomy, and, like a genuine theorist, he denounces the pursuits of that science by observation. The sun's distance from the earth for instance, he says, "may be determined with much greater precision by my principles of reasoning than by any other method, and without the help of observations of any kind." He has a strange idea of measurements. He thinks that the standard yard is regulated by the growth of barley, because when he was at school he used to learn "that three barley-corns make one inch;" and so on. He has not heard of the pendulum. Yet taking that necessarily fickle measure, the yard, for a basis, he declares that the exact diameter of the earth is 7,912 miles. He does not take into consideration the spheroidal form of the earth; that is of no importance. Then the earth's diameter being 7,912, he deduces therefrom that the moon's diameter is 2,166 7-10 miles, neither "more nor less." But he does not say in what direction. Again, the elliptical form of the earth's orbit being a little bewildering to Mr. Parker, he announces that it is not elliptical but circular. Having established that also to his satisfaction, he affirms that the distance of the sun's centre from the centre of the earth—as he misspells it, "center"—is 11,664 diameters of the earth, "neither more nor less;" therefore the whole distance is 92,285,568 miles, "and neither one mile more nor less." Mark the exactness of these distances. What a relief it must be to the future observers of the transit of Venus to feel that one great problem which they have been destined to encounter has been thus easily set at rest, and all through knowing the orthodox size of a barley-corn, and being able to estimate the exact measurement and nature of a point! "For," he says, "a point is a perfect standard of measure," and as the "earth is a magnitude made up of points," it too must be a perfect standard of measure for all greater magnitudes. This is very important to recollect when we follow Mr. Parker in his demonstration of the sun's distance. All else is easy when we know about the barley-corn and the point. It, therefore, anybody should have a desire to examine Mr. Parker's book for themselves we advise them to attend to them.

But it seems to us that we have said enough to indicate the nature and degree of Mr. Parker's philosophy. Nothing that we can add will suffice, we are certain, to make the public esteem it as Mr. Parker does; and anything short of that would not satisfy a man of his peculiar erudition. To deal with his "propositions" seriatim would be an easy task. He is so very lucid, especially in assertion. But the result would not be worth either the space or the trouble. Mr. Parker is evidently very well satisfied with himself, and knowing that, the rest of the world should be content.

LAOCOON. An Essay upon the Limits of Painting and Poetry. With Remarks Illustrative of Various Points in the History of Ancient Art. By GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING. Translated by ELLEN FROTHINGHAM. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1874.

Although too well known among all who are interested in the progress of art to require detailed notice at the present time, this work must be pronounced a valuable addition to American publications. It is not its first appearance in our language. But we believe that the English edition has long been out of print, and if the demand for such books did not justify a reprint on the other side of the Atlantic they are very much needed here. Miss Frothingham has done her work well. She tells us that her first intention was to make a version which could be easily read by persons ignorant of any language save English, and, therefore, to exclude all foreign languages from the text. But the idea proved impracticable, much to the advantage of the reader. There is nothing in any of the quotations which any one of fair education should not be able to read with sufficient facility, and certainly the work would not have been improved by substituting translations not of the best. If English versions of the foreign references were deemed essential they would have been more appropriately put into an appendix. Much assistance will be derived from some well-prepared notes, but we miss an index. It may have been thought that in a work of the kind an index was not needed, but authors and translators should consider it necessary in all works, as it certainly is. This, however, is an error of omission which may be readily rectified. This book is too useful not to deserve to be made as complete as possible.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*United States Digest.* Volume I. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

—*Report of the Chief of Ordnance.* Washington: Government Printing Office.

—*Westminster Sermons.* London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.

—*Record of Mr. Alcott's School.* Boston: Roberts Bros.

—*National Temperance Orator.* New-York: The National Temperance Society.

—*Thorpe Regis.* Boston: Roberts Bros.

—*Gold and Dross.* New-York: Dodd & Mead.

—*A Tour Through the Pyrenees.* New-York: Henry Holt & Co.

THE VICE PRESIDENT AND MR. SUMNER.

The Boston *Journal* of yesterday gives some interesting statements concerning Mr. Sumner and his friends, from which we quote the following:

"Vice President Wilson was passing the day quietly at his residence at Natick, when a dispatch from Boston notified him of the critical condition of Senator Sumner. The Vice President immediately came to Boston with the intention of leaving immediately for Washington, but was induced by his friends to relinquish his design. Gen. Wilson was sadly affected by the news of the death. The acquaintance of the two commenced in 1845, and for eighteen years they were colleagues in the Senate. Within the past fortnight Senator Sumner alluded to the harmonious relations which had existed between them, especially upon matters where their joint action was required upon official appointments. While these two distinguished men differed regarding party policy, their social intercourse was never disturbed. The Vice President's health has improved, but that mental quietude which is so essential to him at this time has been sadly disturbed by this sad event.

Senator Sumner was the son of Sheriff Charles P. Sumner, a well-known and respected citizen. He had two sisters, Mary and Julia, and three brothers, Albert, Henry, and George. The only survivor of these brothers and sisters is Julia, now Mrs. Dr. Hastings, a resident of California. Two of the brothers were lost at sea; one at the same time that Margaret Fuller Ossoli met her sad fate. George died in a hospital in this State, from softening of the brain. On the 17th of October, 1866, the Senator married Mrs. Alice Hooper, widow of William Sturgis Hooper, who was a son of Hon. Samuel Hooper. Mrs. Hooper was a daughter of Jonathan Mason, Esq. The marriage ceremony was performed by the late Bishop Eastburn. On the 10th of May, 1873, a divorce was decreed between the parties by Judge Colt of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

Senator Sumner made a will some time ago. It is understood that his executors are Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Edward L. Pierce, and Francis V. Balch. Mr. Sumner was not in the possession of large wealth. An investment in a Western railroad deprived him but recently of some $6,000. His residence at Washington was a storehouse of art, and his collection of books of rare merit is very valuable. During his long life of activity he has had no time to accumulate money for himself. He has worked for a great cause and for the people of Massachusetts.

Mr. Sumner has been engaged during moments stolen from laborious duties in the preparation of a volume entitled *Prophetic Voices Concerning America*, comprising selections taken from the speeches and works of eminent men."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Another of the few personal links between the present time and that of Nelson has dropped away with the death of Sir William Holburne, Baronet, at the age of eighty-one. Sir William, who entered the navy in 1805, fought at Toulon and at Trafalgar. In his retirement at Bath he has long been known as a keen sportsman, and as a judicious collector of antiquities and objects of rare historical interest.

The discussion upon the merits of cremation has reached Germany. Prof. Reclam, of Leipzig, delivered a lecture on the subject the other day at Halberstadt. He announced that he had designed a furnace specially for the purpose, which would do the work efficiently in twenty minutes at the outside. The coffin is to be placed in an upright position inside a fireproof receptacle, through which artificially heated air is forced in a current, carrying all the noxious gases up a chimney, and leaving after the process a small residue only of snow-white ashes. The cost at which the furnace can be constructed is £2,250. The cost of cremation for each body will not exceed nine shillings.

The *Irish Times* says that they do not know what to do for night watchmen in the City of Limerick. The watchmen get drunk, and tumble into the river, or fall asleep, or abuse Town Councilors, and are dismissed. Then supernumeraries are employed, and these got drunk too, notwithstanding the Licensing act. Lately one of the force was brought up, charged with being drunk on his beat. When asked where he got the liquor, "Here," he replied, tapping the pocket of his watch-coat; "I have a bottle full." The delinquent was dismissed at once. One Town Councilor said "the city was disgracefully watched." Another added that "it was with the utmost difficulty they could procure efficient watchmen." At last they resolved to employ a number of supernumeraries, and to look closely after them.

The death is announced of the daughter of the once well-known Dr. Darwin, philosopher, and author of *The Botanical Garden*. She died in her ninety-first year, and was probably the last link between us and a society of provincial celebrities to whom the progress of British industry has been enormously indebted. Her father was a prominent member of the well-known "Lunar Society," so called because of the day of meeting, that of the full moon, to enable the visitors to see their way the more clearly home in the evening. Among its members were Watt and Boulton, of steam-engine celebrity, Wedgewood, the father of British pottery, Priestley, the chemist, and very many others of little less note. The lady just deceased had made tea in her youth for all these celebrities, and her memory of past times remained wonderfully clear. Her own grandmother, with whom she lived as a girl on most affectionate terms, was born in the year that Queen Anne died.

The annual report of the British National Rifle Association shows the rapid advances that have been made of late throughout the Empire in the use of what is now regarded as the national weapon. County rifle associations are, it appears, in existence in no less than sixty-eight counties in England, Scotland, and Wales, two in Ireland, and thirty in various parts of Australia, Canada, China, India, Japan, the Mauritius, New-Zealand, Prince Edward Island, South Africa, and the West Indies. In China the Shanghai Municipal Corps shot for $808. In India the Hyderabad Rifle Association held a meeting, in which the European and native regiments took a conspicuous part; 137 prizes, value Rs. 6,054, being offered; at Calcutta, Rs. 4,090, in thirty-two prizes, was shot for; at Yokohama $215, in fourteen prizes, was contested, the natives taking an active part; but none of them were sufficiently skillful to wrest the National Rifle silver medal from a Scotchman named Cameron, who made fifty-two points for it, out of a possible sixty.

The luxurious habits of the collier of the present day were not long since satirized by *Punch*, whose artist represented him in the act of buying the pine-apple a fine lady was unable to afford. If we may believe the following anecdote, told by a Staffordshire journal regarding the habits of the mining population, this satire did not even contain the usual legitimate amount of exaggeration. A professional man entered a provision-dealer's shop in one of the mining districts, and pointing to some sealed tins, inquired what they contained. "Grouse and partridges, Sir," replied the dealer. "How many birds are there in each tin, and what do you charge?" "There's one bird in each tin, and they are half a crown each." "Thank you; that's more than I can afford." "No offense, Sir, but we did not lay them in for gentlemen like you. We got them for the miners. A miner called with his wife half an hour ago and asked the same questions as you have. When I had answered them, he said, 'Missis, we'll ha' two of them for tea.'"

ARREST OF ANTHONY J. COMSTOCK.

Anthony J. Comstock was arrested again yesterday on another charge of false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. It appears that some time ago he caused the arrest of Mr. William S. Crempein on a charge of having sent obscene literature through the United States mails. Mr. Comstock failed to substantiate the charge, and was in turn arrested yesterday at the instance of Mr. Crempein, on an order issued by Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court. He was bailed in $500.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Newbury vs. Schenck; order settled and signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

The Board of Commissioners of Excise vs. Duboise; demurrer sustained and judgment ordered for the defendant.

Reynolds vs. Brainard; the equity of the complaint is fully denied by defendant; motion for injunction denied with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Dodge; memorandum.

White, Executor, vs. Herriman, &c.; judgment.

Dambman vs. Butterfield; opinion in memorandum.

In the matter, &c., Kennin; order granted.

Congregation Kenneseth Israel vs. Congregation Kenneseth Israel; motion denied; memorandum.

Cameron vs. Hein; granted.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

ADVANCES TO MARKET-SWEEPERS.

Phineas H. Kingsland vs. The Mayor, &c.—The plaintiff in this case, at the time when the money was not forthcoming from the City to pay the men employed to sweep out the various markets, advanced the amount due to the sweepers to the extent of over $9,000, taking an assignment of their claims against the City. Payment being refused by the proper authorities of the amount thus advanced, the present suit thereafter was instituted. The defense was that so frequently interposed in other cases, an exhausted appropriation for that special purpose.

The court ruled out the defense, and directed a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the full amount, with interest, in all $11,763 55.

Devlin, Miller and Trull for plaintiff; D. J. Dean and H. J. Forker for the City.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 13.—Imports for the last 24 hours—Flour, 9,300 bbls.; Wheat, 43,934 bushels; Corn, 50,588 bushels; Oats, 57,267 bushels; Barley, 1,857 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 36,000 bushels; Corn, 28,800 bushels; Oats, 31,800 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Bakers' $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 52; do. No. 2 do., $1 42; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 40; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn firm; sales of new, on the track, 76c.@77c.; old, 81c. Oats quiet; Western held at 52c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 85@$1 90. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 90@$2 00. Other articles unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, March 13.—Flour steady; Extra Spring, $5 70@$6 60. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 27½; No. 2, $1 22¾, spot; $1 23¾, April; $1 26¾, May. Oats quiet and unchanged at 42½c. for No. 2. Corn in fair demand and steady; No. 2 Mixed, fresh, 60c. Rye steady; No. 1, fresh, 83c. Barley scarce and higher at $1 72 for No. 2 Spring; $1 52 for No. 3 Spring. Pork firm at $14 50; prime Mess nominal at 12½c. Hams in pickle firm at 9½c.@10½c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 5¾c.@5½c., loose; boxed Middles, 8c.@8¾c. Lard—Kettle, 9½c.; Steam, 8⅞c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower, closing steady; sales, No. 1 at $1 23½; No. 2 at $1 19 for regular; $1 20½, strictly fresh, cash; $1 19⅞, April; $1 24¼, May; No. 3 at $1 16½@$1 16¾; rejected nominal. Corn lower and in fair demand, closing steady; sales, No. 2 Mixed at 61c. for regular; 61⅞c., fresh, spot; 61⅞c. bid, April; 64½c. bid, May; new No. 2 Mixed, 53½c.; rejected, old, 58c.@55½c.; new, 56c.@56½c. Oats steady; sales No. 2 at 42½c., regular; 44½c. for fresh; Rejected, 40c. Rye steady; sales No. 2, fresh, at 80c. Barley in fair demand and higher; sales No. 2 Spring at $1 58; No. 3 Spring $1 45@$1 46. Pork unchanged and dull at $14 80, cash; $14 70 May. Lard in fair demand and higher at $8 95, cash; $9 April. Bulk Meats unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 92½c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Clover-seed active at $9@$10 50; Timothy, $3; Flax-seed, $2 25 on arrival. Flour more active; Superfine, $5@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 75@$7 25; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 50@$8; High Grades, $8 25@$10 25; sales, 2,000 bbls. City Mills on private terms. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 60@$1 65; Amber, $1 75; White, $1 82. Rye steady at 95c.@96c. Corn unsettled; New Yellow, 82c. Oats neglected; White, 59c.@62c.; Mixed, 56c.@57c. Petroleum dull; Crude, 10½c.; Refined, 14½c.@14⅝c. Whisky firm; Western, in iron, at 97c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 13.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,300 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 25 for White Winter, $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales of car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 58. Corn steady; sales at 80c. Barley quiet; sales of one car Canada at $1 95. Corn-meal, $1 60 for bolted, $1 55 for unbolted ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed in good demand; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $26 ⅌ ton; sales, 150 tons. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

TOLEDO, March 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 65; Amber Michigan, $1 49½, spot; $1 51½, April; $1 55½, May; $1 59, June. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, 68c., spot; 68½c., March; 69½c., April; new, 67½c.; Low Mixed, 66½c. for new; no grade, 65½c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 50c. for No. 2. Receipts—2,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn easier at 63c.@67c. Oats quiet and steady at 50c.@57c. Rye quiet and steady at $1 02@$1 03. Butter steady. Pork dull at $13. Lard quiet; Steam firm at 8⅞c.@9c.; Kettle, 9c.@9½c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c., spot and buyer March; Clear Sides strong at 8c.@8⅛c. Bacon dull; only jobbing sales; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Whisky steady at 93c.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—Flour active, firm, and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; choice Amber, $1 80@$1 85; Pennsylvania Red, $1 72@$1 74. Corn quiet; Southern White, 82c.@85c.; Mixed Western nominal at 87c. Oats firm; Southern, 58c.@62c.; Western, 58c.@60c. Rye steady at 90c.@93c. Hay unchanged and dull. Provisions unchanged. Western Butter dull, but firm; Roll, 37c.@41c.; Tub, 38c.@42c. Coffee nominal. Whisky, 96c.@96½c.

DETROIT, March 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 63 for extra; $1 55 for No. 1 White. Corn steady at 71c.@72c. Oats in good demand at 51½c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, and 4,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn quiet and unchanged at 60c.@63c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Bulk Meats and Bacon quiet and unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams at 12c.@12½c. Lard—Tierce, 9c.; Keg, 9¾c. Whisky at 92½c.

MEMPHIS, March 13.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and drooping at 58c.@60c. Pork dull and drooping at $16 25, in store. Lard dull and lower at 9c.@10c. Bacon in fair demand and lower; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c., Sides, 9c.@9¼c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 13.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 42½c. Resin steady at $1 80 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 90 for Hard; $2 90 for Yellow Tip. Tar steady at $2 25.

CLEVELAND, March 13.—Grain quiet; holders firm. Corn sold at 70c.@71c. for Old; 68c.@69c. for New. Petroleum quiet and weak; Standard White, 11¾c.@12c.; State test, 16c.@16½c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 13.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 3,300 bales; gross, 3,535 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,017 bales; to the Continent, 1,351 bales; sales, 2,300 bales; last evening, 5,200 bales; stock, 278,922 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 27,614 bales; gross, 29,545 bales; exports to Great Britain, 22,695; to the Continent, 21,500 bales; to France, 8,970 bales; coastwise, 2,941 bales; sales, 42,000 bales.

GALVESTON, March 13.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 875 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,099 bales; coastwise, 23 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 91,656 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 6,249 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,132 bales; to the Continent, 2,196 bales; to France, 2,100 bales; coastwise, 2,030 bales; sales, 10,300 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 13.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 1,059 bales; exports to the Continent, 419 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 48,962 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 7,688 bales; exports to the Continent, 419 bales; to Great Britain, 9,982 bales; coastwise, 3,558 bales; sales, 8,200 bales.

MOBILE, March 13.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 744 bales; gross, 764 bales; exports coastwise, 1,839 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 56,654 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,688 bales; gross, 7,536 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,749 bales; to the Continent, 1,565 bales; coastwise, 4,537 bales; sales, 5,800 bales.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 373 bales; gross, 501 bales; exports coastwise, 190 bales; sales, 241 bales; stock, 14,361 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 373 bales; gross, 2,485 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,006 bales; coastwise, 1,174 bales; sales, 1,533 bales; spinners', 593 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 13.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 1,056 bales; exports to the Continent, 4,885 bales; sales, 1,230 bales; stock, 71,309 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 9,890 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,369 bales; to the Continent, 6,325 bales; coastwise, 1,940 bales; sales, 6,289 bales.

BOSTON, March 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16½c.; net receipts, 68 bales; gross, 4,420 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 442 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 5,000 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 361 bales; gross, 8,859 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 592 bales; sales, 1,400 bales.

WILMINGTON, March 13.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 98 bales; exports, coastwise, 75 bales; stock, 2,102 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 577 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,428 bales; sales, 189 bales.

MEMPHIS, March 13.—Cotton quiet and easy; Low Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; receipts, 1,261 bales; shipments, 2,407 bales; stock, 1873, 45,590 bales; 1874, 54,308 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 7,695 bales; shipments, 12,153 bales.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—Cotton dull and unchanged; Middling, 15⅜c.; receipts, 2,695 bales; shipments, 2,253 bales; stock, 6,429 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 8,905 bales; shipments, 8,020 bales; sales, 100 bales for consumption.

AUGUSTA, March 13.—Cotton quiet and weak; Middling, 15c.; receipts, 447 bales; sales, 510 bales; stock, 1873, 14,127 bales; 1874, 26,831 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 3,095 bales; shipments, 3,241 bales; sales, 3,039 bales; spinners, 614 bales.

COLUMBUS, March 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c. Weekly—Receipts, 557 bales; shipments, 1,768 bales; sales, 1,673 bales; stock, 1873, 12,193 bales; 1874, 10,701 bales.

MACON, March 13.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 14¼c. Weekly—Receipts, 531 bales; shipments, 792 bales; sales, 848 bales; stock, 1873, 11,304 bales; 1874, 10,095 bales.

NASHVILLE, March 13.—Cotton steady; Low Middling, 14c. Weekly—Receipts, 3,153 bales; shipments, 5,399 bales; stock, 1873, 11,146 bales; 1874, 12,859 bales.

MONTGOMERY, March 13.—Cotton quiet and steady; Low Middling, 14c. Weekly—Receipts, 197 bales; shipments, 522 bales; stock, 1873, 8,024 bales; 1874, 2,590 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Cotton dull; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 50 bales; gross, 385 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,614 bales; gross, 3,440 bales.

PORT ROYAL, March 13.—Cotton—Weekly—Receipts, 11 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,750 bales; shipments, 638 bales; stock, 159 bales.

SELMA, March 13.—Cotton—Weekly—Receipts, 784 bales; shipments, 1,062 bales; stock, 1873, 4,564 bales; 1874, 4,787 bales.

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WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; must thoroughly understand all kinds of good cooking and have City references. Apply at No. 30 West 37th st.

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WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK THOROUGHLY competent, with good references. Call at No. 10 East 44th st., before 10 o'clock.

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WILLIAM M. LLOYD,
CHARLES H. HAMILTON.

New-York, Feb. 27, 1874.

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MALES.

ASSISTANT GARDENER, &c.—BY A YOUNG man aged twenty-one years, who can do plain gardening, milk, care and drive horses, care cattle, clean walks, mow lawn, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man in a private family in the country, with one child two years old; the man is a good plain gardener and groom; milk or do anything required around a gentleman's place; his wife is a first-class laundress, and will do the house-work of a small family if required, or to be furnished with a cottage; ten years' experience of the business; reference from his employer. Call or address Thomas Joyce, No. 347 East 35th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT single young man, aged twenty-eight years, who is a thorough driver in City or country; a good hand to take care of carriages and harness and keep stables in good condition; is willing and obliging; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

FARMER—DAIRY, POULTRY, &c.—BY AN American man and wife, aged forty-one years, no incumbrance; man is a practical working farmer, understands all branches; wife is well experienced in dairy work, poultry, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WHO thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best references will be given. Address A. A., Post Office, Tarrytown, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH COMPETENT working man; understands thoroughly the management of hot and cold graperies, peach-houses, green-houses, and laying out new places; also vegetables and farm-work in general. Address T. R., 876 Broadway.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN; GOOD REFERences. Address P. M., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

PORTER, &c.—BY ONE WHO IS ABLE AND willing to work, as porter, or to assist in a store; good references. Address H. N., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

VALET.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN; SPEAKS English; two years' references from present employer; no objection to travel. Address Gaston, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

VALET.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN; KNOWS Europe well, and can show good City references. Address G. L., Box No. 45 Up-town *Times* office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; can bring good City references. Apply at No. 29 6th av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion in any capacity; is of good business habits and speaks English fluently. Address A. A., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN DOG. IF RETURNED to No. 33 West 49th st., $5 will be paid.

FOREIGN NOTES.

An English penny newspaper has been started at Venice, called the *Venice Mail*.

There is a great deal of distress in the German capital. The casual poor who sought relief in the Berlin workhouses last month amounted to 13,834 men and 739 women.

The annual international football match between England and Scotland came off recently at Kennington Oval, in the presence of some 4,000 spectators. The match was won by the Englishmen.

The return of the Conservative Party to power was celebrated in Derry by a torch-light procession. The processionists, who were accompanied by three bands, marched through the principal streets.

An International Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures will be held in Paris in 1875. For this purpose the Palais de l'Industrie will be considerably enlarged by vast annexed buildings to be erected in the Champ Elysées.

The *Gaulois* states that the Emperor of Russia has authorized Prince Romanowsky, Duc De Leuchtenberg, cousin of the Emperor Napoleon, to go to Chiselhurst on March 16, to tender his homage to the Prince Imperial.

A correspondent of the *Times* points out that of the sixty-one members of Parliament who supported Mr. Miall's disestablishment motion last year, twenty-eight, including Mr. Miall himself, have no seat in the new House of Commons.

After two hours' debating the Cambridge University Union has passed a motion, by 67 votes to 53, condemning the policy pursued by the Prussian Government toward its Roman Catholic subjects as inconsistent with the principles of religious equality.

It is stated in Oxford circles that Lord Salisbury has undertaken to draw up a scheme of University reform. The task requires a combination of scientific attainment with unflinching courage; and both these qualities the Marquis possesses in no ordinary degree. It could not be in better hands.

The Oxford Union has decided, by a majority of thirty-five against seventeen, that the sudden dissolution of Parliament by Mr. Gladstone was an unjustifiable and unstatesmanlike political manœuvre, and that a Conservative Ministry is the only means of re-establishing good government in the country.

Disturbances have occurred in Muscat. Muttieh has been captured by Shaik Bin Sala, and it was expected that Muscat would be attacked. A report of the Imaum's death had induced this action on the part of Bin Sala. A British gun-boat made her appearance at Muscat as soon as the disturbances began.

It is stated that the number of members returned to the Parliament in England who have voted or declared in favor of women's suffrage is 217; the gain by the removal of opponents is 102. The hostile majority is consequently reduced from 107 to 5. The list of those who have voted for the bill includes Mr. Disraeli and several members of the new Cabinet.

The workmen in the English dock-yards are already beginning to feel the advantages of the change of Government. A new order has been issued under which in future all men who are compelled to leave the service through accident or illness will be provided for by a special allowance. This is an act of justice which Mr. Gladstone's Radical Government persistently refused to grant.

An urn containing a large number of Roman coins has been found near Milan, by some work men who were engaged in laying the foundations of a house at Torre dei Torti. The greater number of the coins are of silver, and belong to the time of Gallienus (A. D. 60-268.) Some bear the effigy of Salonina, the wife of Gallienus, who was murdered, together with him, at Milan in 268, during an insurrection of the Imperial Guard.

The Bishop of Oxford has just opened the new chapel for Reading School, the foundation-stone of which was laid last year by Mr. Walter, M. P., the chief proprietor of the *Times*. It has been erected by subscription, at a cost of about £3,000, and will accommodate between 300 and 400 pupils. The school has already risen to 250 boys. A new and larger school-house, in course of erection for the head master, will be completed in September.

The Abbey of St. Blaise, in the Black Forest, has been destroyed by fire. The Abbey Church, which resembled St. Peter's at Rome in many points, and was remarkable for the fine ceiling of the chancel, the marble high altar, and the grand columns of the nave, was designed by Blondel. Some pieces of tapestry preserved in the sacristy were the handiwork of Marie Antoinette and Maria Theresa. Nothing has been saved but the bells and the shrine of the founder.

The London *Times* has completed a careful review of the census of 1871 of the British Empire. There are 38 persons to a square mile in the Empire; 260 in the United Kingdom; 201 in India, and 1.41 in the colonies. It should be observed, however, that in some parts of India the density of population more than equals that of England. The Queen rules over 234,762,593 souls; her people dwell in 44,142,651 houses; the area of the lands they inhabit is not less than 7,769,449 square miles.

The Brazilian Government has intimated to the German Government its desire to conclude an extradition treaty, similar to those already in force with Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, and Portugal. The German Chancellor has declared his readiness to enter into negotiations, on the ground that Brazil may possibly otherwise be selected as a refuge for German criminals, whom it would be in the interest of the country to bring to punishment. The Chancellor has consequently formally applied to the Federal Council for the drafting of a treaty meeting the German wants.

The *Athenæum* is glad to hear that Mr. Halliwell has consented to issue forthwith five-and-twenty copies of the important documents lately discovered by him relating to Shakespeare's not being a shareholder in the theatre in which he was supposed to have a share. These five-and-twenty copies Mr. Halliwell will place in the chief libraries of Great Britain, the United States, and the Continent of Europe, so that Shakespeare students may at once have access to them, without waiting for the issue of the first part of Mr. Halliwell's *Illustrations of the Life of Shakespeare*, some five or six months hence.

As one result of the recent explorations of Mr. Gosse and his party in Western Australia, we learn that they have discovered a huge monolith, 1,100 feet high, and six or seven miles in girth at its base, and the interest in the discovery is heightened by the fact that a stream of water fed by a spring in the centre of the conglomerate flows from the rock. Those who take an interest in geological studies will await with impatience some further particulars regarding this immense pyramid, which is destined to become famous as one of the most singular and prominent of Australian landmarks.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* informs its readers that there is at the present time exhibited for sale in the shop of the jeweler Badt, at Berlin, a magnificent ring labelled "pawned by Archbishop Ledochowski." This announcement is, of course, attracting considerable attention, and whether true or false, the ring itself appears worthy of the character claimed for it as a genuine *annulus episcopalis*, sent by the Pope to the Primate. It bears a splendid amethyst, the typical stone of hierarchical consecration, on which a Christ on the cross is exquisitely carved, while the hoop and settings are of gold, curiously and richly enameled. It is offered for sale for 1,000 marks.

M. Ozenne and M. Du Sommerard have arrived in London to make final arrangements for the representation of French art and industry in the present year's exhibition. They state that French artists are making large demands for the admission of their pictures and works of art. The City of Paris will exhibit an extensive illustration of the municipal works of Paris, accompanied by models of public buildings, sanitary appliances, &c. This display excited much interest at Vienna. It is likely that the exhibition of French wines in the Albert Hall will lead to the introduction of many kinds at present little known.

Galignani says that Count Waldeck, painter, residing in Paris, has just arrived at the great age of 108 years. In 1826 this artist, being then sixty, and in want of money, presented some of his pictures at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and asked 40,000 francs for them. M. Bastard, the Director, replied that the resources at his command did not permit him to make a purchase of that importance, but that if M. Waldeck consented he would obtain for him an annual allowance of 2,000 francs. The painter has therefore received during forty-eight years a total sum of 96,000 francs. The old gentleman is in excellent health.

A few days ago an old man named Walters went, as usual, at about 4:30 in the morning, to the Church of St. Dunstan, Fleet street, London, to regulate the warming apparatus, and in going up the middle aisle he was horrified at observing a tall black figure rise up from one of the pews. Terror-stricken, the old man rushed from the church, and related the circumstance to the policemen on the beat, who at once declared that it was not a case for his interference. An inspector arrived shortly afterward, and on entering the church a tall negro, with an open Bible in his hand, was observed in the aisle. He was at once conveyed to the police-station, when it was found that he was an escaped lunatic.

Mr. Collingwood Smith, the Treasurer of the Society of Painters in Water-colors, writes that among the treasures destroyed at the Pantechnicon was the entire series of sketches, studies, and drawings of Mr. H. Britten Willis, the well-known animal painter. These works, 2,000 in number, chiefly drawn from the life in England, Ireland, Scotland, North and South Wales, America, and the Continent—studies of the human figure—and many works of J. D. Harding, and other members of the Society of Painters in Water-colors, representing a money value of many thousand pounds, have been utterly consumed. Mr. Britten Willis, says Mr. Smith, is quite prostrated by this stroke, and unable, at a distance from home and in enfeebled health, to make known his irreparable loss.

The take of salmon in the first fortnight and three weeks of the present season in England, is described as almost universally large beyond modern precedent, and this is not limited to particular rivers, but appears to prevail generally. On the Severn the fishing during the past week has been even better than in the first week; and between Gloucester and Stourport—a distance of about forty-five miles, chiefly fresh water—the fishing has been excellent, and remarkable for the great size of the fish captured, many fish ranging from twenty pounds to forty pounds. At Worcester one fish of thirty-nine pounds was taken, and several others from twenty-five pounds to thirty pounds. Another fine fish of forty pounds was taken at Bolton, Gloucestershire. The price of Severn salmon, which in the opening week was 4s. 6d., is now 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per pound.

The Australian papers announce the death of William Lloyd Jones, who, with Frost and Williams, was convicted of high treason at Monmouth Assizes, in January, 1840, and sentenced to death. The capital sentence, a few days after, was commuted to one of transportation for life, though even the mitigated penalty was not rigidly carried out. The prisoners were, of course, transported, but, like some other political offenders, they found colonial life more congenial to their individual tastes than the restricted enjoyments of "home." Frost returned to England a good while ago. As for Williams, he is a successful man, having done good service as a discoverer of coal in different parts of Tasmania. Jones' career was more chequered, and he died in poverty. Some of his old friends in the colony were coming forward to assist his widow.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, in acknowledgment of the friendly feeling exhibited toward them by the inhabitants of Dalkeith, and more particularly on a recent occasion, entertained the working classes of the town at a banquet in the Corn Exchange the other night. The Duke of Buccleuch proposed the toast, "Our guests, the working classes of Dalkeith." In doing so, his Grace referred to the high character Scotchmen had always maintained in foreign lands, and remarked that many of them came back to their native country not only wiser, but richer, men. But in whatever part of the world the Scotchman dwelt he never forgot his native land or his native tongue—"the gude broad Scotch." He had considerable experience, his Grace went on to say, of working men, and he was convinced that, if employers and employed would meet oftener in conferences and talk over things quietly, a great many of the present differences and heart-burnings would be obviated and removed.

There has recently been started at Notting-hill, under the Presidency of Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F. R. S., and countenanced by several ladies and gentlemen in the neighborhood, a society entitled the "Notting-hill Workmen's Flower Show and Home Encouragement Society." In connection with the society prizes are to be periodically competed for by cottagers and lodgers cultivating flowers and vegetables on their own premises, as well as for the most neatly-arranged rooms and houses, and for all classes of needle and other household handiwork. The first show was held the other day at St. Mark's school-rooms, Leicester road, and the prizes, consisting of money, sets of tea things, work-boxes, dress materials, &c., were awarded in the presence of a numerous company by Sir George Lawrence. As a matter of course, at the present season the show of flowers was rather meagre, but the large display of needle-work and the numerous specimens of other classes of amateur handicraft provoked general admiration, and gave flattering promises of the future success of the society.

It appears to be no easy matter to get married in Switzerland. A citizen of Schaffhausen, who had removed to another canton, asked from his commune the necessary permission to marry. The President of the commune, in reply, told him that in addition to payment for the needful documents he would have to provide for the rights of bourgeoise if his fiancée were a Swiss, 200 francs if a foreigner. The man was told, moreover, that he would have to provide by certificate that he was provided with a wedding outfit and a fortune of 800 francs. He would be required to pay in addition 23 francs to the school fund, 20 francs for the military tax for 1873, and finally 36 florins 12 kreutzers for expenses incurred by his commune when he was ill in Germany. The claims thus amounted to 233 francs 40 centimes, irrespective of all other expenses of permissions, translations, stamps, and the cost of documents. The man was totally unable to meet such a claim, and representations to this effect were made to the council of his commune by a society for encouraging marriage, but all their efforts are useless.

A splendid wedding gift, of the value of 2,000 guineas, was presented to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh, on the part of the officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, on her arrival in London. It takes the form of a dessert service of gold plate, the principal feature of which is a large hexagonal plateau bearing the arms of England and Russia in relief, the monogram of the Duke and Duchess, and this inscription: "Presented to her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia on her marriage with Captain his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, R. M. K. G., by officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines." Each angle of the plateau is relieved by finely-modeled water-nymphs and friezes. The centre piece is of tripod form, and enriched with many beautiful figures. There are also two seven-light and two smaller candelabra, a pair of claret-pitchers, six fruit-stands, twelve salt-cellars of an ingenious shape, and other articles. The entire service is designed and modeled from works of the Cinque-Cento period.

In one of the Bombay courts a Hindoo woman was recently charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Magistrate, with assaulting the mother of her betrothed. She was of the blacksmith caste, and very prepossessing in appearance. The evidence of the complainant having been taken, the intended husband of the defendant was called into the witness-box, and he corroborated his mother's evidence. He added that when he went to the rescue of his mother, the defendant, who was betrothed to him, bit his arm. The Magistrate—Are not girls married in your caste? Witness—Yes, Sir, but this woman was divorced by her former husband, and I am betrothed to her. Such marriages are allowed in our caste. Magistrate—Well, as you are only betrothed, are you going to marry this woman after the short experience you have had of her? Witness—She must have been divorced by her former husband for some such conduct. Magistrate—Well, then, are you going to take her? Witness—What am I to do? I have paid her sixty-five rupees. If she returns me the amount, I will not marry her; and if she does not return the money, then I will marry her. Magistrate—Then won't she bite you again? Witness—I am sure she will make me miserable. Magistrate—Then don't marry her. Witness—What about my rupees? Will you kindly order them to be returned to me? Magistrate—That is not in my power. Witness—Then I will marry her. Magistrate—You may please yourself, but I am afraid you will have to come here often. Witness—No, Sir, I will take her to my native country and place her before the Punchayet, who will chastise her with shoes, and that will cure her of her temper. The defendant was adjudged guilty, and fined five rupees.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Quicksilver....b3. 32	400 Rock Island.......105¾
800 Western Union.... 76¼	100 do.......c.105½
1100 do.......... 76⅛	200 do..........105⅝
100 do......s3. 76	200 do..........105⅝
1900 do.......... 76	3900 Tol. & Wab..... 47⅛
500 do......s3. 75⅞	1800 do.......... 47¼
3300 do.......... 75⅞	200 do.......b3. 47¼
200 do......s3. 75¾	700 do.......... 47¼
200 N. Y. C. & Hud....105⅛	600 do.......... 47⅛
100 do......s3.105⅛	400 North-western..... 54⅝
100 do......b3.105¼	200 do.......... 54½
100 do..........105¼	100 do.......... 54⅝
400 Erie.......... 43½	500 do.......... 54⅝
300 do.......... 43⅝	2700 do.......... 54¼
100 do......s3. 43½	200 do.......... 54¼
600 Pacific Mail..... 42⅞	300 do.......... 54⅛
100 Lake Shore...... 79⅝	500 do......s3. 54⅛
4000 do.......... 79½	200 do.......... 54½
1400 do.......... 79⅝	100 North-west. Pf..... 72¾
500 do......s3. 79⅝	700 At. & Pac. Pf..... 18¼
600 do......s3. 79½	400 do.......... 18⅛
900 do.......... 79⅝	100 do......b3. 18⅛
200 do.......c. 79½	100 do.......... 18⅛
400 Union Pacific..... 34⅛	100 St. Paul.......... 43½
1100 do.......... 34	300 do......s3. 43⅛
800 do.......... 34⅛	1000 do.......... 43
1000 do......s3. 34⅛	100 do.......... 43¼
700 do......s3. 34	200 do.......... 43⅜
500 do......s3. 33⅞	1200 St. Paul Scrip.s3. 79¼
200 Ohio & Miss......c. 31	1070 do.......... 79
100 do.......... 30⅞	550 do.......... 79¼
1000 do.......... 30⅞	100 Pacific of Mo..... 39¾
	200 C., C. & I. C..... 30¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.12.118⅝	$1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.........c.114⅝
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68......b. c.119¼	5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.........b. c.113⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

3,000 Tenn 6s, old... 90	100 Panama..........116⅞
2,000 Tenn.6s,N.s.c. 70¼	100 do.......b. c.117
2,000 Tenn.6s,old xc. 70¼	110 N. J. Central.....105½
1,000 Mo. 6s,H. & St. Jo. iss.... 93	900 Un. Pac..b. c. s3. 34
5,000 M. C. 7s....b3. 98½	1900 do.......... 34⅛
3,000 M. So. S. F....105	1000 do.......... 34¼
1,000 Union P. 1st.. 84½	100 do......s3. 34¼
11,000 do.......... 84¼	3600 do.......... 34⅜
4,000 U. P. 7s, L. Gt. 82⅝	300 do.......... 34⅜
9,000 do.......... 82⅝	100 do......b3. 34⅜
5,000 U. P. 10s, Inc. 79½	300 do.......... 34⅜
4,000 do.......... 79¾	10 Clev.& P.Guard'd. 88
27,000 do.......... 80	25 do.......... 87¾
5,000 do.......... 80⅛	200 C.& N. W.b. c. s3. 54⅝
7,000 C.&N.W.Int.B. 93	600 do.......... 54⅛
500 Alt. & T.H.Inc. 79	200 do......b3. 54⅝
1,000 O.&M.Con.S.F. 93⅛	400 do......s3 54½
11,000 C. & N. W. Con. coup.Gold.Bs 87¼	500 do.......... 54⅝
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st... 95¼	1200 do.......... 54⅜
3,000 do.......... 95⅛	200 do.......... 54⅝
2,000 T. &W.C.Conv. 77	600 do.......... 54½
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 89½	100 do......b3. 54½
4,000 C.,R.I.& P. 7s.105¼	200 do.......... 54⅝
10,000 St.L.& I.M.1st. 95¼	100 C.&N.W.Pf..b. c. 72⅝
3,000 Mil. & St.P.1st, La C. Div.... 91	200 do.......... 72¾
2,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st. 90¾	200 do......s3. 72¾
8,000 C.,C. & I.C. 2d. 67	8060 C.,M.&St.P.S.b.c. 79
5,000 B., H. & E.1st. 29¾	10 Chic. & R. I.......105½
1,000 D.&H.R.B.,'91.104¼	100 do..b. c. s3.105⅞
2,000 C. P. Gold Bds. 95	50 do..........106
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.. 99½	100 do.......c.105⅞
10,000 M. & E.2d b c. 99½	200 do..........106
20 Mer. Exch. Bank. 80	300 C.,M.l.&St.P.b. c. 43¼
13 Metropolitan B'k.135	200 do.......... 43⅜
600 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 75⅞	400 do......b3. 43½
500 do......b3. 76	300 do.......... 43⅜
100 do.......c. 75⅞	100 do.....b10. 43¾
1100 do.......... 76	200 do.......... 43⅜
300 do......b3. 76⅛	200 do.......... 43⅝
1300 do.......... 76⅛	200 C., Mil. & St. Paul Pref....b. c. b3. 65
2600 do.......... 76¼	100 do.......... 65
1000 do.......... 76⅛	100 D., L. & W...b. c.110
700 do......s3. 76¼	100 do..........110
500 do.......... 76⅜	700 do..........110½
1200 do.......... 76⅜	100 Tol.,W.&W.b. c. 47¼
1200 do.......... 76⅛	100 do.......... 47
500 do.......... 76¼	10 P., Ft. W.& C.G'd. 95¼
30 do.......... 76	90 Rome & Watert'n. 75
1500 do.......... 76⅜	100 Louisv. & N..b. c. 58½
300 do......s3. 76⅜	100 Tol.,W.&W.b. c. 47¼
1200 do.......... 76¼	500 do.......... 47¼
100 D. & H. Can.b. c.117	40 do.......... 47⅝
100 Spring M.Coal.b.c. 58	400 do.......... 47⅝
100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 87¼	100 do.......... 47½
400 Pacific Mail..b. c. 43	400 do......b3. 47½
600 do.......... 43⅛	100 do.......... 47⅝
200 N. Y. C. & H...b. c.105⅜	200 do.......... 47¾
200 do......s15.105⅜	300 do.......... 47¾
100 do......b3.105⅜	100 do.......... 47⅝
2100 Erie.......... 43⅛	100 do.......... 47⅝
500 do.......... 43⅜	700 do.......... 47⅝
50 Erie Pref....b. c. 70	200 do.......... 47⅝
600 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 79⅝	100 Pac.R.of Mo.b. c. 40
900 do.......... 79⅝	100 do.......... 40
100 do......b3. 79½	100 At.& Pac.Pf.b.c. c. 18⅛
100 do.......... 79⅝	100 do.......... 18⅛
1100 do.......... 79⅝	100 do.......... 18⅛
300 do.......... 79⅝	1000 O. & Miss....b. c. 30⅞
500 do.......... 79⅝	100 do.......... 30¾
3100 do.......... 79⅝	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 30¾
600 do.......... 79¾	100 do.......... 30⅞
200 do.......... 79¾	100 do.......... 30¾
500 do.......... 79¾	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

3500 West. Union..... 76¼	100 Panama..........117
400 do.......... 76⅛	100 do..........116⅞
700 do.......... 76	1200 North-western... 54½
100 do......b3. 76	200 do.......... 54⅜
200 do......s3. 76	400 C., C., C. & I..... 75
700 do.......... 76	50 do.......... 76¾
1200 do.......... 75⅞	100 do.......... 75½
700 do.......... 76	100 Rock Island....s3.105⅞
5000 U. P. Incomes...105¼	100 do.......c.105¾
100 Pacific Mail..... 43	200 do..........105¾
100 do.......c. 42⅞	100 St. Paul.........c. 43⅜
200 do.......... 42¾	100 do......b3. 43⅜
100 do......s3. 42⅞	400 Ohio & Miss........ 30⅝
100 do.......... 42⅞	100 do.......... 30½
100 do.......... 43	400 Tol. & Wabash.... 47½
400 Erie Railway...... 43⅜	1200 do.......... 47¼
100 do.......... 43½	200 do......s3. 47¼
500 Union Pacific..... 34¼	300 do......b3. 47⅜
500 do.......c. 34¼	500 do.......... 47½
600 do.......... 34⅛	300 do.......... 47¼
100 do......s3. 34⅛	100 A & P. Pf.....s3. 18
100 Lake Shore......s3. 79⅝	100 C., C. & I. C..... 30¾
1100 do.......c. 79½	300 do......s3. 30⅝
100 do.......c. 79½	100 do.......... 30⅝
400 do......b3. 79½	100 do......s10. 30½
800 do......s3. 79⅜	100 Pac. of Mo.....s3. 40
500 do......b3. 79⅜	100 St. L. & K.C...... 26
600 do.......... 79⅜	112 At. & Pac. Tel..... 16½
1500 do.......... 79¼	200 N. Y. C. & H.......105¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,C.'81.120	18,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.119½
18,000 U.S.5-20 C.'65.118¾	10,000 U. S. 10-40 C..113¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July.. 87⅛	800 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.105⅛
3,000 Erie 3d M....... 98	200 do..........105
5,000 Union P. 1stM. 84½	200 Union Pac.b. c.b3. 34⅛
32,000 U. P. 10s Inc.. 80	300 do.......... 34⅛
9,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.......b. c.102	500 L. S. & M. S...b. c. 79¼
10,000 M. C. 7s....b. c. 98½	300 do.......... 79⅛
3,000 C. P. Gold bds. 94⅝	300 do......s3. 79⅛
1,000 H. & S.J. 8s, cv. 80	500 do......b3. 78⅞
1,000 O. & M. C.S.F. 93	200 do......s3. 79⅛
4,000 M.&S.P. 8s 1st.106⅞	300 do.......... 79⅛
100 Bank of Com.b.c.119	1600 do.......... 79¼
200 American Coal.... 66	1400 do.......... 79⅛
100 Spring Mt. Coal... 58	300 do......b3. 79⅛
30 Adams Express.... 96½	200 do.......... 79⅛
55 American Ex...... 66	1000 do.......... 79
100 United States Ex. 72	800 do.......... 78⅞
25 Wells-Far. Ex.b.c. 76	300 do.......... 78¾
1100 W. U. Tel...b. c. 76	100 Chicago & N. W... 54¼
500 do.......... 75⅞	700 do.......b. c. 54¼
600 do.......... 76	300 do.......... 54⅜
800 do.......... 76⅛	200 do.......... 54¼
500 do.......... 76	300 do......b3. 54¼
50 do.......... 75¾	100 do.......... 54¼
600 do......s3. 75⅞	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 72¾
500 do......b3. 76	100 C., C., C. & I. b. c. 76
500 do.......... 76	200 C. & R. I.......b. c.105¾
200 do.......c. 76	50 C. M. & St. P.b. c. 43⅛
500 do.......... 76⅛	300 Chi., Mil. & St. P. scrip.........b. c. 79
300 do.......... 75⅞	100 do.......... 78¾
100 Am. Dist. Tel..... 57½	600 T., W. & W...b. c. 47¼
200 Pacific Mail..b. c. 43	600 do.......... 47⅛
300 do.......... 42⅞	100 St. L. & I. M.b. c. 59
900 do.......... 42¾	100 A. & P. Pf..b. c.b3. 18
400 Erie......b. c.s3. 43⅝	100 do.......... 17⅞
400 do.......... 43⅜	100 C., C. & I. C.b. c. s3. 30⅜
100 do......b3. 43⅜	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20, C. '67..........119½	400 Union Pacific....s3. 34
100 Pac. Mail......... 42⅞	100 do......b3. 34⅛
500 N. Y. C. & H....b3.105⅛	100 do......s30. 34
1000 do..........105	200 do.......... 34⅛
500 do......b3.105	200 do......b3. 34⅛
200 do..........104⅞	300 do......s3. 34
200 West. Union...b3. 75⅞	800 Lake Shore....... 78¾
1400 do.......... 75¾	2500 do.......... 78⅝
100 do.......... 75⅝	300 do......b3. 78¾
900 do......s3. 75½	200 do.......... 78⅝
2000 do.......... 75¼	100 do.......... 78⅝
200 do.......... 75⅞	800 do.......... 78¾
300 do.......... 75	2000 do.......... 78⅝
600 do.......... 75⅞	5200 do.......... 78½
400 do......s3. 75¾	2800 North-western... 54⅛
900 do.......... 75¾	100 do......b3. 54⅛
1200 do.......... 75⅞	700 do......s3. 54
100 do......b3. 75¾	500 do.......... 54
200 do.......... 75¾	300 do.......... 54⅛
1100 do......s3. 75¾	100 Rock Island....s3.105⅝
1100 do.......... 75⅝	100 do..........105⅝
1200 do.......... 75¾	1000 Tol. & Wabash... 47
500 Panama..........116	500 do.......... 47⅛
100 Erie Railway..... 43⅝	1200 do.......... 47
200 do.......... 43¾	100 Ohio & Miss...... 30½
500 St. Paul......... 43	400 do.......... 30⅜
200 do.......b3 43⅛	200 do.......... 30⅝
200 do.......... 43	300 do.......... 30
100 do.......... 43	100 St. L. & Kan. C.... 26
100 Louisville & N..... 58	

FRIDAY, March 13—P. M.

The Stock market to-day failed to sustain the *Bullish* promises of yesterday. The speculation was occasionally steady, but in the main not so strong as on Thursday, with rather less general business doing on the Share list. On the Railroad Bonds there was a recovery in the Incomes and Land Grants of the Union Pacific, and the Stock of the Road was again well supported by the friends of the new Administration elected in Boston on Wednesday. There was less said on the Street in regard to the lodgment made by Mr. Jay Gould in the Executive management of the Company. It is believed that he only controls about one-fourth the new Board of Directors. The announcement is made that the new Finance Committee of the Company is as follows: Oliver Ames, F. Gordon Dexter, Elisha Atkins, Geo. Scott, C. J. Osborn, Jas. D. Smith, and J. L. C. Harrison, the latter a Government Director. The new Executive Committee is as follows: Sidney Dillon, Elisha Atkins, F. Gordon Dexter, Benj. E. Bates, Oliver Ames, Jay Gould, and James F. Wilson, the latter a Government Director.

The second March sale of Treasury Gold was made at the Sub-Treasury at noon to-day to the amount of $500,000 at 111.92@111.97. The gross amount bid for $2,845,000 at 111.65 to 111.97 ℘ cent. After the awards, Gold fell in the Gold Room to 111¾@111⅝ ℘ cent., the price standing at 3 o'clock 111¾ ℘ cent. The speculation for a rise in price is comparatively tame. The Exchange on London is a trifle firmer than yesterday; sales for the steamers of Saturday at $4 84½ to the £ Sterling.

The demand for Money from the Brokers is very light, and less than 4 ℘ cent. on call loan was accepted by lenders on their balances near the close of Bank hours. We quote 4@5 ℘ cent. on call loan, and 6@7 ℘ cent. for discounts, prime paper, and the same for time Stock loans with ample collateral.

Closing Quotations—MARCH 13.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	114½	114½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120¼	120¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119½	119½
American Gold	112	112
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84	$4 84½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	105½	104⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	106¼	105½
Pacific Mail	43½	42⅝
St. Paul Common	43⅝	43⅛
Western Union	76¼	75¾
Union Pacific	34⅛	34⅛
Lake Shore	79¾	78½
Toledo and Wabash	47¾	47⅛
Harlem	131½	131
North-west	55	54⅛
North-west Preferred	72⅞	72⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	30⅞	30⅜
Delaware and Lackawanna	110	110
Central New-Jersey	105¾	105⅞
Panama	116¾	116½
St. Paul Preferred	65	64¾
Erie	43¾	43⅝
Atlantic and Pacific	18¼	17¾

The Share Speculation was weak at the close of the Exchange at 3 o'clock. It will be noticed that nearly all the quotations are lower than on Thursday night—Erie and Union Pacific being the exceptions. These are only steady. Gold dull at 111¾ ℘ cent. The Public Funds steady.

The Sub-Treasury paid out in Gold, to-day, $115,000 in redemption of the Principal of the Public Debt, and $127,000 Interest.

The following are the Exchange Board quotations for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., reg., '81..119¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..118⅝
6 ℘ cent., coup., '81..119⅞	5-20 reg., '67.........119½
5-20 reg., '62.........116⅝	5-20 coup., '67.......119½
5-20 coup., '62........117⅛	5-20 reg., '68........118⅞
5-20 reg., '64.........119	5-20 coup., '68........119
5-20 coup., '64........119¼	10-40 reg.............113⅝
5-20 reg., '65.........119	10-40 coup............113⅝
5-20 coup., '65........120½	5s coup., '81..........114½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65..118⅝	6s currency...........116

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Bonds:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83. 95½	Han. & St. Jo. L. G. 90
N. Y. Central 6s, '87. 95	H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv 80
N. Y. Central 6s, R.E. 93½	Del., Lack. & W. 1st.103
N. Y. Central 6s, Sub. 92½	Del., Lack. & W. 2d..103
N. Y. Central 7s, '76.102½	D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.103¼
N. Y. Cen. 1st, Reg.106½	Tol. & W. 1st, Ext... 95½
N. Y. Cen. 1st, Coup.106½	Tol. & W. 2d......... 89
Erie 2d, 7s, '79......100	Tol. & W. Con. Conv. 76½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83...... 98	Han. & Naples 1st... 77
Erie 4th, 7s, '80...... 98¾	Great West. 1st, '88. 92½
Hud.R.7s,2d,S.F.,'85.105	Great West. 2d, '93.. 83½
Har.Con.M.& S.F. 6s,100	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 88
Alb. & Susq. 1st......102⅛	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st... 86½
Mich. C. Con.7s.1902. 98¼	Gal. & Chic. Ext......102
Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82..109	Gal. & Chic. 2d....... 98¼
C., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st.110¼	Chic., R I. & Pacific.105
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d..100¼	N. J. Cen. 1st, new..106
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ℘ c.105	N. J. Cen. Conv......103¼
Cleve. & Tol. S. F....102½	Pitts., Ft.W.& C.1st.105
Clev.,P.& A. old Bds. 99	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 3d. 97¼
Clev.,P.& A.new Bds 96¾	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.....100
Det., Mon. & Tol.Bds 97½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th... 88½
Buff. & Erie new Bds 96½	Chic. & Alton S. F...100
L. Shore Div. Bds.... 96½	Chic. & Alton 1st.....105
L. S. Con. C. Bds..... 96¼	Ohio & M.Cons. S. F. 93¼
L. S. Con. Reg. Bds. 96½	Ohio & Miss. Cons.. 90½
L. S. Con. 2d, Coup.. 88	Ohio & Miss. 2d....... 80½
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo. 98	Dubuque & S.C. 1st. 90
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds. 94¾	Dub. & S. C., 2d Div. 89
Union Pac. 1st Bds. 84¼	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 95¼
U. P. Land Grant 7s. 82½	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.. 83
U. P. Income 10s..... 80¼	Mil. & S.P.1st,8s,P.D.106½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75...102	M.&St.P.1st,7 3-10,P.D. 95⅛
Belle. & S. Ill. 1st.8s. 94	M. & St.P.1st,LaC.D. 90¾
Alton & T. H. 1st..... 99½	M. & St. P. 2d........ 80½
Chic. & N. W. S. F...102½	Col., Chic. & I. 1st.. 90⅝
Chic. & N.W. Int.Bs. 93	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 75
C. & N. W. Con. Bs. 91	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....101
C. & N. W. Ext. Bs. 89	Bos., H. & E. 1st.... 29⅝
C. & N. W. 1st......102	Bos., H. & E. Guar.. 42
C.& N.W.C. Gold Bs. 87¼	Cedar F. & M. 1st.... 75
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.103	Bur.,C.R.& M.7s,G'd. 62½
North Missouri 1st.. 85½	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 13.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101	101½
City 6s, New	103¼	103½
Camden and Amboy	124	124¼
Pennsylvania Central	104	104¼
Reading	114¾	115
Lehigh Valley	61¼	61⅜
Catawissa Preferred	42½	43
Philadelphia and Erie	20	20¼
Northern Central	38	38½
Lehigh Navigation	90¼	90½
Lehigh Gold Loan	96½	96¾

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,545,213; amount marketed, $2,824,764.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

We are authorized to offer, on favorable terms, the remaining balance of $1,000,000 Bonds due on 132 miles of completed Road.

They are secured by a first mortgage on the extension of 217 miles, and the additional guarantee of the old line, with which it has been consolidated. The Road is well and favorably known as one of the most prosperous and important Trunk Lines in the West, having already large earnings, which were for 1873 $1,591,000. We believe the Bonds are destined to take high rank among Railway securities, and at the present low price prove a profitable investment.

They are $1,000 each; Coupons payable in coin, January and July.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
VERMONT DIVISION
PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
with
TRAFFIC GUARANTY
of
EASTERN RAILROAD OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Safe and conservative New-England investment.
The issue is limited to $20,000 per mile, and has a basis of a cash capital stock of $1,200,000 paid in at par.
A limited amount remain unsold. Price for the present 80 and accrued interest, in currency.
For sale by
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.;
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Milk st., Boston;
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York,
Financial Agents.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST Mortgage bondholders, by applying at our office, can receive the report and plan of the committee for the reorganization.

Having marketed these Bonds, and being ourselves large holders thereof, we shall be glad to confer with other holders with a view to the protection of our mutual interests.

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau st.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—First mortgage bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company prior to the 15th April, and receive in exchange trust certificates entitling them to representation by the Committee of the United Foreign and Resident First Mortgage Bondholders. For further particulars apply to HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO.,
Bankers, No. 52 Exchange place, New-York.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 13—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 39½@39¾; New-York Central, 96½.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 40.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £47,000. Erie Railway Shares, 39¾@40. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 60f. 50c.

5 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 109¼; 10-40s, 103½; New 5s, 104¾. Erie Railway Shares, 40. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 60f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, March 13—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 78,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were taken for export, and 6,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 738,000 bales, including 346,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 79,000 bales, including 59,000 bales American. Actual export, 9,000 bales. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 7⅞d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 7 13-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 22,000 quarters, including 16,000 quarters American.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—The stock afloat is 462,000 bales, including 310,000 bales American. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March and April at 8d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 12s. 5d.@12s. 8d. ℘ cental for average California White, and 11s. 4d.@12s. 1d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 39s. 6d.@40s. ℘ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,500 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February, at 7⅞d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 7⅞d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 7⅞d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 7 15-16d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull but not quotably lower. Provisions—Bacon, 41s. ℘ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 42s. for Short Clear Middles.

LONDON, March 13—7 P. M.—Tallow, 37s. 9d. ℘ cwt. Evening.—Common Resin, 7s.@7s. 3d. ℘ cwt. Sperm oil, £100 ℘ ton. Linseed-oil, £29 3s. ℘ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 34s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 13, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	13	Tar, bbls	2,315
Bees-wax, pks	3	Leather, sides	6,386
Broom-corn, bales	129	Stearine, pks	137
Cotton, bales	3,248	Grease, pks	35
Flour, bbls	11,786	Tallow, pks	113
Meal, bags	1,149	Butter, pks	2,413
Wheat, bushels	43,220	Cheese, pks	244
Corn, bushels	14,600	Beef, pks	256
Oats, bushels	6,600	Pork, pks	482
Rye, bushels	1,400	Cut-meats, pks	1,349
Grass-seed, bags	140	Lard, tcs	2,625
Malt, bushels	300	Oil-cake, pks	792
Dried Fruit, pks	28	Dressed Hogs, No	969
Eggs, bbls	3,927	Starch, pks	1,500
Oat-meal, bbls	300	Pea-nuts, bags	422
Beans, bbls	90	Pecans, pks	156
Hemp, bales	20	Tobacco, hhds	405
Hops, bales	23	Tobacco, pks	1,195
Hides, No	936	Wool, bales	41
Hides, bales	3,654	Whisky, bbls	728
Resin, bbls	35		

The exports clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the brig Tremnor, for Hamburg—1,400 tcs. Lard, 56 cases Tobacco, 500 sides Leather, 20 bbls. Casings, 153 bxs. Clocks, 25 bales Orchilla, 163 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 178 hhds. Tallow.

By the bark Nuvao Providenza, for Naples—8,100 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Stag, for Alicante—1,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 2,100 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Pepita, for Exeter—1,580 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Polymnie, for Bordeaux—317 hhds. Tobacco, 12,000 Staves.

By the bark Adelheid, for Hamburg—400 bags Cocoa, 76 bxs. Gum, 223 hhds. Tallow, 500 tcs. Lard.

By the bark Lorenzo, for Antwerp—200 tcs. Lard, 324 bbls. Resin, 5 cases Glassware, 92 cases Tobacco, 21,264 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Fidelio, for Gibraltar—2,137 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner J. M. Flanagan, for Manzanillo, &c.—317 tons coal.

By the brig M. E. Pennell, for Cardenas—1,509 Shooks, 462 empty Hogsheads.

By the brig Caprera, for Port-au-Prince—350 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. Pork, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 240 pks. Fish, 30 bxs. Sugar, 80 cases Lard, 3 cases Butter, 2 bbls. Flour, 50 bxs. Drugs, 10 kegs Nails, 52 pks. Woodware, 6 cases Oysters, 1,500 bxs. Soap.

ASHES—Pots quiet; quoted at $6 75 ℘ 100 lbs. Pearls dull and nominal.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business in the wholesale lines continues much under the anticipations of prominent holders, though showing a fair aggregate of sales, and on the more desirable styles of work at about former figures, with poorer qualities of stock at irregular rates. The demand, however, has been in most instances for limited lots of goods, buyers evincing unusual reluctance to making anything like large purchases. The jobbing houses report considerable activity in most descriptions, especially in stock suited to the near-by trade. The order business with the leading manufacturers keeps up well on the better grades of stock. This feature seems to be regarded as the most satisfactory one of the trade. Through the auction-houses distribution progresses only moderately well, and on most sales the advantage as to values is decidedly in favor of buyers. From Boston the report is of a less satisfactory movement, with quite a general complaint of dulness. A few houses have sold an average quantity of goods and have been receiving fully as many orders as at this time last year, but this is rather the exception, and as a whole trade thus far has not been an average one. At many of the distributing points there has been a very good demand, and as many of the interior dealers have not yet bought their stocks there is a fair prospect that a good many more Boots and Shoes will be wanted before the Spring trade closes.

COFFEE—Quite dull throughout; quotations nominally as in our last.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in better demand, especially Shooks, with prices quoted firm. White Oak Staves, hhd., quoted within the range of $100@$210; do., pipe, $140@$265; do., bbl., $80@$125; Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, 36 and 38 inches, $2@$2 50; Hoop, $40@$50.

CORDAGE—Quoted as before, on a slow trade.

COTTON—Has been in comparatively limited request and depressed in price for early delivery, with quotations more or less unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,770 bales, (of which 400 bales were to arrive,) including 794 bales to shippers, 469 bales to spinners, 387 bales to speculators, 400 bales in transit. Business for forward delivery has been on a moderate scale, opening at an advance of ⅛c. ℘ lb., but closing rather lower than yesterday. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,400 bales, (of which 2,300 bales were on last evening, and 12,100 bales to-day,) with 1,100 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with March option closing at 15 13-32c.; April, 15 11-16c.@15 23-32c.; May, 16 7-32c.; June, 16⅝c.@16 21-32c.; July, 16 15-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,248 bales, including 1,199 bales from Norfolk, 820 bales from Galveston, and 1,229 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 10,759 bales, and for the week, 79,649 bales, against 98,236 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,230,053 bales, against 2,870,374 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated—(six days)—Exports to Great Britain, 45,323 bales; to the Continent, 36,966 bales. Stock—In New-York, 122,367 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 734,897 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Good Ordinary	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	14¾	14⅞	15 1-16	15 1-16
Low Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	17⅛	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

EGGS—Have been selling rather more freely at from 17c.@22c. for fresh, chiefly at 19c.@20c. for good to prime; Limed stock inactive at 11c.@14c.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in fair request, with No. 1 quoted at $2 65@$2 75 ℘ box.

FISH—There has been a very moderate movement reported in most kinds since our last. Dry Cod particularly dull. Prices weak. Dry Cod quoted at from $4@$5 75 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$25; No. 2 at $13@$16; No. 3 at $12@$13 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $4 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 25c.@30c. for Scale, and 17½c.@22½c. for No. 1, ℘ box; Dutch Herring, $1 17½@$1 20 ℘ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Very light dealings have been reported in State and Western Flour since our last at rather lower prices. The demand has been mostly for job lots of stock for home-trade purposes. Some export purchases were reported, embracing about 2,800 bbls., mainly extra State, on the basis of $6 60 for fair stock. Otherwise the market has been unusually dull. The sales reported since our last have been 9,200 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 50; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 25, chiefly at $5 85@$6 15; inferior to good Extra State at $6 35@$6 75, mainly at $6 60; very good to fancy do. at $6 70@$7 65; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 25@$6 75, chiefly at $6 50@$6 60; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 60@$7; low-grade Minnesota Extra for shipment at $6 65@$7 10 ℘ bbl., and trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates....Southern Flour has been inactive, with prices favoring buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at from $6 50@$7 65 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 65@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice Family Extras ℘ bbl....Canada Flour dull at $7@$9 ℘ bbl. ....Rye Flour has been quiet to-day at $4 50@$5 75 for Fine to choice Superfine; sales 300 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 75 ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been in less request within the range of from $3 50@$4 35 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, $3 50@$3 85 for White do., $3 50@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 45@$4 50, chiefly at $4 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 450 bbls....Bag-meal has been in moderate demand, in a jobbing way, within the range of $1 47@$1 65 for Course, $1 55@$1 75 for Yellow, and $1 70@$1 85 for White, ℘ 100 lbs. ....Buckwheat Flour at $3@$3 50 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter rate for very fancy, ℘ 100 lbs....Oatmeal at from $6 25@$8 ℘ bbl.

FRUIT—Rather more animation has been noted in the general market, but in some instances at lower prices. Sales, 2,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 75@$2 80, closing $2 75; 150 bbls. Currants at 6¼c.; 25 cks. Turkey Prunes at 12c.@12½c.; and 13,000 drums and bxs. Figs, and 100 cases Layer do., on private terms.

GRAIN—The business in Spring Wheat has been on a moderate scale, with prices quoted at 2c.@3c. a bushel lower, closing heavily. The demand has been mostly from export buyers. The bulk of the trade has been in stock in store and to arrive. Winter Wheat has been rather more active, the inquiry having been mainly for prime stock for milling purposes, but at easier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 96,500 bushels at $1 58@$1 60 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, $1 55@$1 56 for No. 2 do., chiefly at $1 55½ for strictly prime, in store; $1 50@$1 53 for No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, car lots; $1 55@$1 56 for No. 1 Chicago do., odd lots; $1 48@$1 56 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 67½ for choice Red Western; and $1 90 for choice White do.; included in the sales were 10,000 bushels choice No. 2 Minnesota Spring, St. Paul inspection, March option, at $1 55....Corn has been quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, on a restricted trade, mostly for home use. Sales have been reported of 52,500 bushels at 85c.@89c. for new Mixed Western, mainly at 88c.@89c. for good to prime; 87c.@90c. for new Yellow Western; 90c. for new and old Mixed Western; 88c. for White Western, with 90c. reported bid and 92c. asked for strictly prime old Mixed Western in store....Rye firm but quiet; quoted at $1@$1 05 as extremes....Barley quoted weak and not active; 25,000 bushels Canada and Foreign reported sold at $1 90@$1 95 ℘ bushel. ....Malt and Peas without further movement of importance....Oats have been in less demand and rather less firm at the close. Sales have been reported of 37,500 bushels at 62½c.@64½c. for poor to prime Mixed Western; 64c.@66c. for White do.; 64c. for Black do.; 64½c.@65c. for White State; 64c.@64½c. for Mixed do. ....Feed selling moderately at $23@$30 ℘ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quoted steady, with Bags at 13c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.@10c.; Domestic Bagging, 12¼c.@12½c., but have been generally dull. A sale of 1,000 rolls Domestic Cloth was made at 12¼c.

HAY AND STRAW—Ample supplies have been available at the recently-modified figures. Bale Hay quoted at $1 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 35 for retailing qualities. Rye Straw, 65c.@85c.; Oat Straw, 85c.@95c.; Wheat do., 60c.@70c. ℘ 100 lbs. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Hay, prime Timothy, $25@$26; fair to good Timothy, $21@$23; shipping grade, $19@$20; good Clover, $17@$18. Straw—No. 1 Rye, $14@$15; No. 2 Rye, $10@$12; No. 1 Oat, $16@$17 ℘ ton. The demand, however, has been very moderate in most instances.

HEMP—Manila has been purchased to the extent of 1,000 bales choice at 10c. ℘ lb.; market steady. Of Jute Butts, 500 bales sold at 2⅝c., currency, ℘ lb. Market otherwise dull. We quote: American at $130@$150 for Undressed, and $200@$230 for Dressed, ℘ ton; Manila, 9¼c.@10c.; Sisal, 8¼c.@8½c., gold; Jute, 3⅝c.@8⅜c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅝c., currency; Jute rejections at 3½c. ℘ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been more sought after and held with decided confidence; desirable qualities of stock have been offered sparingly. Sales have been reported of 2,500 Dry Montevideo at 25½c., gold, 60 days; 800 Dry Mexican, 900 Dry Matamoras, 500 Dry California, 850 Dry Texas, 740 Wet-salted do., and 1,100 City Slaughter on private terms.

HOPS—Have been generally much depressed since our last, and values of most kinds have been quoted off 3c.@5c. ℘ lb. from previous figures, without leading to any marked improvement in the demand. Yearlings and older grades have been quoted exceptionally steady, in view of the scant offerings. We now quote: American, new, good to choice, 30c.@35c.; American, new, low to fair, 15c.@25c.; Yearlings, 20c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 30c.@35c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 25c.@30c.; English, 30c.@34c.; Belgians, 25c.@30c.; California, good to choice, 40c.@45c.; Californians, low to fair, 35c.@40c. Some very choice to very fancy lots of stock are quoted above these figures, on time. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 469 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmet Wells, 18,401 bales, against 20,311 bales same time last year, and the week's imports of foreign 142 bales, making the total since Sept. 3 at 12,483 bales, against 20,083 same time last year. Mr. Wells remarks: "Brewers, as a class, are still complaining of dull times and slow collections. The unprecedented high price of Barley and Malt, and the large cash capital required to handle it, greatly check brewing operations, especially among the smaller class of brewers, many of whom have been obliged to suspend operations owing to the high price of materials. The season for stock ale brewing is now nearly closed, so that the only demand for Hops and Malt, from this time out, will be for the manufacture of 'present use beer.' The prospects are that there will be a heavy increase in the yield the coming Fall, judging from the great number of hop-poles which will be set this Spring into yards which were planted a year ago."

LEATHER—The export inquiry for Sole has been good, while the home call has been on a somewhat restricted scale. The arrivals of stock have not been large, and there has been no marked accumulation of supplies. Prices have been generally quoted firm. The dealings in Upper have been quite moderate, though on other than strictly fine goods, buyers have had the advantage as to values. Morocco Leather has been in comparatively good request, and held with some show of increased confidence. The better qualities of Harness Leather have been in demand at unaltered figures. Hemlock tannages quoted thus: Sole, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California Medium; 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@28c. for California; Heavy at 27½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@27½c. for California; good damaged stock at 23c.@26c. ℘ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 39c.@40c.; Middle Backs, 38c.@41c.; Light Crop, 36c.@37c.; Middle Crop, 35c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37c., ℘ lb....Texas thus: Light Crop, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Over Crop, 36c.@36½c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c., ℘ lb.

METALS—There has been a light demand noted for Copper at rather easier prices; 125,000 lbs. Ingot sold at 24½c. New Sheathing quoted at 33c.; old do., 22½c.@25c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c....The iron market has been quiet throughout. Pig-iron has been very dull and quoted depressed, with sales limited to small lots. We quote: Eglington Pig at $39@$40; Glengarnock, $39@$41; Coltness, $43@$44; Gartsherrie, nominal; No. 1 American Pig at $35; No. 2 do. at $31@$33; Forge, $29@$31; English Rails at $55@$60, gold; American Rails, at works, $62 50@$65; Old Rails, $10; Wrought Scrap at $40@$42 50. Pig-lead has been quite dull, with foreign quoted at 6⅜c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at $6 25, gold; Bar quoted at 9c.; Sheet and Pipe, 9c. Spelter has been ruling weak at 6¾c.@7c., gold, for foreign, and 7½c.@11c. for domestic....Pig-tin has been quiet and unsettled; sales, 5 tons English to arrive, 21½c., gold; 5 do., Refined, on private terms; 50 pigs Malacca at 26⅜c., gold, and 50 do., to arrive, 26 do. Straits closed at 26½c.@26⅝c., gold; English at 21⅝c.@21¾c.; Refined do., 23¼c.@23½c., and Banca at 28½c. Tin Plates have been offered at lower prices, on a tame market, with sales of 250 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $9 50, gold, and 150 bxs. Coke, 14x20, on private terms. We quote: Charcoal Plates quoted nominal at $10 50@$10 75; Charcoal Terne, $9@$9 75; Coke, $7 75@$8 25; Coke Terne, $6 75@$8....Zinc inactive at 8¼c.@8¾c., gold.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been in moderate demand at about late prices; a cargo of 518 hhds. and 40 tcs. new crop Cienfuegos was purchased, for trade purposes, on private terms. The offerings of desirable samples have been rather limited as yet. New-Orleans has been quoted steady, on a light jobbing business; 112 bbls. sold in lots at 68c.@73c. ℘ gallon. We quote about as before: Cuba Muscovado Refining, 31c.@34c., for new crop; Grocery do., at 35c.@40c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@65c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@75c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive at about former figures; sales, 300 bbls. Low No. 2 at $2 50@$2 60, with Strained quoted at $2 40@$2 45 ℘ 280 lbs....Tar quiet, but held firmly; 50 bbls. Washington sold at $3 12½ ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine quoted steady for early delivery at 47c. for Merchantable, but without animation. A sale of 400 bbls., buyer March, was reported at 48c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Have been quite sparingly dealt in, as a rule, though buyers have had any advantage as to values. The demand has been confined to urgent wants in a jobbing form. Crude Whale quoted at 60c.@63c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm at $1 65@$1 67½; Unbleached Sperm, $1 80@$1 85; Bleached at $1 85@$1 90; Lard-oil at 82c.@85c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 50c.; Linseed-oil from 95c.@93c., in casks; Olive-oil at $1 12@$1 15, in casks; Menhaden, 43c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 47½c.@50c.; Yellow do. at 54c.@56c.; White do. at 61c.@70c.; Palm-oil at 7½c.@8c. ℘ lb.; Refined Spermaceti at 24c.@25c.

PETROLEUM—Crude quoted firmer at 6¾c.@7c. in bulk, and 10½c.@10¾c. in shipping, with rather more demand....Refined also stronger and in better request; early deliveries quoted here at 14¾c.@15c., and April at 15½c. Sales, 23,000 bbls., first half of May, at 16c., and 6,000 bbls. June options at 16½c....Refined at Philadelphia in demand, with early deliveries quoted at 14⅝c.@14¾c., and April at 15c....Refined in cases quoted at 20c.@20½c....Naphtha at 9c. for early and 9½c. for forward delivery.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very sparingly inquired for, for early delivery, on the basis of $16 for New Western Mess, $14 75@$15 for Western Prime Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Extra Prime; no important dealings reported. For forward delivery, 500 bbls. New Western Mess sold, March option, at $15 75, with April quoted at $15 80, and May at $15 87½@$16....Dressed Hogs have been in fair request and quoted firmer, with City at 7¾c., and Western at 7c.@7½c. ℘ lb....Cut-meats held rather more confidently, with sales reported of 30 bxs. Short Cut Hams, 17 lbs., at 10¼c.; 50 tcs. Pickled Hams, 16½ lbs., at 10½c.; 25,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, 12 to 9 lbs., at 9⅝c.@10½c.; 200 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 6½c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams at 12½c.; 1,000 Smoked Shoulders at 8c., and 1,500 fresh Hams, 12 lbs., at 10½c....Bacon quiet and rather weak as to price; sales, 750 bxs. Long and Short Clear, part at 9c., quoted at 9c.@9⅛c., and 50 bxs. Long Clear at 9⅛c....Lard has been quiet and somewhat less firm, with sales reported for early delivery of 300 tcs. Western Steam at 9 7-16c.@9½c.; 500 tcs. Western Kettle, to arrive, at 9⅝c., with choice quoted here at 9 11-16c.@9¾c.; small lots of City Steam at 9⅜c.; and 200 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 9⅞c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 250 tcs., April, at 9½c., closing at 9½c.@9 9-16c.; and 750 tcs., May, at 9 11-16c....Beef firm and in good request; sales, 150 bbls. and 350 tcs., the latter including 100 tcs. City Extra India Mess at $31, and 250 tcs. Philadelphia on private terms. We quote from $10 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess ℘ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$25 for India Mess; $28 50 for Extra do., and $31@$32 for do. City, ℘ tierce. ....Beef Hams in moderate demand at $24@$25 for Western, and $18@$23 for Southern....Butter moderately sought after at steady prices. We quote the range of firkins and tubs at from 32c.@46c. for ordinary to prime State and near-by products, and at 46c.@55c. for prime to very fancy; 42c.@55c. for fair to very choice do., pails; 31c.@40c. for Western; 36c.@43c. for Canada, with rolls ranging from 32c.@42c. ℘ lb....Cheese in fair demand, mostly on home-trade account, with State Factory, poor to choice, quoted at 11½c.@17c., chiefly at 16c.@16¾c. for good to fine, and 14c.@16c. for fair to very good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 11½c.@16½c.; Western product at 12½c.@16½c. for fair to choice Factory; Skimmed Stock, 5c.@14c. ℘ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ℘ lb. higher.

RICE—Has been in rather more demand at previous prices; 2,500 bags Rangoon sold, in bond, part at $3 50, gold, ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Raw have been somewhat brisker on the basis of previous quotations. Refiners have been buying with rather more freedom, holders generally meeting the demand with promptness at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,102 hhds., 309 bxs., and 775 bags, including to-day 450 hhds. about scant good refining Cuba Muscovado at 7 9-16c.; 44 hhds. common do. at 7c.@7⅛c.; 94 hhds. good refining do., at 7⅝c.; 225 hhds. refining do. within the range of 7⅜c.@7⅝c. for fair to good; and 209 bxs. Molasses, Clayed, and Centrifugal within the range of 7¼c.@8¼c. And, last evening, 416 hhds. about fully fair refining Muscovado at 7 7-16c.; 133 hhds. and 100 bxs. fair do. at 7⅜c.; and 775 bags Brazil at 6¾c. ℘ lb. Also, 540 hhds. Muscovado, (placed some days since but not previously made public,) at equal to market rates. We quote: Fair Refining at 7⅜c.; good do., 7⅝c.; prime do., 7¾c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8c.@8⅜c.; No. 12 Boxed Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8⅝c.; Manila bags, 6⅝c.@7¼c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¼c.@7¾c. Refined Sugars in fair demand, with Crushed and Powdered at 10¼c.; Granulated at 10c.; A's, 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; Yellow, 7¾c.@8⅞c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow inactive, but steady; sales, 85,000 lbs. fair to prime at 7¼c.@7⅝c....Of Stearine, 40 hhds. City sold at 9⅝c., and 100 tcs. Western at 9½c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Quiet at unchanged prices; sales 800 half-chests Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been quoted steady, on a somewhat livelier business; sales include 225 hhds. Kentucky at 4½c.@11c., 88 bxs. 1872 Connecticut Fillers at 5¼c.@5½c., 150 cases 1871 Connecticut on private terms. 91 cases 1870 do. at 6½c.@7c., 84 cases 1872 Pennsylvania at 7c., 150 cases Sundries at 10c.@30c., 250 bales Havana at 75c.@90c., and 98 bales Yara at 75c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 250 bbls., in lots, at 97c.; market steady.

WOOL—The general market shows very little spirit or buoyancy, though the principal holders are reluctant to make concessions, and appear firm in their views on strictly fine grades. The better qualities of Domestic Fleece have been in very limited supply, and full previous prices have been insisted on, thus checking operations. Less desirable qualities are in more liberal stock, and available in instances at somewhat easier figures within a wider range than usual of late. In the way of Domestic Pulled business is comparatively slow, and other than the finest descriptions are rather weak in price. Texas meets with only a moderate demand, though purchasers have the advantage in most negotiations. California, especially Fall stock, is offered with more freedom, and shows heaviness, on a restricted call for supplies. The available supply of foreign is limited, and holders evince confidence, though at this moment there is no very urgent inquiry from any source. Manufacturers complain of an unsatisfactory trade in Woolens, and do not seem eager to buy more stock than is necessary to provide for pressing wants. The reported failure of the Boston Cape Wool and Wool Skin sale on Thursday, and the disappointment of buyers in securing supplies, as anticipated, tended toward the close to stimulate business in the regular market to some extent. Sales have been reported during the week at equal to 252,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 42½c.@56c., chiefly at 50c.@55½c.; 97,000 lbs. unwashed stock at 39c.@45c.; 18,000 lbs. tub-washed at 57½c.@65c.; 205,000 lbs. scoured at 50c.@$1, chiefly at 68c.@90c.; 57,000 lbs. Combing at 42½c.@62c.; 32,000 lbs. and 715 pks. Domestic Pulled at 35c.@50c.; 25,000 lbs. Lambs' at 21½c.@25c.; 260 pks. and 27,000 lbs. Oregon, mostly at 38c.@40c.; 171,000 lbs. Texas at 21c.@34c.; 3,000 lbs. Colorado at 22½c.; 215 pks. and 32,000 lbs. California Spring at 31c.@35½c.; 630 pks. and 185,000 lbs. California Fall at 18½c.@28c.; 50,000 lbs. African and 60,000 lbs. Donskoi on private terms; 15,000 lbs. Foreign Carpet at 20c., currency; 62,000 lbs. Montevideo, part at 35½c.; 25 bales unwashed Greek at 20c.; 25 bales New-Zealand at 45c.@48c.; 210 bales and 21,000 lbs. Cape at 35c.@39½c.; 8,000 lbs. Noils at 43c.@45c.; 1,200 lbs. Camels' Hair do. at 55c.

FREIGHTS—The business in the local market has been comparatively tame. Rates have been somewhat irregular, about steady on Grain room on berth, but otherwise depressed. The chartering movement has been also rather slow. Grain vessels in some demand at about late figures. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade offered more freely, and rates quoted lower, with a very moderate inquiry for accommodation....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 200 bbls. Resin at 3s. 3d. ℘ 280 lbs.; and, by steam, 1,000 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. ℘ lb.; 24,000 bushels Grain at 10d.@10½d.; 16,000 bushels do. at 10¼d.@10⅜d. ℘ bushel; 370 bxs. Bacon and 190 tcs. Lard at 45s. ℘ ton, and 50 tcs. Beef at 7s. 6d. ℘ tierce; also a British bark, 784 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For London, by sail, 600 bbls. Resin at 3s. 3d....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain (through freight) at 11½d. ℘ bushel; 499 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ℘ ton....For Falmouth and orders, a British brig, 343 tons, with Sugar, reported from Cardenas, at 62s. 6d.; two British barks, 570 and 461 tons, and a British brig, 415 tons, with do., in hhds., reported from Matanzas, at 55s.@60s.; a British bark, 345 tons, and a Spanish bark, 299 tons, with do., in bxs., from do., at 52s. 6d....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 505 tons, hence with about 3,100 quarters Grain at 7s. 6d.; a British ship, 678 tons, with about 4,500 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 8s.; a bark with 3,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 7s. 9d. ℘ quarter....For Antwerp or Bremen, an American ship, 1,314 tons, hence with about 11,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms....For Bremen, by sail, 12 tons Measurement Goods at 40s.; and 1,600 sides Leather at 70s....For Hamburg, by sail, about 15 tons Measurement Goods at 30s. ....For Cronstadt, a Norwegian bark, 460 tons, with Cotton, from Savannah, on private terms....For the German Baltic, a German bark, 414 tons, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms; quoted at 6s. 9d.@7s. ℘ bbl....For Santander, a Spanish brig, with Sugar, [illegible], reported from Cardenas, at $1,300, gold....For [illegible], a vessel of one or two other ports, an Italian bark, 414 tons, hence, with Staves, on private terms....For Havana, an American bark, 451 tons, hence, with hooks, at 13c....For a French Windward Island, a British brig, 150 tons, hence, with general cargo, at equal to about 52½c. ℘ bbl....For ports north of Hatteras, an American bark, 538 tons, three American brigs, 337, 303, and 263 tons, and a British brig, 294 tons, with Sugar, reported from Cardenas, at $5@$5 25; an American brig, 241 tons, with Melado, from do., at $4 50; a British bark, 357 tons, a British brig, 305 tons, an American bark, 375 tons, and two American schooners, 230, and 214 tons, with Sugar, reported from Caibarien, at $5@$5 50; an American bark, 533 tons, and an American brig, 250 tons, with Sugar, reported from Sagua, at $5 75; an American bark, 243 tons, with Molasses, from do., at $3 50; a British schooner, 137 tons, and a Danish schooner, 178 tons, with Molasses, from Cienfuegos, at $4 37½@$4; a British brig, 203 tons, two American brigs, 254 and 240 tons, and an American schooner, 205 tons, with Sugar from do., at 45c....For Baltimore, a brig, with Sugar, reported from Sagua, at $5 75....For New-York, an American brig, 285 tons, and an American schooner, 240 tons, with Sugar, reported from Matanzas, at $5, and an American schooner, 279 tons, with Molasses from do., at $3 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 13, 1874.

Trade in Beeves on yesterday and to-day was fair, and the herds to hand were sold off when the market closed at noon. Prices ranged from 10½c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weights from 5¼ cwt. to 7¾ cwt., strong; from 56 lbs. to 58 lbs. was allowed to the cwt., net. Coarse Bulls sold on live weight at 5½c. ℘ lb., gross weight of some 1,550 lbs. ℘ head. Milch Cows continue slow of sale. Smooth quality Veals sold from 10c.@10½c. ℘ lb. Sheep were firm, and sold generally in large lots from 6¾c.@8c. ℘ lb. Spring Lambs continue scarce; those to hand sold at $9 50 ℘ head. On a heavy run of Hogs trade on yesterday closed firm, and at noon to-day had an upward tendency. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed sold from 7⅜c.@7⅝c. ℘ lb.; Western Dressed from 6⅝c.@7c.@7⅛c. ℘ lb.

SALES.

On yesterday and to-day the firm of Morris Waixels & Co. had 784 Beeves on sale. These were disposed of as follows: S. Schuster sold 46 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¾c.@11½c. ℘ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 119 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7¾ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 96 fair Illinois Steers from 11c.@11½c. ℘ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 6¾ cwt., and $1 ℘ head on; 14 coarse quality Illinois Bulls at $5 50 ℘ cwt., gross weight 1,550 lbs. ℘ head. D. Waixel sold 91 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt. F. Samuels sold 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℘ lb., with $1 on ℘ head; 114 fair Illinois Steers from 11c.@11½c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. to 7 cwt., strong. W. E. Dudley sold 116 common Illinois Steers from 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ lb., weights from 5¾ cwt. to 6½ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold 99 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt. J. T. Alexander had sold, on commission, 191 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for J. Mulhall 100 fair Missouri Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 38 Cherokee Steers, fed in Kansas, at 10⅜c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt.; had 16 cars due. Coney & McPherson had 2 cars due for J. R. McPherson and selves, and 8 cars due on commission.

At Harsimus Cove, Jersey, J. N. Pidcock sold 258 Ohio Sheep, weight 22,568 lbs., at 7c. ℘ lb.; 250 Ohio Sheep, weight 21,610 lbs., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 322 Coarse-wooled Ohio Sheep, weight 33,720 lbs., at 8c. ℘ lb.; 170 Illinois Sheep, weight 14,070 lbs., at 6¾c. ℘ lb.; 153 Illinois Sheep, weight 1,561 lbs., at 7½c. ℘ lb.; 173 Illinois Sheep, weight 17,640 lbs., at 7⅝c. ℘ lb.; held four cars of Sheep on sale.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

This branch of trade was small and slow at rates slightly reduced since our last quotations. M. Benedict reports City-dressed Mutton from 8c.@12c. ℘ lb.; Lambs, six months old, at $8 ℘ head. A. L. Briggs reports City-dressed Mutton from 8c.@11c. ℘ lb.; Spring Lambs at $13 ℘ head. T. Alsey reports City-dressed Veal from 12c.@16c. ℘ lb. Shawdan & McConville report City-dressed Beef, in sides, from 10½c.@11c. ℘ lb.; in fore-quarters at 9½c. ℘ lb.; in hind-quarters at 12½c. ℘ lb. Taylor & Cummings report country-dressed Veal, shipped from Newburg on the Hudson, from 12c.@15c. ℘ lb.; City-dressed from 8c.@11c. ℘ lb. J. V. Thurston sold 228 Live Veals from 10c.@10½c. ℘ lb.; 5 Spring Lambs at $9 50. T. Loughran reports City-dressed Beef, in sides, from 9c.@10c. ℘ lb.; in fore-quarters from 7½c.@8½c. ℘ lb.; in hind-quarters from 10c.@11c. ℘ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day, 1,263 head of horned Cattle, 2,347 Sheep, 2,515 Hogs, 17 Horses, 160 Beeves fresh to hand on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards.

BUFFALO, March 13.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 1 car reported to arrive, 323 head, making total supply for week thus far 5,321 head, or 313 cars, against 348 cars for same time last week. There was no market to-day. There were a few loads remaining unsold in the yard, but the weather was too raw and stormy for out-door operations. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 600 head, making total supply for week thus far 6,200 head, against 15,200 head for same time last week; all stock in yards sold; market closed firm at $6@$7 for Sheep and Lambs of all grades. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,100 head, making total supply for week thus far 18,100 head, against 17,700 head for same time last week; market slow at $5 37½@$5 75 for Yorkers; $5 75@$6 for heavy Hogs; all in pens sold.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,256 head, against 6,205 last week. The offerings are a shade better; the highest price paid was 7c. for a bunch of fine Illinois Steers, averaging 1,500 lbs.; the market was active at ⅛c.@¼c. ℘ lb. higher than last week. Sheep—The market was higher; fair to good, ⅜c., and Extra ¼c.@½c. ℘ lb. higher: Extra, 8c.@8¾c.; fine wool, 8¾c.; receipts, 80 car-loads, against 85 cars last week. Milch Cows—Fair to good, $80 ℘ head.

FAMILY MARKETING.

The cold and remarkably dry weather of the past week resulted in quite a perceptible advance in the prices of Fowls. Otherwise, excepting slight fluctuations in Fresh Fish and Vegetables, prices remain unchanged. The following were the retail quotations at Washington Market yesterday:

MEATS.

Porterhouse S'k, lb	35@ ..	Loin, lb	$ 11@$ 25
Sirloin Steak, lb	25@26	Pigs' Tongues, lb	10@
Round Steak	22@ ..	Beef Tongues, lb	1 00@1 25
Stewing pieces	12@15	Bacon, lb	15@ ..
Suet	10@ ..	Tripe, lb	8@ ..
Mutton hind-q'rs	15@18	Lard, lb	14@ 15
Mutton Chops	20@22	Smoked Beef	25@ ..
Pickled Hams	15@ ..	Smoked Hams, lb	15@ ..

FISH.

Salmon, lb	35@ 40	Pickerel	15@20
Codfish	10@ 15	Salmon Trout	18@25
Fresh Shad	40@1 00	Fresh Mackerel, lb	20@25
Halibut, lb	18@ 25	Smelts, lb	18@25
Perch	10@ 12	Striped Bass, lb	15@25
Sunfish	10@ ..	Frostfish, lb	10@ ..
Whitefish	18@ 20	Blackfish, lb	12@16
Flounders	12@ ..	Eels, lb	20@ ..
Black Bass	15@ 20	Carp, lb	15@20

SMOKED AND SHELL FISH.

Smoked Mackerel, lb	18@ ..	Oysters, large, gallon	$1 50@2 00
Dried Cod, lb	8@ ..	Oysters, small, gallon	75@1 00
Smoked Salmon, lb	20@ ..	Hard Clams, gallon	50@ 75
Smoked Eels, lb	25@ ..	Soft-sh'l Clams, gallon	40@ 80
Smoked California Salmon, lb	18@20	Soft-sh'l Crabs, dozen	50@ ..
Smoked Halifax Salmon, lb	18@20	Hard-sh'l Cr'bs, dozen	50@ 75
Salt Mackerel, each	12@25		
Pickled Lobsters lb	25@ ..		
Smoked Bloat, each	3@ ..		
Freische Buecklinge, each	6@ ..		

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls, lb	$ 17@$ 20	Prime Wild Turkey, lb	$ 20@$ 25
Spring Chickens, pair	1 25@2 00	Common Turkey	18@ 22
Philadelphia Turkey	18@ 22	Rabbits, pair	50@ 60
Tamed Squab, doz	5 00@7 00	Geese, lb	16@ 22
		Pigeon, doz	3 50@4 00
		Flight Pig., doz	3 50@4 00

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, hf. pk	$ 10@$ 20	Celery, bunch	$ 18@$ 25
Potatoes	20@ 25	Onions, hf. pk	40@ 60
Potatoes, bu	1 25@	Onions, quart	10@ 15
Sweet Potatoes, peck	1 20@	Lettuce, head	10@ 15
Squashes, lb	7@ 9	Beets, hf. pk	20@ 25
Thyme, bunch	2@ 5	New Carrots	6@ ....
Cabbage, head	10@ 12	Sage, bunch	4@ ....
Leeks, bunch	8@ 10	Water-cresses, bunch	10@ ....
Parsley, bunch	10@ 12		

FRUITS.

Pears, dozen	$1 50@$1 75	Malaga Grapes, lb	20@ 25
Apples, bbl	5 00@ 6 00	Prunes, new, ℘	16@ ..
Apples, bkt	2 00@ 2 50	New Dates, lb	10@ ..
Apples, h. pk	75@ 1 00	Raisins, lb	18@ ..
Honey-comb, ℘ lb	40@ ..	Figs, lb	15@ 20
Macaroni, lb	15@ 18	Box Figs	35@ 1 00
Brazil Nuts	20@ ..	Almonds, lb	30@ 50
English Nuts, lb	20@ ..	Cocoanuts	8@ 12
Hickory-nuts, quart	10@ ..	Dried Cherries, lb	20@ 30
Black Walnuts, quart	10@ ..	Dried Plums, lb	25@ ..
Pecan-nuts, quart	20@ ..	Can Peaches	35@ 40
Lemons, doz	20@ ..	Can Pears	35@ 40
DriedPeaches, lb	20@ ..	Can Pine-apples	35@ ..
Dried Apples, lb	12@ ..	Can Plums	40@ ..
Dried Pears, lb	15@ ..	Can Quinces	35@ 40
Dried Currants, lb	10@ 15	Can Cherries	35@ 40
Oranges, doz	30@ 40	Can French Peas	40@ ..
Filberts, lb	25@ ..	Can American Peas	35@ ..
Prunnells, lb	25@ ..	Can String Beans	25@ ..
Seedless	20@ ..	Can Tomatoes	22@ ..
Cranberries, quart	20@ 25	Can Raspb'ry	35@ ..

BUTTER, LARD, AND CHEESE.

Best Family Butter	40@45	Eggs	10 for 25@ ..
Common Butter	35@40	Cheese, ℘ lb	15@18

PICKLES.

Chow-chow, quart	20@25	Onions, quart	25@ ..
Mixed Pickles, qt	20@ ..	Red Cabbage, quart	20@ ..
Cauliflower, quart	25@ ..	White Onions, qt	25@ ..

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Wool firm; stock scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Double Extra and above, 56c.@57½c.; Extra, 55c.@57c.; Medium, 55c.@57c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 50c.@53c.; Medium, 54c.@56c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c.; Combing, washed, 65c.@70c.; Combing, unwashed, 43c.@45c.; Canada Combing, 63c.@65c.; Fine, unwashed, 36c.@38c.; Coarse and Medium, washed, 36c.@38c.; Tub-washed, 54c.@57½c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 20c.@23c. Extra and Merino, pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Superfine, pulled, 45c.@50c.; Texas, fine and medium, 28c.@33c.; Texas, coarse, 22c.@25c.; California, fine and medium, 25c.@35c.; California, coarse, 22c.@26c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—Flour quiet and weak; not quotably changed. Wheat—Spring steady at $1 23 for No. 2; Fall lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 55. Corn inactive and unchanged at 62c.@63c. for No. 2 Mixed and and White Mixed, on track and in elevator. Oats inactive at 42½c. for No. 2, on track. Barley quiet and unchanged at $1 55 for No. 3 Spring. Rye firm at 92c. Whisky steady at 93c. Pork quiet; sales of small lots at $15 25. Dry-salted Meats firmer and in improved demand at 5¾c. for Shoulders; 7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; Clear Sides nominally 8c.; large sales pending at close. Bacon quiet; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard—Nominally, 8⅞c. Live Hogs steady at $4 75@$5 10 for good shipping and Bacon grades; $5 30@$5 50 for heavy Butchers. Cattle active and firm at $2 75@$4 for native Cows and Heifers; $4 25@$4 75 for good to prime Steers; $5 25@$6 25 for choice to extra. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 2,000 Hogs.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.

Paid up and Unimpaired Capital,

$1,000,000,

divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.

Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.

Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.

Acts as trustee for estates.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
R. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

N. Y. and O. Midland R. R.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS

are requested to send without delay their addresses and amounts held by them, to care of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

A committee of first-mortgage bondholders has been formed to prepare a plan. They will strive to thoroughly protect the first mortgage, believing, if rightly managed, it is perfectly good.

Two plans have been proposed, both of which are objectionable, as neither protects the first bondholders as well as can be devised.

Dictated by the desire to do to others as they would be done by, their plan (after thorough protection of the first mortgage) will give the other interests consideration in their exact order, and in time return to the towns their stock as originally subscribed, without watering.

To perfect such a plan will need time. The committee ask the patience and co-operation of all.

D. B. HALSTEAD,
GERRITT H. SMITH, } of Committee.
H. BLENNERHASSETT,

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
invested in United States bonds.
EDWARD KING, President.
J. M. McLEAN, First Vice President.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., Second Vice President.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

J. M. McLEAN,	SAMUEL WILLETS,
B. H. HUTTON,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
E. B. WESLEY,	GEO. CABOT WARD,
G. G. WILLIAMS,	WM. BUTLER DUNCAN.

J. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

FOR INVESTMENT.

WE OFFER

City of St. Paul Bonds, Kansas City Bonds.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS, NO. 12 WALL ST.

THE NEW-YORK

LOAN AND INDEMNITY COMPANY

NO. 229 BROADWAY,
(Opposite New Post Office.)

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Allow interest on deposits, subject to check, payable at the counter or through the Clearing-house. Accounts of merchants, bankers, and individuals solicited.

W. H. FOSTER, President.
J. T. BANKER, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

No. 52 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, Agent.

FYSHE & COMINGS,

STOCK, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 31 Wall st., New-York.
STOCKS, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
LOANS NEGOTIATED,
STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

THOS. FYSHE,
Late one of the agents of the Bank of British North America.
W. L. COMINGS,
Member of the New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK,
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, on and after the 15th March, 1874, will be prepared to issue their extended paper in exchange for the obligations now held by creditors on the terms and in the manner recommended in the "Report of Committee of the Creditors of Messrs. Hoyt, Sprague & Co.," dated Nov. 26, 1873, and the "Supplemental Report" thereto, dated December, 1873.

Creditors will facilitate the exchange by sending to the undersigned schedules of paper held by them as early as possible.

HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.,
Nos. 107 and 109 Franklin st.
New-York, March 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1874. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at the Company's office, No. 233 South 4th st.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company offers par and a premium of one per cent. (101 per cent.) with accrued interest for any of its Construction Mortgage Bonds presented for prepayment prior to July 1, 1874, at its office in New-York. The outstanding balance of its Construction Mortgage debt is about $3,500,000. These bonds mature April 1, 1875.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL BANK OF TECUMSEH, located at Tecumseh, in the State of Michigan, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

LUCIUS LILLEY, Cashier.
Tecumseh, March 3, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company for choice of Directors and for other lawful business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange place, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages bought. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 30 Pine st.

GREAT WESTERN AND MERCANTILE MUTUAL (Marine) Insurance Stocks bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,	DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE	LATHAM A. FISH.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

Allen, Stephens & Co.

BANKERS, (Domestic,)
No. 25 Pine st., New-York.
DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,292,500 SEVEN PER Cent. Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until THURSDAY, March 19, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $1,292,500 consolidated stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872, and chapter 322, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1894, ($1,292,500.)

Said stock will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see advertisement in the *City Record*.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.
A LIMITED AMOUNT
For sale by
L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

NOTICE.

To the holders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad bonds of the issue of Feb. 16, 1857:

The Trustees are now ready to pay bondholders who have not surrendered their bonds the pro rata of net proceeds of sale under foreclosure, say 49.551 per cent., or $495 51 for bond of $1,000.

LUTHER C. CLARK, } Trustees.
HENRY A. BARLING, }
New-York, March 9, 1874.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF TWENTY-FIVE SHARES of the Stock of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in the name of Alfred Bill. Application has been made to the Company for a new certificate.

EDWARD BILL, Administrator,
No. 47 Water st., New-York.

RAILROAD BONDS—TEN PER CENT., $6,000 per mile; first mortgage on running road and coal. Also, a few County and School Bonds, for sale by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Indianapolis. Reference, New-York National Exchange Bank.

$200,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER bonds, principal and interest payable in gold at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. For sale by JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, bankers, No. 14 Broad st.

FOR SALE.

Jay Cooke & Co., claim against them of about $1,200. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE }
CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874. }

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY AND NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY stock bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED.
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER }
RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1874. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, it was resolved that a Dividend of FOUR per Cent. on the capital stock of this company be paid on the 15th day of April next at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, and that a Dividend of FOUR per Cent. on the outstanding Consolidation certificates of this company be paid on the same day at the same place.

The transfer-books for both capital stock and Consolidation certificates will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 16th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 20th of April next.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 12, 1874. }

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of April next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th, and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of April.

JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, }
EAST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1874. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 1st day of April next at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 20, and reopened 10 A. M. on the 2d day of April.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, }
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1874. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock; also, a Six per Cent. Interest Dividend on the outstanding certificates of profits, both payable in cash on demand; also, Twenty-six per Cent. on the capital stock in certificates, being the undivided profits of the year 1873.

WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 18th st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARNEWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 59 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of January, 1874.

ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, Executor.
MAN & PARSONS, Proctors, No. 56 Wall street.
ja24-1aw6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUBEN PARSONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Franklin Brown, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

WARREN FERRIS,
FRANKLIN BROWN, } Executors.
HENRY COLTON,
ja17-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.

JNO. E. PARSONS,
CHARLES M. DA COSTA,
d20-1aw6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WARDEN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of Alex. T. Stewart, No. 274 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of May, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1873.

CHARLES E. STRONG,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
n22-1aw6mS Executors, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. SMULL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William K. Major, No. 92 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1873.

JOHN F. McCOY,
WILLIAM K. MAJOR, } Executors.
d6-1aw6mS* TOWNSEND WANDELL,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John L. Sleight, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Augustus S. Crowell, at No. 42 South st., in the City of New-York, (being office of Marcus Hunter & Co.,) on or before the 30th day of August next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of February, 1874.

THOMAS B. HEWITT,
AUGUSTUS S. CROWELL,
f14-1aw6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MENDELL JACOBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of business of M. De Wolf, No. 43 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 2d day of January, 1874.

WOLF JACOBS,
ja3-1aw6mS* MOSES DE WOLF. } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN J. CAHOONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry Remsen, Esq., No. 5 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1874.

CATHARINE A. CAHOONE, Administratrix.
HENRY REMSEN, Administrator.
mh7-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. SANFORD, late of Fairfield, Conn., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James R. Jesup, Esq., No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 20th day of November, 1873.

n22-1aw6mSa* SUSAN E. SALTUS, Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNEST CAZET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Dewitt, Lockman & Kip, her place of transacting business, No. 88 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.

CECILE J. CAZET, Executrix.
o18-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, broker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transaction of business, the office of Isaac Phillips, Executor, No. 59 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of November, 1873.

SARAH R. JACKSON, Executrix.
n8-1aw6mS* ISAAC PHILLIPS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Weeks, Forster & De Forest, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

HENRIETTA S. WILKINS.
WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, Proctors for Executrix,
No. 58 Wall street, New-York. ja17-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO CHILD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Charles G. Child, No. 125 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1874.

CHARLES G. CHILD,
JULIUS P. CHILD,
f21-1aw6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN PABST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Laura D. Pabst, at her residence, No. 136 Stanton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1873.

LAURA D. PABST, Administratrix,
d27-1aw6mS* MARTIN PABST, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH MACOMBER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 389 Washington avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.

o18-1aw6mS* GEORGE A. POWERS, Executor.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

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MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR maintains within doors an atmosphere constantly pure without perceptible current. It can be placed in position in a moment, without the least alteration of the window, and is SIMPLE, CHEAP, AND PRACTICAL.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR is used by hundreds of our best citizens in their homes and offices.

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ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—J. T. DAVIS, inventor and only maker of the Improved Artificial Human Eye, acknowledged by the faculty to be the only correct imitation of nature in the world. No. 127 East 15th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving. Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief. Eau Lustrale for the hair. Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

PAINT BRUSHES, KALSOMINE AND VARNISH brushes; also, brushes of every description, at 335 Pearl st. JOHN K. HOPPER, manufacturer and importer.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 10th day of March, A. D., 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH R. FERRER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John st., in the City of New York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D., 1874, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of March, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. DUFF WALLACE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah P. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of March, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN A. WARD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. ROBINSON, survivor of the firm of George A. Hunter & Co., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of William L. Robinson, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.
STEELE & BOYD, Attorneys for Petitioners, No. 322 Broadway.

NO. 4,641.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON GUSTHAL and ITHAMAR A. CARPENTER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simon Gusthal, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and Ithamar A. Carpenter, of West Flushing, in the County of Queens and State of New-York, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of this petition in the City of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.

BERNARD ADLER, Assignee,
mh7-1aw3wS* No. 484 Broadway.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of CLIFTON BOLTON and HENRY C. BOLTON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Clifton Bolton and Henry C. Bolton, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of March, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 6th day of March, 1874.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh7-1aw3wS*

THE BICKFORD KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that judgment was entered and perfected in the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1873, dissolving the Bickford Knitting-machine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and appointing the undersigned a Receiver of all its property; that said Receiver has entered upon the duties of his office, and that all persons having claims, demands, actions, causes of action, or proceedings of any nature soever, in or against said corporation, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, at his office, No. 689 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1874, or they will be precluded from participation in the distribution of its property. (See sec. 56, chap. 8, title 4, part 3, New-York Revised Statutes.) Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1874.

WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS, Receiver.
ja24-1aw6mS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CLIFTON BOLTON and HENRY C. BOLTON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 6th day of March, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Clifton Bolton and Henry C. Bolton, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

O. P. DORMAN, Assignee.
mh7-1aw3wS*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. W. KOEHLER and FREDERICKA KOEHLER, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, in said district, on the 26th day of March, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," Approved March 2, 1867.

H. C. LOCKWOOD, Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. W. KOEHLER and FREDERICKA KOEHLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles F. W. Koehler and Fredericka Koehler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts on creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

H. C. LOCKWOOD, Assignee,
f28-1aw3wSa* No. 128 Broadway, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERsey, ss.—At Newark on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JULIUS HAHNE and ADAM BLOCK, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
mh14-1aw3wS* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ELLEN S. AUCHMUTY, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. JONES and Harriet G. Jones, his wife, The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, and The Reserve Mutual Life Insurance Company, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in New-York County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 18th February, 1874.

CHARLES HARRIS PHELPS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of February, 1874.

CHARLES HARRIS PHELPS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 128 Broadway, New-York.
f28-1aw6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New-York.—PETER GOELET against TERENCE FARLEY, Lewis O. Corbet, William K. Thorn, Henry McShane.—No. 6.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 31, 1874.

ROBERT GOELET, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 88 Nassau street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1874.

ROBERT GOELET, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.
f7-1aw6wS*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED IN A MANUFACTURING Lumber Business.—50,000 acres of heavily-timbered lands; mills, buildings, and improvements complete; facilities unsurpassed; water and rail communication; one-third of lands handsomely timbered with white pine. For particulars, maps, &c., call upon A. P. SMITH, No. 37 Park row.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—AN OLD ESTablished varnish business of forty years' standing and in successful operation, will be sold on reasonable terms, as the subscriber wishes to retire from business. For further particulars inquire corner of Mulberry and Camp sts., Newark, N. J., from 9 to 11 A. M.

S. P. SMITH.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A SASH and BLIND FACTORY in good order, on railroad at COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., (five hours west of Albany,) for sale very low, or a share in it. A responsible buyer with means can have long time and loans to enlarge business. Address H. B. WALKER, Cooperstown, N. Y.

TO LIQUOR-DEALERS.—A MAN WHO HAS for a long time been employed in New-England as traveling agent for the sale of liquors wants a situation in some New-York liquor house as traveling agent in New-England. Address J. L. S. LADD, No. 22 Central Wharf, Boston.

WANTED.—BY A LONDON FIRM A CONNECTION with an American House in the petroleum and naphtha line; highest references. Address FRANK DAYTON, Post Office Box No. 2,801.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42, North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, March 14, at 2 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

The HENRY CHAUNCEY has been thoroughly overhauled and fitted under the inspection of the Board of Underwriters, and is in splendid condition for the accommodation of passengers, having been repainted and decorated throughout, and newly upholstered by A. T. Stewart & Co.

Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BALTIMORE........Saturday, Mar. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, April 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.............Saturday, April 11, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, March 11	Batavia, Sat'day, March 14
Calabria, Wed'y, March 18	Hecla, Saturday, March 21
Algeria, Wed'day, March 25	Marathon, Sat'y, March 28
Java, Wednesday, April 1	Atlas, Saturday, April 4
Cuba, Wednesday, April 8	Samaria, Saturday, April 11

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC...........SATURDAY, March 14, 2 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, March 21, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC.........SATURDAY, March 28, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC...........SATURDAY, April 4, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF ALABAMA...............SATURDAY, March 21
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........SATURDAY, April 4

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

ADDITIONAL SAILINGS.

Commencing 1st April, the steamers of the Anchor line will sail from New-York and Glasgow EVERY ALTERNATE DAY throughout the year.

Tuesday's steamers will proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday's steamers will proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday's steamers direct to and from Glasgow.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.........DAURE..........Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE........ROUSSAU........Saturday....April 4
EUROPE..........LEMARIE........Saturday....April 18
ST. LAURENT.....LACHESNEZ......Saturday....May 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125..........Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Sat., Mar. 14, 1:30 P. M. | Egypt, Sat., Mar. 28, 3 P. M.
Canada, Sat., Mar. 21, 8 A. M. | Greece, Sat., April 4, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, March 25, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE..............March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE...........March 24, 10:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.................March 31, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD................April 7, 9:15 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..............April 14, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..................April 21, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 23 Nassau st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, March 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, March 18.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship GRAF BISMARCK, Capt. G. MEYER, will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. C. UNDUTSCH, on SATURDAY, March 14.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA. First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL.............................March 17
CORINTH..............................April 3

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA.................................March 24
ATLAS................................April 10

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, March 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, March 17.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, March 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, March 31.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).........March 12
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).......March 14
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).......March 19
CUBA, (Havana direct)........................March 21
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)....Wed., March 25

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:30, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, [illegible] 6:40, 7:30, [illegible] 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up, for school purposes, premises on the south side of 88th st., between 2d and 3d avs., and premises on the north side of 124th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the schools that are to occupy said premises.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

DAVID H. KNAPP,
JOSEPH P. FALLON,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
ANDREW SMITH,
GRANVILLE P. HAWS,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 2, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1874, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up premises Nos. 222 and 224 75th st., between 2d and 3d avs., for Primary School No. 33.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named for the desks and other furniture required for said school.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named for dividing the gallery rooms in primary departments of Grammar Schools Nos. 27 and 53.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of a party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

RICHARD KELLY,
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERDINAND T. HOPKINS,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 2, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up and furnishing a part of the building Nos. 15 and 17 3d st. for Primary School No. 6.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 2, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR GAS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks until WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for lighting the public lamps on the public parks and places in the City of New-York, and under the control of the said department, or any part thereof, with gas, from the date of the agreement to be entered into therefor, (save only such portions as are now lighted by the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company, the lighting of which portions will commence from the 1st day of May, 1874,) until the 1st day of January, 1875.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR 5,000 WHITE OR YELLOW PINE OR SPRUCE PILES.—Sealed proposals for furnishing this material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, March 26, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale, No. 2 City Hall. Very respectfully,

EUGENE J. LYNCH, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A STEAM floating derrick of a capacity for lifting ten tons. Sealed proposals for the above work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, March 17, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale Room No. 2 City Hall.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Great Inducements to the trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A GENTLEMAN, (MEMBER OF THE PROTestant Church,) who has had a long experience in conducting volunteer and quartet choirs, is open for a similar position, or would accept the baritone or bass part in a first-class quartet choir; is perfectly familiar with the Episcopal service; references first class, musically and otherwise. Address AMATEUR, Box No. 5,577 Post Office.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have just finished, and have for sale, several very superior-toned organs, ten and twelve stops, with pedal bass, sixteen feet; one, two rows of keys, twenty stops, pedal bass, sixteen feet; also, second-hand parlor organ, eight stops.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

DRY GOODS.

R. BROWN,

NO. 819 BROADWAY,

has an attractive stock of
PORTUGUESE EMBROIDERIES,
HAMBURG TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE TRIMMINGS,
FRENCH BANDS, &c.,
all new and cheap.

TEACHERS.

A SWISS PROTESTANT LADY, OF EIGHTeen years' experience in education, acquired in Poland, England, and Switzerland, as resident governess in families of position, wishes to meet with an engagement; age, thirty-eight; thorough French and German, English; good classical music, and the usual branches of an English education; due attention paid to moral and physical education; good English testimonials and American references; salary, $600. Address Miss OEHSENBEIN, No. 672 Delaware st., Buffalo, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS

for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
[illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, March 3, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Su-erior Court, Melvin Brown, Esq., Referee, A. H. uller & Son sold a three-story and basement brown-one front house, with lot, 18.4 by 102.2, on East ightieth street, south side, 37.6 feet east of Fourth venue, for $14,000, to Albert Kimball, plaintiff in e legal action. James M. Miller also sold under a upreme Court foreclosure order, T. H. Landon, sq., Referee, a three-story and basement brown-tone front house, with lot, 20 by 100.5, on East ifty-first street, south side, 120 feet west of Second venue, for $11,800, to C. T. Reynolds, plaintiff in e foreclosure proceedings. The legal sale of a ouse and lot on East Fifty-seventh street, east of exington avenue, was adjourned by Mr. Miller to e 23d inst. No other business was transacted.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Wood, Brady & Todd ld at public auction the two-story frame house, 0 by 36, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 216 Sixteenth treet, Brooklyn, south side, between Fifth and ixth avenues, for $3,000, to Patrick De Voie. The rustee's sale of the premises Nos. 277 and 279 Wash-ngton street, Brooklyn, by the same firm, announced r Thursday, was adjourned for two weeks.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The public sales noticed for to-day are as follows:

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme ourt foreclosure sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., eferee, of one lot, 26.3 by 96.3 by 25.5 by 102.7, on roadway, north-east corner of Fifty-fifth street, nd one lot 25 by about 83, on Ffty-fifth street, 96.3 eet east of Broadway, adjoining above in rear. Also, imilar sale, Henry E. Davies, Esq., Referee, of a lot, 49.3 by 102.7 by 57.3 by 113.8, on Broadway, east ide, 26.3 feet north of Fifty-fifth street, adjoining he Broadway lot above described.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, upreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, sq. Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 126, on East ne Hundred and Twentieth street, south side, 125 eet east of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, P. H. ones, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 125, n Bedford street, west side, between Carmine and eroy streets.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme ourt foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-second treet, north side, 100 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By B. P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, Supreme ourt foreclosure sale, Edward Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on Fourth street, west side, 5.7 feet south of Horatio street; lot irregular and unning to Eighth avenue, 24.10 by 63.6 by 15.8 y 9.10.

By A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, Executors' sale, by order of the executors of the estate of atrick Lynch, deceased, of the three-story brick ouse, with lease of lot, 18.11 by about 88, No. 239 lizabeth street, west side, between Prince and ouston streets; term of lease fifteen years; ground ent $300, taxes, &c., per annum.

By J. C. Disoway, at Pleasant Plains Station, Long sland, at 2 o'clock, Administratrix's sale of a house, ith twenty acres of cultivated land, late the residence of W. A. Spafford, deceased, located on the oad leading from Pleasant Plains Station to Rossille, and within one-half mile of depot.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

NEW-YORK.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son.

3-story and basement b. s. front house and lot, East 80th st., s. s., 37.6 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 18.4x102.2	$14,000

By James M. Miller.

3-story and basement b. s. front house and lot, East 51st st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 20x100.5	11,800

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 12.

roadway, No. 401, n. w. corner of Walker-st., 28.9x103	$150,000
rankfort st., No. 62, n. e. s., 25x75x22.4x69	12,400
rince st., s. s., No. 40, 75.9 ft. e. of Mulberry st., 25.3x109x25.3x114.9; Prince st., No. 42, s. s., 50.6 ft. e. of Mulberry st., 25.3x114x25 x125.6	38,000
erry st. or Ashland place, s. s., 40.11 ft. w. of Greenwich av., about 22.9x34, very irregular on e. side	9,400
amuel st., n. e. s., 117 ft. n. w. of Boston Post road, 67x100x60x35x5x62	1,775
1st st., No. 138 West, s. s., 320.7 e. of 7th av., 23x92	100
9th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x98.9	20,500
2d st., n. s., 33.11 ft. w. of 7th av., 16.8x49.4	12,500
9th st., n. s., 143.9 ft. e. of 5th av., 18.9x100.5	39,000
2d st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100.5	$22,000
4th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5	45,000
5th st., n. s., 152.6 ft. e. of 6th av., 17.6x100.5	4,000
7th st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x102.2	4,000
0th st., s. s., 127.1 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x102.2	6,500
3d st., s. s., 102.3 ft. w. of 3d av., 47.6x102.2	25,000
2d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th av., 102x100.8	56,000
45th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of St. Ann's av., 25x100, Morrisania	1,000
linton av., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d st., 25x97.9, Woodlawn Heights	430
afayette av., e. s., Lot No. 120, map of property in Monterey, Morrisania	1,600
adison av., s. e. corner of 74th st., 22.2x80	65,000
d av., lots Nos. 253, 254, parcel No. 35, map 339 lots. Woodlawn Heights, lying between Grand av. and road from South Yonkers to Miles square, 40x100	250
th av., e. s., extending from 74th st. to 75th st., 204.4x100; 75th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th av., 50x102.2	115,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

roome st., No. 376	$9,850
st av., s. w. corner 75th st., 76.4x101.4x59.1 x100	8,000

LEASES RECORDED.

roome st., No. 376, ground rent, 5 years, per year	$1,020
3d st., No. 115 East, furnished, 3 years, per year	3,500
d av., s. e. corner 65th st., 10 years, 5 years, per year, $3,000; 5 years, per year	3,500
th av., No. 217, 4 years, per year	3,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

J. DENHAM & CO.,
HOUSE AGENTS AND
REAL ESTATE ATTORNEYS.
Established 1845.
NO. 266 WEST 23D ST., NEAR 8TH AV.
Rents collected, real estate bought, sold, and appraised.

IN NEAR PROXIMITY TO CENTRAL PARK.—For sale or exchange for good City property, the mansion and plot of ground of Mr. W. H. Starin, known as No. 513 East 120th st., between Avenue A and Harlem River, consisting of dwelling 50x40, with addition of 25x40, and greenhouse, stable, and plot of about five lots of elegantly-kept ground; house has all and fully the modern improvements, &c.; house, stable, grounds, and greenhouse in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.

A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill;" built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, or WM. BENTLEY, on the premises, No. 12 East 45th st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house on the east side Park av., near 38th st., 17.4x65x80; hard wood finish, and in perfect order throughout; sixty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire for permits, &c., of R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE FRONT ON 30TH st., between 3d and 2d avs., now occupied by the owner; in excellent order, every convenience, $15,000. Part cash, balance mortgage to suit. Apply between 10 and 11 A. M., at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 439 3d av., near 30th st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house on 56th st., near Lexington av.; finished in hard wood; in perfect order; price, fully and beautifully furnished, $25,000; unfurnished, $22,000. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE.—THE DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS three-story brown-stone house No. 24 East 127th st., between 5th and Madison avs.; choice location; house recently overhauled, painted, and decorated. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA WIDE HOUSE, NO. 26 East 22d st., between Broadway and 4th av., four story, brown stone, English basement, 30 feet wide; lot, 30 feet by half the block. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT ON FAVORABLE terms—The large four-story brown-stone house No. 425 West 21st st., west of 9th av., opposite the college square; very large and roomy, and beautifully situated.

FOR SALE.—A LOT 25X100 ON 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.; no restrictions; price moderate. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, ON Murray Hill, 5th av., an extra-wide, first-class four-story brown-stone house. HOMER MORGAN.

HARLEM HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE BY F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY, BASEMENT AND French-roof frame house, fourteen rooms, No. 271 Tompkins av., Brooklyn; price $5,500. Apply at No. 2 Burling slip.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick houses, all improvements, 10 to 15 rooms; terms to suit. O. V. Holcomb, 89 B'way, W'msburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—AN ELEGANT mansion, cost $30,000, on Otsego Lake, (scene of Cooper's "Leatherstocking Tales;" several picturesque tracts on same, two miles north; $200 and upward per acre; three residences, $2,500 to $6,000 in village, (will be rented if not sold,) and sundry building lots, are all offered low by

H. B. WALKER,
Cooperstown, N. Y.,
who will send description of either on request.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN AT UNION, NEAR Keyport, N. J., three lots, two-story frame cottage, brick foundation and cellar, 20x40, ten rooms, and barn; good boating, fishing, bathing, hunting, five minutes' walk to sea-shore; $1,500, one-half cash. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., near 8th av.

FOR SALE, FOR $7,000—A BOARDING-HOUSE and twenty acres of land, under good state of cultivation; good roads and walks; beautiful location, forty miles from New-York City, on the Hudson. Address JOHN W. McLEAN, Putnam Valley, Putnam County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE houses in Montclair, N. J., with three acres of land; the mansion is replete with all the appliances required for a first-class residence; the view is not surpassed for extent and beauty in the State. Apply at No. 98 Chambers st., second floor.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL RESIdence, situated in the village of Flushing. The house was erected under the superintendence of the late John Kellum, and is as perfect in every department as the best residences in the City of New-York. House, 42x60; parlor, 16x28; dining-room, 14x25; reception-room, 14x17; library, 16x18; billiard-room, 15.6x30. Nine bed-rooms, besides dressing-rooms, bath-room, &c.; large laundry, butler's pantry, &c.; gas and water arrangements complete throughout; new French range; painted and refurnished throughout one year since. Grounds 225x257, highly improved and embellished; large new carriage-house, with stalls for five horses, (two box-stalls;) cow-house, henery, and tool-house. Located on the highest ground in the village, commanding views of the Palisades, &c. This place has the benefit of most thorough drainage. Ten minutes' walk from depot. Trains at short intervals from 6 A. M. until midnight. The furniture, new and of the best description, horses, carriages, and cows, will be sold with the place if desired. Terms of payment liberal, or will be exchanged for first-class property in this City. Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A SPACIOUS AND beautiful residence situated in the village of Nyack, on the Hudson, about twenty-eight miles from the City of New-York. House has all the modern improvements, rooms large and airy; also, barn, carriage-house, cow-stable, &c.; extensive vegetable garden, and lawn containing about eight acres of land, all in the finest condition; about ten minutes' walk from the steam-boat landing and railroad depot.

On account of the official duties of Gen. D. D. Smith, connected with the Government, he has been obliged to make his residence in the City of Washington, D. C., therefore offers the above premises on the most favorable terms.

Apply to TUNIS SMITH, Nyack, or E. LANE,
Agent of North River and New-York Steam-boat Company, office on Harrison Street Pier, North River.

$100 LOTS AT THE FAMOUS GARDEN CITY PARK, immediately adjoining Mr. A. T. Stewart's gigantic enterprise. Only a few left. Get a map and examine with a view to investment. For a place of residence, the healthiest to be found. Commutation $75 per year; distance eighteen miles; near to 34th st. as Elizabeth, N. J., is. Four lots for $400, payable $20 monthly, or one lot $100, payable $5 per month. Every man, woman, boy, and girl can afford them. Daily excursion at 9:30 A. M. Ladies shown every courtesy. Go and see the property and be convinced of its merits. Maps free at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av., near 30th st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWENTY-EIGHT miles (one hour and ten minutes) from New-York, a charming country seat, modern house, gardener's cottage, a large barn and poultry-house, with about twenty acres of land; the place has no superior on the river for beauty of situation, perfect health, pure water, and is entirely free from chills and fever; fruits in great variety in full bearing, lawn shaded by evergreens and elms, large garden stocked with small fruits, grapes, &c., protected from the north winds by a wooded hillside, with graded paths to the summit, where the view of mountain and river is unequaled in extent and beauty by any private place on the Hudson. Large photographs can be seen at Homer Morgan's. For further information apply to W. R. DEAN, Nyack, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE TO own a home by paying $75 per month until paid for. A home and savings bank combined; nearly new and elegant French-roof dwelling at Woodside, Long Island, three miles from New-York City, only one block from railroad depot; seventy trains daily; thirty-five minutes from City Hall; fifteen minutes from 34th st., New-York; three splendid floors and cellar; eleven rooms, delightful location, close to church and school; lot 25x150. Apply at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 439 3d av., near 30th st., between 10th and 11th avs.

FACTORY FOR SALE AT WEST FLUSHING, Long Island, five miles from New-York City. A live chance for a live man to own his shop at about the same outlay he now pays for rent; six lots of excellent ground in the centre of the village; building two stories, 30x100, besides other building for stable, storage, &c.; brick engine-room, 25-horse engine, and 40-horse boiler. Also, if needed, a Woodworth planer, which tongues and grooves, and machinery suitable for picture-frame work; price made to suit the times; only a small amount down. Apply at Hitchcock's Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 439 3d av.

EVERY WAY DESIRABLE.

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, No. 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, No. 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, No. 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, No. 49 Greene st.; John Barry, No. 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, No. 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent, No. 8 Broad st., Room No. 11; E. J. Love, No. 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, 286 Greenwich st.

FLUSHING PARK LOTS.—NOTICE TO LOT buyers of an increase in price. On and after March 31, 1874, the prices of the lots will be as follows: Lots on Burling and Smart avenues, $600 each; Bowne and Robinson avenues, $700; Union avenue and Main street, $800; First, Second, and Third streets, $75. All corner lots, $900. The Trustees are now contracting for the introduction of water. Flushing will shortly possess all the conveniences enjoyed in cities.

Maps can be had at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, WESTchester County, N. Y., a delightfully-located frame cottage, furnished, with four acres of ground, including out-buildings, and gardener's house, an extensive view over Long Island Sound, together with boating, bathing, and fishing; also a few acres suitable for building sites; also unfurnished frame cottage at Milton. Apply to J. & W. GEDNEY, Milton, or to R. STUYVESANT, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, OR TO EXCHANGE for City or country property, a beautiful island country seat, near Saratoga Springs, N. Y., offering superior advantages for a most attractive Summer residence and unusual facilities for sporting purposes. This place is remarkable for its healthy and invigorating atmosphere. For full particulars and terms, which will be made easy, apply to JAS. E. MONTGOMERY, No. 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT OF 336 acres of land on the east bank of the Hudson River, near Rhinebeck, with substantial stone dwelling and extensive out-building, very fine views, three-quarters of mile water front; will be sold very cheap, as the owner desires to go abroad. For permits and further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN.—THE RESidence of the late Robert Mead; near three churches; two acres in lawn and garden; house has seventeen rooms, bath-room, &c. Location one of the finest in Greenwich, overlooking the Sound for many miles. Apply to THOMAS G. RITCH, Trustee, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT ROCKLAND LAKE, near steam-boat landing, a fine mansion; three other houses, about twenty-eight acres land; great variety pears, grapes, and apples; plenty small fruit; view of river, lake, and country for thirty miles; a more healthy or pleasant place seldom seen. PAYSON & PAUL, owners, No. 33 Cortlandt st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUILDING WITH FOUR acres of land suitable for a seminary or Summer hotel, one-quarter of a mile from the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad, near Cobleskill, N. Y.
Apply to A. M., Schenectady, N. Y.,
Post Office Box No. 581.

STAMFORD.—FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, A desirable residence on Clark's Hill, one mile from depot, thirty-five miles from New-York; contains twenty-four rooms; gas and water in house; good stable and carriage-house. Address OLIVER MOWBRAY, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE—200 LOTS IN THE CITY OF SOUTH Bend, Ind. I am prepared to show this to be one of the best investments in the United States; will be sold for cash only; title perfect; prefer to sell only half. Address D. GARST, Dayton, Ohio.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM NEAR THE VILlage of Bedford, Westchester County; nearly 200 acres of well-cultivated land; dwellings, barns, fences, &c., in good order. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, Attorney, &c., No. 170 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COTTAGES OF TEN and fifteen rooms, modern improvements, very cheap. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWO FIRST-CLASS dwelling-houses, five and ten acres land, for sale. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 119 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HANDSOME VILLA, 22 x60, corner of 8th av. and Lincoln place, (Degraw st.,) near the Park. J. LACY, No. 538 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT FORDHAM, 27 lots and two-story house, near depot. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., corner 8th av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT, NO. 239 ELIZABETH ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of William S. Livingstone, Esq., executor of Patrick Lynch, deceased:
ELIZABETH STREET—The three-story brick house and lease of lot, situate on westerly side of Elizabeth st., between Prince and Houston sts., known as No. 239. Lease from Wm. B. Astor, having fifteen years to run; ground rent $300, taxes, &c. Lot 18.11 feet front, 18.9 feet rear, by about 88 feet in depth.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, NOS. 176 AND 178 CENTRE ST., TO CLOSE AND UNDIVIDED INTEREST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the two five-story brick buildings and lots situate on the easterly side of Centre st., between Canal and Hester sts., and known as Nos. 176 and 178 Centre st. Buildings have vaults under sidewalks. Lots together 49.4½ by 82 feet 7 inches.
Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CROSBY ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Supreme Court in foreclosure, Meyer S. Isaacs, Esq., Referee:
CROSBY STREET.—The three lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on east side Crosby st., 42 feet south of Spring st., being 72 feet front and rear by 100 feet in depth.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 73 AMITY ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Edmund and Francis Hendricks, Trustees:
AMITY STREET.—The two-story and basement brick house and lot, situate on the north side of Amity st., between South 5th av. and Thompson st., and known as No. 73. Lot, 25x90 feet.
J. H. & S. RIKER,
Attorneys, No. 150 Nassau st.
at office of auctioneers.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT RESALE TO CLOSE AN estate, at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, March 17, at Auction Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn, of the valuable three-story brick store No. 122 3d av., (late Powers st.,) Brooklyn. This will soon be a fine business location. Property rents well. Must be sold. Splendid chance. Grand investment. Maps at No. 31 Park row.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTRA-SIZED RESIDENCE,

NO. 87 5TH AV.,

belonging to the estates of Thomas H. Faile and Edmund Penfold, to be sold at auction on

WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee.

The house is four story, brown-stone front, about 90 feet in depth, including the extension, and is in perfect order.

LOT 29.10X116.10.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER and ABRAHAM B. CLARK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of this court duly made on the 24th day of January, 1874, the undersigned, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 25th day of March, 1874, at 12 noon, the following described property, viz.: A tract of land containing 1,117 acres, situate in Briar Creek of Big Coal River, in the County of Kanawha, and State of West Virginia, and which is bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the little fork of Briar Creek, just below the road crossing from Adam Griffith's to John Turley's, at the lower side of a branch, thence up the point on the lower side thereof, so as to include all the waters thereof, thence running along the dividing ridge between the waters of Alum Creek and Briar Creek, (except the head of a hollow which heads against the pinnacle;) said line is to cross said hollow one hundred yards from the brow or cleft part of said hollow, thence running said divide again, including all the waters of Briar Creek until coming to Griffith's road on the opposite point of said creek, thence down the branch, including all the waters of the same, just above the beginning, thence down the creek to the beginning, including all the waters on both sides to its head.

Terms of sale cash. Sale to be confirmed by the court.—Dated Jan. 24, 1874.

JOHN S. BEECHER, Assignee.
BANGS & NORTH, Solicitors for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, Brooklyn, to close the estate of the late Chas. Cooper, including the homestead on Bushwick av., containing about forty lots. COLE & MURPHY will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Salesroom, No. 339 Fulton st., Brooklyn, by order of the executors: The Cooper homestead and forty lots on Bushwick av., Boulevard, Evergreen av., and Wiesfield st. One house and two lots on Quincy st., between Ralph and Patchen avs. The Atlantic Hotel property, Himrod st., Myrtle and Johnson avs. Three lots on Flushing av., near Tompkins. Seven lots on Flushing av., near Bogart. Seventeen lots on Flushing av., between Bogart st. and Morgan av. Seven lots on Cook st., near Bogart. One lot corner Evergreen and Flushing avs.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps can be had at the Brooklyn *Times* Office, Broadway, E. D., or of the auctioneers, No. 379 Fulton st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 9TH AND 10TH AVS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
NINTH AVENUE—Two lots situate on westerly side of 9th av., commencing on the south-west corner of 98th st.
TENTH AVENUE—One lot situate on the easterly side of 10th av., commencing 50.5 feet south of 64th st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
(Under direction of William C. Barrett, Referee,)
WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874,
At 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Large brick house and extension and lot known as No. 328 Pearl st., near Dover st; lot 26x131 and 126.
Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the

DREXEL BUILDING

BROAD AND WALL STS.

TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.

The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to

WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

Banking Offices to Lease,

Formerly occupied by Jay Cooke & Co., corner of Wall st. and Nassau st. Prominent location; spacious offices. Would be rented together or separately, on favorable terms. For particulars apply to

HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT, 25X80, at No. 1,272 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.; also, store and basement, 25x90, at No. 1,162 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.; also, offices and studios in above buildings, arranged to suit tenants, or will give long lease of either building, at fair valuation. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d st.

DESIRABLE STORE TO RENT IN ROCHESTER N. Y.—A large and elegant store, 25x160 feet, with loft and basement, suitable for a large wholesale or retail business, particularly desirable for dry goods, carpets, clothing, or shoes; on the main street; no better location in the city. Address Drawer No. 14, Rochester Post Office.

TO LET—THE BUILDINGS NOS. 9, 11, AND 13 Stone st., for many years occupied as bonded warehouses; the building No. 41 South William st., running through to Stone st.; the four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling-house, No. 133 West 44th st.
Apply to PETER NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st.

TO LEASE—ON BROADWAY, CORNER OF 18TH ST.—The premises now occupied by W. KURTZ as a PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY; fitted up with every requisite for a first-class photographer. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LEASE—FOR TEN YEARS, THE BUILDINGS No. 46 Hudson st. and 45 Thomas st., L lot; rent $2,500 per annum.
Store and dwelling No. 131 Waverley place; rent, $1,200 per annum. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A LEASE IS OFFERED OF BUILDINGS, CORner of Broome and Mott sts., lately occupied by Messrs. Brewster & Co., 51x122 feet, six stories; can be divided, and if required steam-power furnished.
For terms, &c., apply to
A. KURSHEEDT, No. 44 7th av.

NO. 341 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE—Five-story extra-wide building, average width about 33 feet, by depth of about 180 feet, with an L extension to Leonard st. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—SOUTH-west corner Houston st., plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE NEW STORE AND BASEment, No. 634 Broadway, extending through to Crosby st.; size about 25x200; well lighted. For particulars, apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, NO. 390 BROADway, store, basement and cellar, extending through to Cortlandt alley; well lighted; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING, desirably located on Mercer st.; size 38x100. The lofts can be rently separately if desired; terms reasonable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE,

The large corner office, 21x40, second floor Methodist Book Concern Building, Broadway and 11th st.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO FINE LARGE FRONT offices in second story of house No. 58 Wall st., from 1st May next. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BASEMENT STORE, NO. 17 EAST 16TH ST., a few doors west of Union square. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st., or H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LEASE—FIRST LOFT, NO. 19 MERCER ST., 25 by 85. Immediate possession. Apply to E. J. ALTHOUSE, No. 144 Greene st.

DOCK PROPERTY TO LEASE.—APPLY TO H. B. SCHOLES, No. 28 Rodney st., Williamsburg.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN NEWTOWN VILLAGE, Long Island, a house suitable for a boarding-house; rent, $750; also a commodious house, beautifully situated on Clermont terrace; rent, $800; both within two minutes of railroad depots, and less than one hour from any part of New-York via James Slip and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries, Flushing North-side Railroad, and Flushing (Long Island) Railroad. Apply to THOMAS WARRIN, Newtown.

ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME FRENCH-ROOFED cottage residence, ten rooms, water, modern conveniences, stable, carriage, cow-houses, very fine lawns, one and a half acres, excellent neighborhood, on mountain side, Glenn av., near Llewellyn Park Depot, for lease from May, unfurnished, the present tenant removing to a distance; will sell furniture, (new 1873.)
HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

ATTENTION!—ONLY $350 PER MONTH, WORTH $600—A first-class and elegantly-furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; location, above 48th st., close by 5th av.; will be rented to a perfectly reliable party for one or more years at the above panic rates. Address the owner, B. B., *Herald* Office.

AT TARRYTOWN AND ALL ALONG THE EAST bank of the Hudson River, beautiful furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale at very low prices. Also large dwellings suitable for institutes, hotels, and first-class boarding-houses.
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

PLACE ON THE HUDSON.

To rent, for one year or a term of years, a country-seat, completely furnished, on the Hudson River, near Poughkeepsie, about two miles south from depot and boat landing; beautifully situated on an elevation commanding fine views of the river; thirteen rooms besides kitchen and laundry; carriage-house and barns, ice-house filled, garden with fine fruits and vegetables; about thirty acres; terms moderate; four horses, carriage, and wagons if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—FULLY FURnished, a commodious house on the Hudson, within a mile of the station at Tarrytown, from which there are hourly trains to Grand Central Depot and 30th st.; house contains twelve rooms, besides bath-room, kitchen, laundry, and butler's pantry, in which are hot and cold water; an excellent carriage-house and stable, with water in also; ice-house filled, and spacious grounds, garden, &c. For further particulars apply to No. 114 5th av.

AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND—FOUR miles from the Battery, New-York, thirty minutes by ferry direct from Wall st., or by cars every fifteen minutes from all the Brooklyn ferries, the most beautiful, accessible, and improving locality near the City. TO LET OR FOR SALE—Villas, with view of or fronting on the bay, each 9, 10, 13, 14 and 19 rooms, all improvements; also, one double house of ten rooms, with two stores on first floor. Lots for sale, with building loan. Apply to JOHN MACKAY, No. 14 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE to let, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, N. Y. House thoroughly furnished, large lawn, and garden well-stocked with all kinds of fruit, flowers, and vegetables; ice-house filled; cows, and large quantity of poultry to go with the place; also, pew at Episcopal church; within fifteen minutes of boat or cars; rent, $300 per month. For further particulars address Box No. 3,245 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, THE FOUR-story and attic English-basement house, No. 247 West 23d st., with all the modern improvements; rent $2,400. Apply to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 63 Broadway, or to A. LEAMAN, No. 217 West 23d st.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, LARGE COTtage, containing all improvements; rent $1,400. Also handsome brick residence, with stable and grounds. Rent $2,000; both houses command extensive river views. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A SMALL BROWN-stone house on 45th st., near 5th av.; thoroughly and very elegantly furnished, and in perfect order. Address FURNISHED HOUSE, Post Office Box No. 771.

TO LET.—COMMODIOUS DWELLING, NO. 328 East 57th st., between 1st and 2d avs., to private family at $1,600; seen 12 to 3 o'clock. Apply at No. 334 same street.

TO LET—CONVENIENT HOUSE IN EXCELLENT order, with three acres of land, near Darien, Conn.; sidewalk to station; rent, $250 per year. Apply to MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR lease, No. 222 West 10th st., near Bleecker; rent, $200 a month. Address V. L. B., No. 96 Warren st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT FOR the season. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Agents for Long Branch real estate, Broadway, corner Wall st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE'S PULPIT.
COOPER UNION.
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D.,
will preach to the people
in the
COOPER UNION LARGE HALL,
on
SUNDAY EVENING, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

This service will be transferred to the new Church, on Madison av. and 42d st., as soon as completed. All seats free.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH,
Between 1st and 2d avs.
Rev. W. H. Boole, Pastor,
will preach on
SUNDAY, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.
TEMPERANCE PRAYER MEETING, 4 P. M.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE
will preach on the Sabbath, (March 15,) in the morning at 10:30, evening 7:30.
Morning subject:
"Woman's War on Drunkenness."

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the morning—"The Lord's Supper as Defined by the Council of Trent." Sermon in the evening by Rev. Wm. Kirkus, LL. B. Seats free.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for evening discourse—"The Relation of the Church to Popular Amusements."

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SERVICES SUNDAY, March 15. Bible class at 5 o'clock P. M., conducted by Dr. Thomson. Service of Song, 7:30 o'clock, evening. Address by Rev. S. W. Crittenden to young men at 8 o'clock. Young men's meetings are on Thursday evening, in the lecture-room, at 8 o'clock, and on Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock in the parlors. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock in the lecture-room.

AIDS FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORKERS.—The international lesson for Sunday, March 22, "Defeat of Amalek," will be taught by Rev. Alfred Taylor on Tuesday, March 17, at 4 P. M., in the Fulton Street Reformed Church. The review of the quarter's lessons on the following Tuesday by Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D. All Sunday-school workers are invited every week.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. Wm. D. Thompson, Pastor, will preach 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Rev. E. S. Osbon will preach 3 P. M. Young People's prayer-meeting, 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st., (Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor.)—Sunday, March 15, Rev. Frederick Hinckley, of Washington, D. C., will preach. Morning at 10:45, evening at 7:45. At evening service all seats free.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., near Grand.—The Pastor, Rev. Chas. E. Harris, will preach Sunday, March 15, at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Subject for the evening sermon—"Impulse and Principle." All are welcome; seats free.

ABBOTT.—REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF THE Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church.—Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 10:30 A. M.; preaching by the Pastor at 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M.

AT DE GARMO HALL, 5TH AV. AND 14TH st.—Sunday, at 10:30, scientific sermon by Stephen Pearl Andrews; at 2:30, Spiritual Communion, Facts and Phenomena; at 7:30, Prof. B. Grant and other speakers.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th st., Rev. A. E. Ooborn, D. D., Pastor—Preaching Sunday, March 15, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at the close of the evening service.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. WM. R. Williams, D. D., will preach (D. V.,) in this church, West 54th st., near 8th av., on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday, at 9:30, 10:30, and 3:30 o'clock. Preaching by the Rector at the two last services.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector.—Service every Sunday morning and evening, and every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

ANY CHURCH WILLING TO HIRE ITS LECture-room or chapel for one service a day will please send full particulars as to location and terms. Address Church, Station A.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Revival meetings every night. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14TH st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 15th inst., holy communion at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, litany, ante-communion, and sermon at 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) at 4 P. M. Free seats.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday. Morning subject—"The Dead Senator"—lessons from his life. Evening subject—"The Hiding Place." All are cordially invited. Galleries free.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 15th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 47th st. Hours of service 9 and 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at the close of the evening sermon.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH st., between Park and Lexington avs.—Services at 11 A. M. Subject of discourse to-morrow—"The Measure of a Man." Come and hear what is it.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning, at 10:45, and evening at 7:45.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject of sermon—"The Gospel that Paul Preached." Seats free.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th av., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

"ELIAS, TRULY, SHALL FIRST COME."—S. S. Snow, the messenger of Christ the coming King, will preach the sure word of prophecy in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject—WHAT THE SCRIPTURES SAY OF THE MISSION OF ELIAS. Will you hear him?

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.—REV. GEO. D. Mathews will preach in the Madison Building, 7th av. and 18th st., on Sabbath morning at 10:30 A. M., and evening at 7:30 P. M. Subject in the evening—"The Spirits in Prison." Seats free. All are invited.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 2d av.—Divine service next Sabbath, 15th inst. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Robert Sloss, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Bible-school at 9 A. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH of New-York—Steinway Hall, Sunday morning, March 15, at 10:45 o'clock; Lyric Hall, Sunday evening, at 7:45 o'clock. Bishop Cummins will preach morning and evening. Seats always free at both halls.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TWO HORSES FOR SALE.—ONE HARNESS horse, over 15.3; other imported Irish bay saddle horse, 15½; both gentle. Inquire at 128 West 18th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING an elegant house in West 49th st., near 5th av., having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them entire second floor, consisting of three elegant rooms, bath, &c., with private table, for a fair price for the fine accommodations offered. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

WE OFFER GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO families wishing elegantly furnished rooms and good board on European plan, at Grand Union Hotel, on Park av. and 41st st.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

MME. ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT, R. I., CAN now give two bedrooms and a parlor at reasonable rates to reliable people till May 1, with private table if desired. No. 14 East 31st st.

ONE ELEGANT THIRD-FLOOR FRONT room, and one on floor above, with first-class board; no moving in May. No. 304 2d av., opposite Stuyvesant square, between 17th and 18th sts.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT room; best of board; 25th st., between 7th and 8th avs.; private family. Address HOME, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.

Handsomely-furnished parlor and room on second floor, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; also, one square room; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

A VERY HANDSOME FRONT ROOM ON SECond floor, with board, to gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; also other rooms; house and all appointments first class. Apply at No. 160 West 46th st.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.

A large room, with board, to rent, or rooms on parlor floor, suitable for a doctor's office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 76.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, including an elegant suite, with all conveniences, private bath, &c., &c.; private table if desired.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.

Two large fine rooms, handsomely furnished, on second floor, to let, without board. Family private.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Third floor, square room, handsomely furnished, with board for gentleman and wife. Terms moderate.

SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE THIRD FLOOR to rent, with board, together or separately, to gentleman and wife or two gentleman. No. 41 East 29th st.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—THIRD STORY HALL room, with board; suitable for single gentleman.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE OLD Brewery, No. 61 Park st.—The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M., and from 2:30 to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7 P. M. The continued cold weather is hard upon the poor.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. John E. Cookman, Pastor.—Rev. B. I. Ives, of Auburn, N.Y., will preach in this church to-morrow, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Public invited.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 329 West 37th st.—Elder M. N. Downing, Pastor, will preach on Sabbath next at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2. Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Gospel simplicity, Gospel power, Gospel salvation.

FREE CHURCH SERVICES, HARVARD Rooms, 6th av. and 42d st.—Rev. Alex. R. Thompson will preach Sunday at 10:45 A. M.; Rev. Alex. R. Thompson on Thursday next at 8 P. M. Come and welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st., Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

GREEK-CATHOLIC CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D av., near 50th st.—Divine service in the English language, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. The chapel is open to the general public.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—John W. Chadwick, of Brooklyn, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The Pastor's Bible class, open to all, will meet as usual at 3:30 P. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, Lafayette place, corner 4th st., near Broadway.—Rev. James Lamb will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIAtion.—Monthly meeting Monday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock, in Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d st. An address on "Adaptability" will be given by Rev. Edward Eggleston, D. D., and the Sabbath lesson for March 22 ("Defeat of Amalek") will be taught by Rev. David Inglis, D. D.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy; at 3:30 P. M. at No. 135 Greenwich st., by Rev. J. C. Miller, and at 3 at No. 278 Water by associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning subject—"Contradiction of Sinners Against Christ." Evening subject—"How to Become a Christian."

OLD FORSYTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. W. Barnhart, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Temperance, prayer, and experience meeting at 3:30 P. M. All are invited. A lecture, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., subject, "Luck," on Thursday evening, March 26.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. N. G. Cheney, 10:30 A. M.; Rev. Robert Crook, D. D., 7:30 P. M.; seats free; all cordially invited.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE LAST LECTURE IN the course on "Christian Truth and Modern Opinion," which was to be delivered on Sunday evening, March 15, is postponed to March 22, when it will be delivered in Christ Church, 5th av. and 35th st., at 7:30 P. M., by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D. Subject—"Evolution and a Personal Creator."

PEW FOR SALE IN CHURCH OF INCARNATION, Madison av.; middle aisle; price $250. Apply to C. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Wall st.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner of 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Theme for the evening—No. 3 of a series of sermons on the PILGRIM'S PROGRESS—"The House of the Interpreter." A cordial welcome will be given to all.

RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF NEW-YORK will preach and administer the rite of confirmation in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington av., corner 35th st., Rev. Dr. Duffie, Rector, on Sunday morning, March 15, at 10:30 o'clock. Afternoon service at 2:30.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, THE PASTOR, will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at close of evening service.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE First Mission Baptist Church in Laight st., corner of Varick, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Baptism in the evening.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH AT the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Free seats. During Lent, Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:45 P. M. For deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. Wednesday and Friday, 8 A. M., 12 M., and 7:45 P. M. Other days, 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. To-morrow, Rev. J. H. Rogers will preach at 10:30 A. M. Rev. Dr. Peters' subject To-morrow Evening will be "Rejected of the World Called of Christ." Rev. R. C. Hall will preach next Wednesday evening, and Rev. W. N. Dunnell next Friday evening.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 56TH AND 57TH Sts., west of 8th av. Dr. Geer, Rector.
Sermons as follows:
Sunday morning, 15th inst., the Rector.
Sunday evening, 7:30, Rev. C. F. Hoffman.
Wednesday evening, 8, Rev. W. N. Dunnell.
Friday evening, 8, Rev. Dr. Peters.
Daily morning and evening prayer.

SENATOR SUMNER.—SERVICES WILL BE HELD Sabbath evening, 15th inst., in respect for the life and character of the late Senator Sumner, in Shiloh Presbyterian Church, worshiping in Republican Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d st. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Dr. Garnet and others. To commence at 7:30 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Revs. Messrs. Hart and Roberts, Assistants. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—REV. HENRY MOTtet will preach in the Chapel of the Hospital at 3:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Collection for the Children's Home at St. Fohnland.

TEMPERANCE AND INDUSTRY WILL BE the subject of the fifth in the course of Lenten Lectures, by the Rector of St. Ambrose, in his parish church, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., Sunday evening, the 15th inst. Service at 7:30, with usual offertory, which will be applied toward recent repairs upon the church.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 by the Pastor, Rev. R. Meredith, and at 7:30 by Rev. N. G. Cheney, Pastor of Old John Street M. E. Church. Anniversary of Juvenile Missionary Society at 2; interesting exercises, with addresses by Rev. Wm. H. Boole and J. S. Haugh. All invited.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D AV. and 10th st.—Rev. Thomas Rambout, D. D., of Missouri, will preach Sunday morning at 10:30; and Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., of this City, at 7:45 in the evening. All, and especially strangers in the City, are cordially invited to attend.

THE BAPTISTERY, 50TH ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 8th av.—Services Lord's Day, morning and night. All seats free. Episcopalians favoring rubrical immersion invited.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on Sabbath, March 15, at 10:30 and 7:30, by Rev. Dr. Harper, of Newburg. Strangers cordially invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

96th to 103d

PERFORMANCE AND
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

SATURDAY, March 14, at 1:30,
—
15TH MATINEE
—
OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

The management of this theatre announce that they have purchased from the authors, Messrs. D'Ennery and Cormon, the exclusive right to represent in this country the new drama entitled
LES DEUX ORPHELINES,
now running at the Theatre of the Porte St. Martin to the largest and most enthusiastic audiences ever known even in this theatre, celebrated for the greatest Parisian success of the past twenty-five years.

THE GRAND CHARITY BENEFIT

IN AID OF THE SUFFERING POOR OF THIS CITY,
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON

Thursday, March 19, 1874.

Boxes and seats can now be secured at the box-office of Wallack's Theatre.

Particulars of performance will be given in future announcements.

ACADEMY. NILSSON MATINEE.

TO-DAY,
SECOND GRAND NILSSON MATINEE
Of the Strakosch Italian Opera Company,
THIS SATURDAY, March 14, at 1:20 P. M.
Doors open at 12:30.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON....as....Lucia
CAPOUL, MAUREL, SCOLARA, &c., &c.
Grand Chorus and Orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor....Signor E. MUZIO
Admission, $2; reserved seats, (all parts,) $1 extra.
Seats now ready at Academy; also at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
MONDAY, March 16, at 8 P. M.,
TENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
LES HUGUENOTS....NILSSON
WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 8 P. M.,
Last performance this season of
IL TROVATORE....NILSSON
FRIDAY, March 20, at 8 P. M.,
Final representation of
LA TRAVIATA....NILSSON
Seats and boxes for all the above now at Academy, at Schirmer's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
In active rehearsal and preparation, and will shortly be produced, with
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON
in the principal rôle, Richard Wagner's opera,
LOHENGRIN.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30—Commences at 8 o'clock.
TWENTIETH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874,
AFTERNOON AT 1:30 AND EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Last representations of Colman's comedy of
THE HEIR AT LAW.

Lord Duberly	Mr. John Gilbert
Dr. Pangloss, LL. D., A. S. S.	Mr. John Brougham
Dick Dowlass	Mr. Edward Arnott
Zekiel Homespun	Mr. Harry Beckett
Steadfast	Mr. J. W. Carroll
Kenrick	Mr. E. M. Holland
Henry Moreland	Mr. W. J. Ferguson
Cicely Homespun	Miss Jeffreys-Lewis
Lady Duberly	Mme. Ponisi
Caroline Dormer	Miss Dora Goldthwaite

HEIR AT LAW MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 1:30.
MONDAY NEXT, March 16, Sheridan's comedy of
THE RIVALS
will be produced. Also, in rehearsal for speedy and careful production, Mr. Lester Wallack's comic drama of
CENTRAL PARK,
and the military drama, entitled
THE VETERAN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

LAST NIGHT OF
JANAUSCHEK,
who will be supported by
MR. MILNES LEVICK
And the full strength of the Dramatic Company.
SATURDAY MATINEE,
HENRY VIII.
QUEEN KATHARINE....MME. JANAUSCHEK
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 14,
CHESNEY WOLD.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16,
DION BOUCICAULT, COLLEEN BAWN.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
SPECIAL
MADAME ANGOT MATINEE
TO-DAY.
AIMEE AS CLAIRETTE ANGOT.

NO. 624. OLYMPIC. NO. 624.
VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY THEATRE,
Opens 7. Curtain 7:45.
NEW ERA OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.
SUCCESS UNPARALLELED.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

The renowned Berger Family in new acts and musical novelties.	The world's greatest humorist, Sol Smith Russell, showing the funny side of humanity.	The peerless character artists, J. McAndrews, Sheridan and Mack, in roaring varieties.	The inimitable specialists, Mlle. Gazetta, Cora Adrienne, Minnie Maddem, Russian Gymnasts.

A host of popular artists. Every EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, 2 o'clock. Concluding with J. J. McCloskey's new sensational local drama of THE ARABS OF NEW-YORK. Admission, Family Circle, 30 cents; Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, Balcony, and Orchestra, $1.

COLOSSEUM.
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
Open from 1 to 5, and 7 to 10 P. M.
LAST WEEKS OF
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT.
After Easter Monday it will be positively replaced with the new and gorgeous pictorial illusion by Danson & Sons, now arrived, of
LONDON IN 1874, BY NIGHT,
with the extraordinary effects of moving figures and water, with moonlight, gas-light, storm, and lightning.
During the present week the entertainments in the Lectorium will be varied by the renowned
PRAEGER FAMILY
in their unique musical novelties.
Admission $1; no extras.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. MAYO.
SPLENDID SUCCESS.
The brilliant young American actor,
Mr. FRANK MAYO,
in the charming Idyl of the far West,
DAVY CROCKETT.
Miss ROSA RAND as ELEANOR VAUGHAN.
Press and public unite in proclaiming this one of the best and purest dramas ever produced on the stage.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.

FREE PILGRIM! LAST WEEK!!
Persons under eighteen years, 15 cents. Liberal collection asked. Bring families to the best exhibition in the City. Sunday and every night. Saturday at 2:30 P. M. Bain Hall, Great Jones st.

MRS. SUSAN EVERETT, M. D., WILL LECture to the ladies in the lecture-room of the First Baptist Church, corner of Park av. and 39th st., on March 16 and 17. Subjects—MONDAY, "Dress in its Relations to Health and Beauty;" TUESDAY, "Diseases of Woman." These lectures will be repeated in the Harlem Congregational Church, corner of 125th st. and 2d av., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 18 and 19, at 3:30 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
SPECIAL
MADAME ANGOT MATINEE
TO-DAY.
AIMEE AS CLAIRETTE ANGOT.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
FIFTH CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 8 O'CLOCK,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Miss ANTONIA HENNE, Contralto.
Mr. EMILE GUYON, Pianist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS, BY A gentleman and his wife, without children, a first-class, well-furnished house, with all modern improvements; not less than twenty-five feet wide; between Madison and 6th avs., and 23d and 34th sts.; will pay $5,000 rent for suitable accommodations; references unexceptionable. Address HOUSE, Post Office Box No. 1,471.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE BETWEEN 4TH and 6th avs., 23d and 50th sts., to lease for five years; rent payable quarterly in advance, and the best of reference for a low rental; all adults. Address PRINCIPAL, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—FOR SIX MONTHS OR A YEAR, A FURnished cottage, within one hour's ride of the City; terms reasonable. Address J. W. CHAMPLIN, No. 11 Whitehall st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, FOR ABOUT 1st April, a second floor partly furnished; must be in a first-class house with all improvements and open fire-places, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address H., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND family want an entire second floor, with private table; will require possession March 30. Address B., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852.* Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.
C. BANTA, Assistant Supt. IRAD FULLER, Supt.

PARTIES WISHING SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS accommodations for the Summer at Newport, R. I., can make arrangements with Mme. ROBINSON, for the above, at her residence, No. 14 East 31st st., New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents and $1 extra. Family Circle 30 cents. SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE begins at 1:30. Evening begins at 8.

THE ROUND OF PLEASURE
FOR FOX'S FAREWELL TO-DAY.

1. The great FOX specialty, "JACK HARKAWAY AT SEA," with Mr. G. L. FOX in the principal part.
2. The matchless WILSON BROTHERS.
3. MARTENS FAMILY'S sweet Tyrolean ballads.
4. World's CHAMPION SKATERS.
5. Professor Davis' school of TRAINED DOGS.
6. Charming descriptive ballet, introducing the BIGL SISTERS, and entitled "THE FAIRY HOME."
7. The Wilson Brothers' PYRAMID SOMMERSAULTS.
8. The Martens' CAT DUET.
9. This superb entertainment crowned and terminated by FOX'S irresistibly comic pantomime,

HUMPTY DUMPTY AT SCHOOL.

HUMPTY DUMPTY, (last times,)	Mr. G. L. FOX
Schoolmaster	Mr. C. K. FOX

MONDAY, MARCH 16, engagement of the entire MARTINETTI FAMILY of Pantomimists, 10 in number, who will appear in two great RAVEL specialties.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY.

*** The sale of choice reserved seats is now progressing. The box-office will be open to-day from 8 to 5, and to-morrow after 12 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents; secured chairs, 50 cents and $1 extra.

SIXTH COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT,
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING, MARCH 15.

HENRI WIENIAWSKI,
(Europe's greatest violinist,)
has been induced by the management to remain in New-York until his final departure for Brussels, (where he assumes the professorship at the Conservatory,) and he will appear to-morrow evening, and at each of the remainder of the series of operatic concerts at this establishment.

The entire celebrated
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND
of 65 pieces,
under the conduct of Mr. P. S. GILMORE, of Boston Jubilee renown, will also participate in the programme, which will be remarkable for its excellence.

THE GERMAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY
and an EFFECTIVE CHORUS of male and female voices will afford the vocalization
THE FULL PROGRAMME
will be published in the *Times* on Sunday.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st., near Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 10:30.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Proprietor and Manager.
EVERY NIGHT
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. W. S. Gilbert's great comedy of life,
CHARITY.

Received nightly with such alternate raptures of laughter, applause and tears, and so much enthusiasm at the fall of the curtain on every act, by crowded, fashionable and delighted audiences, as to compel the postponement of all novelties until every one has seen this truly great and intense drama.
MAGNIFICENT NEW SCENERY, ELABORATE COSTUMES, and the following cast:

Dr. Athelney	Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Ted Athelney	Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Mr. Smailey	Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG
Fred. Smailey	Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Mr. Fitz Partington	Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Mr. Skinner	Mr. W. DAVIDGE
The Butler	Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN
Mrs. Van Brugh	Miss ADA DYAS
Eve	Miss SARA JEWETT
Ruth Tredgett	Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Caroline	Miss GRIFFITHS

ACT I.—A Brand from the Burning!
ACT III.—Hunted Down!!
ACT IV.—The Tramp and her Protectress are Quits.
CHARITY MATINEE
SATURDAY, AT HALF-PAST ONE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
SPECIAL
MADAME ANGOT MATINEE
TO-DAY.
AIMEE AS CLAIRETTE ANGOT.

STEINWAY HALL. REHEARSAL.
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 19, at 2:30,

REHEARSAL—PUBLIC REHEARSAL

Of THEODORE THOMAS'

FIFTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Admission to the public rehearsal, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1. Can be had on and after Monday at the box office of Steinway Hall; Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, where programmes can also be had.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, JR....Lessee and Manager.
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
C. A. CHIZZOLA....Director.
AIMEE'S FAREWELL TO NEW-YORK.
The successful Parisian sensation,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT,
EVERY EVENING.
Mlle. AIMEE....as....Clairette Angot.
Musical Conductor....Mons. C. VON GHELE.
General admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; second balcony, 75 cents; gallery, 50 cents.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. ALICE HARRISON.
LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT.

LAST — MATINEE — AT 2.

LAST APPEARANCES OF MISS ALICE HARRISON, in the great local drama, BERTHA, THE SEWING-MACHINE GIRL.

LAST — NIGHT — AT 8.

THE MATINEE OF THIS DAY
Will offer as a FREE GIFT,
A $125 CABINET SEWING-MACHINE,
Given free to the party holding the duplicate of the winning number drawn at this matinee.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
The public is most respectfully informed that
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA
has entirely recovered from her indisposition. She will positively appear
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16,
in her unsurpassable rôle of
AZUCENA, in the opera of IL TROVATORE.
POPULAR PRICES.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

STEVENS & CO.
ART GALLERY,
NO. 859 BROADWAY.
Exhibition of Jerome Thompson's
PAINTINGS,
COMING THROUGH THE RYE,
LAST ROSE OF SUMMER,
THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.
Hours of reception from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
SPECIAL
MADAME ANGOT MATINEE
TO-DAY.
AIMEE AS CLAIRETTE ANGOT.

ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS.
GILMORE'S MONDAY EVENING CONCERTS,
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.
ARMORY, 14TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.,
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.
In addition to a brilliant programme by the entire band, and solos by Arbuckle and Lefebre, Mme. Louise Liebhart and Mr. Jules Lumbard have been engaged to give variety and a new musical interest to these entertainments. Both the lady and gentlemen are favorably known to the musical public, and have made most attractive selections for their début at the Armory.

THE WALLACE HOPS—(FIFTEENTH) SATURDAY EVENING, March 14, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Building,) East 14th st., commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M. Popular as ever.
GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON.

EXHIBITION OF 150 SUPERB PAINTINGS, belonging to Mr. Charles L. Frost, now open at Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th av.
The entire receipts of the exhibition for the benefit of St. John's Guild.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS' SALE OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE AT AUCTION.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

No. 19 John st.,

About to remove to their new store, No. 676 Broadway, will offer their entire stock of silver-plated ware at No. 19 John st. for sale at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, March 18, 19, 20, and 21. Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock A. M. A rare opportunity is now offered to dealers, hotel proprietors, housekeepers, and steam-ship owners to lay in their supplies. The assortment embraces every article in the line known to the trade, including tea sets, coffee urns, salvers, cake baskets, butter dishes, plated table cutlery, casters, ice pitchers, goblets, fruit dishes, tureens, vases, napkin rings, water coolers, &c., &c., &c., all manufactured in their own works in Wallingford, Conn., and warranted extra heavily plated and first class in every respect.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE D. BOUGHTON and SYLVESTER C. BOUGHTON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, in Room No. 6, at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Robert Somerville, auctioneer, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the remaining assets of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of several outstanding debts due the said bankrupts upon open account. The assignee assumes no responsibility as to the validity of any of the above claims. They appear among the papers or on the books of the bankrupts, and the purchaser may obtain from the said papers and books at any time before or after the sale the particulars in regard to said claims, and all the evidence which the assignee has.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
mh7-1aw2wS* No. 322 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD MARKS and JACOB GOLDENHORN, bankrupts.—The undersigned gives notice that he will sell at public auction on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the store numbered 341 Grand street, in the City of New-York, the store fixtures and entire stock of merchandise, consisting of millinery, &c., belonging to the estate of said bankrupts now contained in said store.—Dated March 6, 1874.
J. D. ADAMS, Assignee of said Bankrupts.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (SATurday,) March 14, at 12 o'clock, within their store, Fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo [illegible] be seen on Pier No. 7 East River.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Simon Stern will deliver a free lecture this evening at Cooper Institute, on "Municipal Government."

A gentleman in this City has contributed $50 to make Charles O'Conor a life member of the Southern Historical Society.

Messrs. E. & H. T. Anthony have published a fine chromo of Beard's "Little Boy Blue." It is attracting very general notice.

De Cordova delivered his lecture on "Mrs. Grundy," at Association Hall, last evening, under the auspices of the School Teachers' Association.

The receipts of cotton yesterday, as noted on the bulletin at the Cotton Exchange, were as follows: Norfolk, 1,907 bales; New-Orleans, 4,505; Savannah, 1,100; Mobile, 744; total, 7,256.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Mr. George Opdyke was appointed to prepare a suitable memorial expressing the feelings of the Chamber on the death of the late Mr. Sumner.

A promenade concert will be given at the Armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, April 1, in aid of the Working Women's Protective Union.

An entertainment will be given on Friday evening next at Lese Verein Hall, Fifty-fifth street and Third avenue, under the auspices of the William A. Darling Club, for the benefit of the poor of the Nineteenth Ward.

A meeting of colored citizens will be held to-morrow evening at Shiloh Presbyterian Church to give expression to their sorrow on the death of Mr Sumner. Rev. H. H. Garnet, D. D., and other speakers will address the meeting.

The Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 20 St. Mark's place, Mr. John H. Brady presiding. About thirty new members were enrolled, and, after transacting some routine business, the meeting adjourned.

The ladies of the Dorcas Society connected with the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford streets, desire to express their thanks to Mr. A. T. Stewart for his generous donation of flannels and muslin to aid the society in relieving the poor.

The Committee on Amendments of the New-York Produce Exchange invite suggestions from members as to the proposed amendments of the by-laws relative to the maturing of contracts. The committee will meet on Monday morning next to consider the matter.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the sub-cellar of Nos. 14 and 16 Division street, occupied by Edward Schaaf, grocer, causing $1,000 damage to stock. The building is owned by Geo. B. Smith; damage, $600; fully insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The members of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Wm. Bischof presiding, held a meeting at No. 9 Second avenue last night, when a report of a committee was received, from which it appeared that the difficulties occasioned by the Central Market Armory occupation have been brought to a satisfactory settlement.

Mr. Horatio C. King has become the publisher of the *Christian at Work*. The paper is now backed by some of the first financial men of the City, and starts out on a new career of usefulness. Mr. Marshal H. Bright will continue to assist in the editorial department, while Mr. Edward P. Cone will manage the advertising department. The prospects of this excellent journal were never so good as they are to-day.

Dr. Jonas Bondt was buried yesterday morning from his late residence, No. 204 West Twenty-fifth street. The services were celebrated according to the ritual of the church to which he belonged, by Drs. Huebsch, and Guthiel, and Rev. S. Isaacs. The pall-bearers consisted of members of the Lodges B'Nai Berith and the Order of Kisher Shil Benzel. The remains were conveyed to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

Edward Kane was yesterday held in $1,000 bail, by Justice Flammer, at the Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of stealing a firkin of butter from Edward Rafter, of No. 129 First avenue. Kane was seen to decamp rather hastily around a neighboring corner with the keg on his shoulder, but, unfortunately for him, he was observed in his flight, and being overtaken, now rejoices in the possession of a cell in Essex Market Prison.

The enterprising members of the Yorkville Young Men's Christian Association have decided on a new departure in their monthly concerts, which have outgrown the rooms in which they were formerly given. The March concert will be given in the large hall of the East Side Association, corner of Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, next Monday evening, 16th inst. This is understood to be an attempt to test the practicability of giving first-class entertainments at popular prices.

BROOKLYN.

There will be an exhibition and trial of the Leverich extension fire-ladder at 12 noon to-day, at the flour mills of Jewell Brothers, Fulton Ferry.

The work on the interior of the new Thirteenth Regiment Armory was executed in such a wretched manner that it will have to be done all over again.

The Municipal Union Society have issued an address to the people giving a number of reasons, all of which have been published before, why New-York and Brooklyn should be annexed.

Joseph Oreglio was held to bail in $300 yesterday, by United States Marshal Harlow, on a charge of stealing a quantity of lead from the Navy-yard, where he was employed as watchman.

There were 183 deaths during the week ending March 7, being nineteen less than the previous week, eighteen less than the corresponding week of last year, and sixty-nine less than the corresponding week in 1872.

A lecture in aid of the poor will be delivered at Apollo Hall, Williamsburg, on Sunday evening, by Charles Pennell Measor, late Governor of English and Irish Convict Prisons, on "The Christian Causes of Poverty and Crime."

The contest between Messrs. Dunn and Guerin, the rival Democratic nominees for the vacant Aldermanship of the Sixth Ward, promises to be close and exciting. The special election takes place on the 16th of this month.

Ground has been broken for a new school to be called Public School No. 2, on Forty-sixth street, near Third avenue. The building, which it is expected will be completed by next Fall, will cost $70,000 and accommodate 1,500 children.

The German Aid Society, Alderman Kiefer, President, feeds 3,500 persons a week; the Eastern District Relief Association, 1,500; the Young People's Christian Association, 100, and Mrs. Gaston's soup-house, 2,800. The work is increasing in extent daily, and aid is solicited by all the organizations.

The argument on the order obtained by counsel for the Long Island College Hospital, compelling the Coroners to show cause why they should not deliver the unclaimed dead bodies at the Morgue for medical use, which was to have come up yesterday, has been adjourned until Monday next by Judge Pratt.

Andrew Rothermel brought suit against his father yesterday, in the Supreme Court, to recover $600 which he had sent to him in 1862, while serving in the army. Judge Pratt decided that the claim was barred by the statute of limitations, but gave plaintiff's counsel permission to argue the question before him at a future day.

Patrick Gilmartin, a liquor-dealer, doing business at the corner of State and Furman streets, was convicted yesterday of a violation of the Excise law in keeping his place open on Sunday, by a jury before Justice Walsh. Gilmartin was fined $20. Out of nearly 100 cases of this character recently tried, this is the first conviction obtained.

LONG ISLAND.

The Whitestone and Westchester Railroad Company have been notified by the Flushing Board of Trustees that their railroad bridges in that village are in an insecure condition, but, as yet, the company have taken no notice of the matter.

Charles Sprague, arrested on the charge of shooting with intent to kill Capt. William Bennett, at Dooley's drinking-saloon, at Jamaica South, on the night of the 1st inst., was arraigned before Justice Brinckerhoff, at Jamaica, yesterday. Bennett himself was placed upon the stand, and expressed his belief that the shooting was accidental. Sprague was accordingly discharged from custody.

STATEN ISLAND.

Francis Wiener was arrested by Officer Ambrose, on Thursday, on a Justice's warrant, and arraigned before Justice Garrett, at Stapleton, on the charge of setting fire to the Staten Island Railroad Station-house at Richmond Valley, with the purpose, as alleged, of burning his own house, which adjoins the station. The Justice held the prisoner in $2,000 bail to appear for trial.

NEW-JERSEY.

Bergen County has thirteen temperance organizations.

Work will be resumed next week on the Easton and Amboy Railroad.

The Belvidere authorities announce their intention of closing up cigar stores on Sunday.

The colored citizens of Newark have adopted resolutions of regret on the death of Charles Sumner.

The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company propose to erect a new depot in Plainfield, at a cost of $60,000.

The city authorities of Plainfield refuse to pay the gas company's bills, and the streets remain unlighted in consequence.

The residence of M. McGovern, corner of Sixth and Hudson streets, Hoboken, was entered by a sneak-thief Thursday evening and robbed of a quantity of clothing.

At an early hour yesterday morning burglars effected an entrance to the residence of Charles Moller, No. 234 Hudson street, Hoboken, and carried off a quantity of jewelry and $60 in money. The value of the entire plunder is estimated at $300.

J. R. Thompson & Co., proprietors of the Jersey City Steel Works, have been compelled to suspend operations in consequence of being unable to procure coal, the canal being frozen in the vicinity of Albany, whence the factory receives its supply.

A canal-boat loaded with coal was sunk yesterday in the vicinity of the Robbins Reef Light-house. When the Captain of the boat found that she was sinking he hailed the tug which had her in tow, and was rescued with his wife and three children.

A contemptible thief yesterday afternoon stole a contribution-box belonging to the Hudson County Hospital, which had been placed in Totten Brothers' store, in Jersey City, for the purpose of receiving contributions to the fund of that institution. The box contained between $3 and $4.

The officers of the Newark Relief Association have submitted their official reports of the management of the concern. During the three months the association was in existence, they disbursed $17,000 in money and goods, at an expense of $500. In that time assistance was furnished to 63,698 persons.

Several prisoners in the Warren County Jail were discovered in an attempt to escape, a few nights ago. They had undermined a portion of the foundation, and would have succeeded in making their way out in a few hours if they had not been discovered. The prisoners concerned in the attempt were confined in separate cells.

There are still 600 families receiving aid from the Citizens' Relief Committee, of Paterson, but the committee's funds are so low that it has been resolved to cease succoring any but those absolutely in need of it. Careful inquiry shows there are 230 such families, or 630 persons, and renewed efforts will be made to aid these a few weeks longer.

Two colored men, named Charles Reil and Horace Nelson were arrested in Newark, Thursday night, on a charge of committing a highway robbery on a man named John Madden, in Trenton, a night or two since. They knocked Madden down, and after beating him in a shameful manner, robbed him of $15. They were taken to Trenton to await trial.

Robert F. Laird, a Jersey City Justice of the Peace, was arraigned in the Second District Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of violating a city ordinance by selling liquor without a license. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, saying that his wife owned the saloon and that she sold the liquor. He was bailed to appear for examination on Tuesday next.

James Foster and Thomas Burdett were arrested in Jersey City at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, by Officers Butler and Jackman, of the Second Precinct, and locked up on suspicion of being the burglars who entered and robbed the nine houses in Jersey avenue Monday night. They were searched at the station-house and a quantity of burglars' tools found in Foster's possession. They will be examined this morning by Justice Rikeman.

The second annual election for Directors of the United Schutzen Association resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen: New-York Directors—John F. Rodman, B. H. Tienken, Henry Lamken, Edward Hein, Henry Brummerhop, G. Lursen, John Klinker, John Stadtlander, Philip Klein, John H. Willbrock, G. O. Tietgen, F. Hanenberg, and John Lindeman. New-Jersey Directors—J. Aesbuch, W. H. Brummer, H. D. Busch, A. Ermisch, John Husman, A. Ingwersen, L. A. Lieuan, J. F. W. Mangels, H. Offerman, H. Raschen, F. Roeder, W. F. Schurmann, and H. L. Timken.

THE WOODHULL-CHALLIS LIBEL.

CLOSE OF THE TRIAL—THE JURY LOCKED UP FOR THE NIGHT.

The hearing of the protracted trial of Victoria C. Woodhull, Tennie C. Claflin, and James H. Blood, indicted for publishing a libel on Luther C. Challis, was resumed before Judge Sutherland, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. The arguments of counsel on both sides having closed on the preceding evening, Judge Sutherland, at the request of the jury, postponed the delivery of his charge until next morning at 10 o'clock. The court-room was filled to its utmost capacity during the delivery of the Judge's charge, the passages being occupied by a crowd of interested spectators, and hundreds of eager applicants were unable to gain admission. At 10:20 Judge Sutherland commenced his address to the jury, and was listened to throughout with the utmost attention. The issue of the case on trial, he said, was not one between Mr. Challis and the defendants, but between the people of the State of New-York and the prisoners at the bar, although, of course, Mr. Challis was deeply interested in the result of the trial, as were the defendants. Both parties were equally interested, and it was in this attitude the jury should look at their evidence. Although the punishment for libel was comparatively trifling, he considered that the present case, considering the circumstances surrounding it, was one of very great importance, and he would therefore state the law at length, in view of the constitutional privilege giving them the right of determining what the law was. If any of the jurors had, through sympathy for the defendants, or from having become indoctrinated in certain so-called modern reforms, already formed an opinion, it was scarcely possible that anything further he could say would change their minds, but he was confident that they were honest jurors, and would discharge their duty faithfully. When he had heard Mrs. Woodhull, in her hesitating manner, and with trembling accents, relate the sufferings endured by her by reason of her doctrines, he pitied her from the depths of his heart, but could not allow that sympathy to influence him in the discharge of his duty. Judge Sutherland then, at great length, defined the law of libel, and quoted from eminent authorities on the subject. In conclusion, he charged the jury that they should decide whether the alleged article was libelous, whether, if so, the libel was true, and whether the defendants had published the article with good motives and for justifiable ends. The court then drew the attention of the jury to the gravity of the case submitted to them, and urged them as honest citizens and conscientious jurors to consider the matter carefully.

Mr. Brooke excepted to several portions of the charge, and read a long list of requests to charge, the majority of which the court refused.

At 12:20 the jury retired to deliberate, and at 7:25 came into court for instructions. The foreman, Mr. O'Keefe, addressing Judge Sutherland, said: "Your Honor, are we to consider the question of motive as presented to us by the evidence in the case, or are we to decide according to our ideas of what are good motives and justifiable ends." The court replied that the jury should be governed entirely by the evidence in the case, and they again retired to their deliberations. At 7:45 the Judge had the jury brought into court and informed them that on further reflection he thought he might have misunderstood the point on which they had asked for information. He fancied the point was this: Whether if they thought that Mrs. Woodhull believed her motives were good, that should control them. He was right in telling them that they should judge from all the evidence whether the motive was good for the publication of the matter charged to be libelous, and whether it was published for justifiable ends. Her sincere belief did not affect the question at all. It was for them to judge whether her motives were good—not whether she thought they were good. He would say further that it would be absurd to put it on the ground that a matter is not libelous because the party causing it to be published thought he had good motives. In that view of the case the whole trial would be an absurdity. It was for the jury to determine from the evidence and the nature of the libel, and having in view the legal keeping of the malice implied, whether the motives were good and the ends justifiable. Mr. Brooke excepted to the court giving the jury information for which they had not asked.

The Judge then informed them that he would await their reappearance in court until 8:30, at which hour, the jury not having returned, a recess was had until 11 o'clock to-day. The jury were then removed in custody of the court officers to Sweeny's Hotel, where they were locked up for the night, and the court-room was quickly deserted by the friends of the defendants and the general public, who had patiently waited through the long hours spent by the jury in deliberation, in anticipation of hearing the result of the case.

THE CHURCH EXTENSION AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Church Extension and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, was held yesterday at No. 805 Broadway, Mr. J. B. Cornell in the chair. The meeting was opened with devotional exercises by Bishop Janes. After a report of a committee appointed to revise the constitution of the society relative to the changes in the present rules for membership, election of officers, &c., Bishop Janes spoke at length about the work of the society. The question of evangelizing the masses of our large cities, he said, engrossed the mind of the Christian thinker already for a long time. After reading the resolutions passed at the ministers' meeting yesterday, the Bishop continued: The conversion of sinners was the aim of the society. All the best ability and talent in the community ought to be enlisted in the work. A greater outrage was never committed than the abandoning of the churches in the lower part of the city, and the building in their place of fine edifices up town for the rich people. The Committee on Nomination of Officers for the ensuing year then reported that Mr. J. B. Cornell had refused to act as President for the future. Mr. Cornell stated as his reasons that so little interest had been taken in the work by the board, that the money necessary to pay the expenses for 1873 had not been raised, and the President had been compelled to pay $9,000 in addition to $7,000 ordinary subscription, which he did not propose to do again. The Committee on Ways and Means reported that great exertions had been made to secure an amount of subscription which would enable them to retain the services of Mr. Cornell as President, and a sufficient amount having been raised, the board requested Mr. Cornell to retain his position, which he finally accepted. The meeting then adjourned.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

STATISTICS IN REFERENCE TO SABBATH SCHOOLS—THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. KENDRICK.

The New-York Methodist Conference reassembled yesterday morning in the Graham Avenue Methodist Church, Brooklyn, E. D., Rev. Mark Staples, of Norwalk, Fairfield County, Conn., in the absence of the President, took the chair. Rev. Mark Berriman, of Canaan, Wayne County, Penn., acted as Secretary. A good deal of time was occupied in calling out the names of the several ministers, and inquiring into the manner in which they discharged their duties during the past year. Mr. White inquired whether character could be examined by a district meeting instead of by a conference. Mr. Taintor opposed the introduction of the question, and after some informal discussion the matter was allowed to drop. The Committee on "Tent Conference" reported that they had recovered the tent loaned to the Plainfield Mission. They found it in a very mutilated condition, and removed it to the Grand Street Methodist Church, where it is now stored.

The Sabbath-school Association presented the following report: Number of officers, 116; number of teachers, 244, of whom 166 are members of the Church; number of scholars, 2,522, of whom 96 are members of the Church; conversions in the Sabbath-schools during the year, 80; number of volumes in libraries, 4,845; number of papers taken by scholars, 11,540; moneys raised for sustaining the schools, $1,857 25; for benevolent purposes, $203 33; value of libraries, $1,009 48. Rev. J. J. Smith was re-elected President of the Sunday-school Convention for another year, and Mr. Negginson was re-elected Secretary. The moneys in hands of the Sunday-school Convention were ordered to be paid over to the steward of the conference to assist in defraying the expenses of printing the minutes.

Rev. J. J. Smith presided at the afternoon session. Henry Goetschus, of Peekskill, presented credentials from the church in that district to act as delegate, which the President declared to be informal, but, on motion, Mr. Goetschus was unanimously accepted as a delegate.

Credentials were received nominating Valentine Seamen as delegate from the Evergreen Methodist Church, Brooklyn. On suggestion of the President a committee of three was appointed to report on temperance. A committee of three was appointed to prepare the minutes for publication, and a committee of two was appointed to raise the necessary funds for that purpose. The Committee on Orders recommended the following-named gentlemen for Elders' orders: Daniel H. Lee, Albert B. Kelly, of Canterbury, Conn.; John L. Miller, of Centreport, Long Island; George K. Woodward, of City Hall square, New-York. The recommendations were accepted, except in the case of Mr. Woodward, which was referred back to the committee to ascertain if he had served two years as a preacher under the Conference. The committee reported that Mr. Woodward had passed a very creditable examination. Mr. C. H. Williams, Corresponding Secretary Board of Missions, Springfield, Ohio, made an address on the importance of spreading the Gospel throughout the country. He asked the conference to establish missionary societies in connection with their schools. Rev. Hiram Sweet made an appeal in favor of liquidating the debt due on Adrian College, Michigan. The President supported the appeal made by Mr. Sweet, and said that he himself had given a subscription of $100. Brother Sweet had given $500 toward paying the debt, and his wife had contributed $500 more.

The Conference assembled at 8 P. M., Rev. J. J. Smith, D. D., in the chair. The committee in the case of Rev. Mr. Kendrick, of Grand Street Church, presented the following report:

> "As the committee is simply one of inquiry, and, as a matter of course, could only listen to accusations, and from the accusations made before us we are convinced, that, in justice to God's cause and to the character of Brother Kendrick, there should be a full investigation made into the whole business, and we do so recommend.
>
> JOHN H. ROBINSON,
> MARK STAPLE,
> EZRA WITHY,
> R. S. HULSART,
> SAMUEL HOMAN."

The report was adopted, and the case referred to the President to pursue the disciplinary course.

The case of G. H. Woodward, who was, during the afternoon session, recommended by the committee for Elder's orders, was again brought up. A motion was made to suspend the rule requiring a two years' service under the Conference, so as to admit Mr. Woodward to orders. Rev. Mr. Hanks thought they should be careful how they suspended the rules. It was a good thing to require a two years' service from young men before ordaining them. Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Paterson, spoke highly of Mr. Woodward's qualifications as a preacher, and said he was highly popular in Paterson as well as in New-York. Rev. Mr. Conklin said that some doubts had been thrown out respecting Mr. Woodward's loyalty to the Methodist Church, and he thought these doubts should be cleared up before action was taken in the matter. He had no objection to see him ordained, but he wanted him to define his position toward the Church. Rev. Mr. Woodworth agreed with Brother Conklin that they should be careful before ordaining any man, against whom any suspicions were entertained. He moved that the case should be referred back to the committee. His motion was seconded, and having been put, was declared lost. The original motion to suspend the rule so as to admit of the ordaining of Mr. Woodward was then put and carried. Mr. Woodward was then introduced, and he assured the Conference that the Methodist Church has been and ever will be his choice. Some routine business having been transacted, the Conference adjourned until this morning.

TRIAL OF JOSEPH W. FREEMAN FOR MURDER.

The trial of Joseph W. Freeman for the murder of his mother was concluded yesterday, in the Hudson County, N. J., Court of Oyer and Terminer, and to-day Judge Bedle will deliver his charge to the jury. After the opening of court yesterday morning Albert Williams, a New-York saloon-keeper, was the first witness called. He testified: Joseph W. Freeman was in my employ as a waiter for about a year. Sometimes while sitting at a table, apparently in a brown study, he would suddenly jump up, laugh, and commence shuffling his feet. When asked what was the matter he would say, "Oh, nothing; I only thought of something that pleased me." He would sometimes ask me questions that seemed to have no meaning, and customers would sometimes remark to me that he acted as though he was crazy. I recollect he showed me a letter once which read "brother," or "dear brother, come and see father; he desires to see you; every time he hears the knocker he asks is that Joe?" or something to that effect. Being cross-examined by the Attorney General witness said: Freeman did my marketing for me and waited on the table. I left the price to his judgment. he was well liked by all the customers.

William H. Meeker testified that on the night of the murder the prisoner came into Corell's drug store, where he is employed, and asked him to go over to Mrs. Freeman's, saying that his mother was either dead or dying. He was very pale, very much excited, and apparently out of breath. Witness gave him the address of two physicians, and he started off, slamming the door after him.

County Physician Buck was recalled, and testified that after making an examination of the prisoner's head he had no doubt there was a bullet in it.

Dr. Alonzo Freeman, a brother of the prisoner, was next called, and testified: I treated my brother for a gun-shot and pistol wound. I examined his head about ten days after he returned from the West. At that time it was in a state of inflammation and suppuration. I probed the wound and found a fracture of the temporal bone. Took out two pieces of the bone, but could not find the bullet. It has since worked out toward the surface, and is now probably an inch lower down than when I first examined the wound. Witness corroborated the testimony of his sisters relative to the prisoner's strange actions and peculiarities. He considered the prisoner irresponsible, and thought that sometimes he knew what he was doing and at other times he did not." At the conclusion of his testimony Mr. Abbett announced that the defense rested. Mr. Garretson, in opening for the State, claimed a conviction for murder in the first degree. The prisoner, he contended, had purposely shot his mother. There was nothing inconsistent with reason on the so-called evidences of insanity. Mr. Dixon, for the prisoner, claimed that the shooting was accidental. As soon as he saw what he had done the prisoner was horrified. "Oh, my God!" he exclaimed, "I have shot my mother." His going for the doctors after the shooting, and his placing himself even in the hands of the Police, were evidences that the shooting was accidental. He claimed that while attempting suicide, the prisoner's pistol accidentally exploded. Leon Abbett, also of counsel for the prisoner, contended that the prisoner was insane. He went carefully over the evidence, and stated the evidences of insanity in their strongest lights to the jurors. He animadverted upon the fact that the prosecution had not undertaken to rebut the evidence of experts submitted by the defense. Attorney General Gilchrist closed. He said that the insanity that would impel a man to the commission of so heinous a crime as this would be of such a type as would leave no doubt of its existence. He went carefully over the grounds upon which it was claimed that the shooting had been accidental, and claimed a conviction for murder. Judge Bedle will charge the jurors to-day.

A VICTIM OF A HARSH LAW.

A new act, passed by the State Legislature on the 9th inst., in the interest of the City railroad companies, makes it a misdemeanor punishable by one year's imprisonment and $250 fine for any person to present a forged letter asking an appointment on the street cars, or to make a false answer to a question as to whether they have ever been engaged before on a City railroad. The first arrest under this law was made to-day at the Fifty-seventh street Police Court, by the North and East River Railroad Company, who arrested a man named McMichael, who had excellent references, but in answer to a question whether he had ever been employed before on a railroad, answered no; whereas he had been employed some five years ago on this same road. Now, what seems so hard in this case against this man, who is the father of ten children, with the best of references, is that this company appointed him on the 12th, and arrested him on the 13th, merely to make an example of him under the new law which they had passed for themselves. They never waited to see whether the man was honest or not, but had him arrested immediately. And not satisfied with making a charge against him which would cause him to be imprisoned one year, they also wished to make a charge against the man for obtaining money under false pretenses, for the reason that he had obtained $1 from them, which it is customary to give new conductors on receiving appointments on the road. The case came up yesterday before Justice Wandell, who, although he thought it a harsh law, had to hold the prisoner for examination.

CONVENTION OF IRISH SOCIETIES.

Yesterday evening, a meeting of the general Irish societies was held at Hibernia Hall, No. 28 Prince street, to make the final arrangements for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day. The minutes of the last meeting being read, the Secretary, Mr. William Walsh, reported an interview with Col. Cavanagh, of the Sixth-ninth, who said the regiment will be prepared at the appointed hour, and assemble at Twenty-third street at 12 o'clock. Reports from the various temperance societies caused some discussion as to their precedence in the line of march. The Bowery branch is excluded from participating in the procession. The President declined giving the programme, as it was at variance with the Police Commissioners. The societies are still determined to walk through Thirty-fourth street, although the authorities determined on the route through Thirty-third street. A strong feeling of opposition was manifested against Matsell being in a barouche at the head of the procession. After the transaction of routine business the meeting adjourned into secret session.

RAID ON A LIQUOR STORE.

Bernard Brennan, a disreputable-looking specimen of humanity, was committed in $1,000 bail, yesterday, by Justice Flammer, at the Essex Market Police Court, for making an inroad on the liquor store of Stark Suydam, No. 165 East Houston street. "Mr." Brenne was looking after the contents of the establishment when surprised in his nefarious business by the officer on post. He did not have time enough to taste the stock or empty the cigar-boxes before he was captured.

THE OLD STORY.

Michael Dorman, who gave his residence as No. 20 East Thirtieth street, was committed in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of swindling John C. Luckleford, of Cincinnati, out of some $60. It appears that the prisoner got into a casual conversation with the complainant, whom he met in Broadway, and persuaded him to wander from the paths of virtue.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. Dr. M. Cohen Stuart, of Rotterdam, Holland, is at the Everett House.

Judge A. J. Parker, of Albany, and Capt. McMickan, of the steam-ship Calabria, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Thomas Swann, of Maryland, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. David A. Wells, of Norwich, Conn.; Ex-Congressman R. J. Haldeman, of Harrisburg, and Hon. H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine; Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, and Hon. Lyman K. Bass, of Buffalo, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, of Oswego; State Senators D. H. Cole, J. H. Selkreg, G. B. Bradley, and Charles Kellogg, of New-York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Cattle firm, active, and higher; receipts, 2,000 head; sales of fair to good Steers at $4 75@$5 40; choice, $5 50@$5 80; extra, $6@$6 50; Stockers and Feeders, $3 62½@$4 75; shipments, 2,200 head. Live Hogs firm, active, and higher; receipts, 7,500 head; sales of common to fair at $5@$5 50; good to choice, $5 60@$6 10; extra, $6 20@$6 25; shipments, 6,000. Sheep—Receipts, 700 head; market firm and unchanged; shipments, 317.

[Advertisement.]

A SPECIALTY.—KNOX'S Spring style a specialty. Ready now. KNOX, 212 Broadway, corner Fulton st.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Merida, from Havana and Nassau.—Mr. and Mrs. James B. Smith and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Horn and servant, Chas. Mayer, Samuel Lewis, J. Bassan, W. Bornemann, Manuel Castanos, R. Dehn, E. W. Beaton, John J. Jova, Chas. Clark, Miss Pugh, Lewis Edwards, Hy Evans, Jr., T. N. Stanley, Chas. H. Street, Geo. L. Jordan, Edward Robertson, W. F. Calkins, Hy Fraynham, J. C. Rahming, Marcelino Ricardo.

In steam-ship Ohio, from Bremen.—Hermann Dahmke, F. H. Cohen, H. Wohlken, Mrs. A. Berg and infant.

In steam-ship Glamorgan, from Cardiff.—Rufus Herriman, Wm. Coulthard.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANIC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:13 | Sun sets.....6:06 | Moon rises..4:24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:44 | Gov. Island..5:33 | Hell Gate...6:55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, March 13.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Trinacria, (Br.,) Thomson, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Mediator, Smith, Baltimore, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; May Flower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Alice Buck, Snow, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Rebecca Goddard, Peltinger, Boston, W. & J. Russell Brothers; Stag, (Br.,) Kerr, Alicante, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Polymine, (Fr.,) Consaati, Bordeaux, Fr., Boyd & Hincken; Lorenzo, (Norw.,) Hesselberg, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Clara, Nicholls, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr., & Sons; Adelheid, (Ger.,) Voge, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Fidelia, Youngs, Gibraltar for orders, Miller & Houghton; Pepita, (Swed.,) Pohlson, Exeter, E., Funch, Edye & Co.; Sophia, (Br.,) Cunningham, Yarmouth, N. S., L. E. Cann; Caprera, Blanchard, Port au Prince, H. Becker & Co.; Rising Sun, Griffin, Barbados, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Nuova Providenzia, (Ital.,) Manganava, Naples, Funch, Edye & Co.; Trenmor, (Norw.,) Olsen, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Iris, (Br.,) Burchards, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; J. M. Flannagan, Shrew, Manzanilla and Cienfuegos, Evans, Ball & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Ohio, (Ger.,) Von Emster, Bremen, Feb. 25, via Southampton 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. March 5, lat. 47 6 N., lon. 32 43 W., saw steam-ship Koln steering E.; March 12, lat. 40 14 N., lon. 70 16 W., steam-ship Idaho, bound E. The Ohio brings 26 passengers.

Steam-ship Manhattan, (Br.,) Brice, Liverpool Feb. 25, with mdse. and 84 passengers to Williams & Guion. March 9, lat. 41 47, lon. 59 17, passed a French steam-ship bound E.; 11th, 250 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steam-ship Idaho, hence for Liverpool; 12th, 150 miles E. of Sandy Hook, exchanged signals with a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; 12th, 145 miles E. of Sandy Hook, an Anchor steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship City of Galveston, Evans, New-Orleans Feb. 27, via Havana March 8, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory. 12th, at 3 P. M., lat. 36 57, lon. 75 30, saw steam-ship Wilmington, hence for Havana. Sld. (from Havana the 8th, schr. Calvin F. Baker, (of Bath,) Baker, for Sagua, to load for Baltimore. Left in port, schr. Belle Crowell, Megathlin, to sail about 13th for Baltimore.

Steam-ship Gallic, (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool Feb. 28, with mdse. to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Glamorgan, (Br.,) Laybourne, Cardiff Feb. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Archibald Baxter & Co.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, Havana March 7, via Nassau 9th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Foley, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Hero, (Rus.,) Henrickson, Havre 73 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Feb. 15, lat. 21 53, lon. 35 15, spoke bark Norma, (Ger.,) for St. Thomas.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., (of Philadelphia,) Vanselow, Cienfuegos 17 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 30 hs., with sugar and molasses to Skiddy, Mumford & Co.

Schr. Trott King, Bradford, Charleston 14 ds., with lumber to master. Had strong N. and N. W. winds the entire passage.

Schr. Mary D. Ireland, (of Cape May, N. J.,) Fisher, Matanzas 17 ds., with sugar to the Wickes' Sugar Refining Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Cook, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Laverne, Averill, Branford.

Schr. Laura Boardman, New-Haven.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Robinson, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

BELOW—Brig Iris, (Br.,) Downey, Matanzas Feb. 23, with sugar to Heney & Parker; was spoken March 11, lat. 40.07, lon. 72, by pilot-boat Hope No. 1.

SAILED—Ships E. W. Stetson and Inverness, for London; brig Nellie, for Kingston, Jam.

Also, sld. steam-ship Minatitlan, for Minatitlan.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., March 13.—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Aries, from Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 13.—Arr. steam-ship Oriental, from Boston; ship Screamer, from Havre; barks Navasink, from Valencia, and ordered to New-York; Quails, from Havana; schr. J. L. Tracy, from New-York.

Cld. barks Theresa, for New-York; Navasink, for do.; United States steamer Powhatan and monitor Canonicus, for Key West; schrs. Kate C. Rankin, for New-York; George Washington, for Barico; C. H. Dow, for Boston. The ship Phoenix is ashore to the southward of the Stone Horse in a bad position. A tug has gone to her assistance. She will be lightered to-morrow.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—Arr. steamers Blackstone, from Boston; Vindicator, from New York; F. W. Brune, from New York; Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia; barks N. C. Kirkegoard, from Dublin; Mercator, from Cork; schrs. Addie M. Bird, from Cardenas; Matilda Brooks, from Sagua; Herschel, from Providence; Belle Halladay, from Hoboken.

Cld. steamers Rebecca Clyde, for Wilmington, N. C.; McClellan, for Providence; Ootarara, for New York; Florence Franklin, for Philadelphia; ships Minnehaha, for Londonderry; barks Guiseppe, for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders; M. Smith Peterson, for Limerick; Lizzie H. Kimball, for Cardenas; brig Romance, for Navassa; schrs. Fawn, for Boston; R. W. Godfrey, for Boston; S. W. Bunnell, for Boston; Daniel Webster, for Boston. Sld., bark Osteroa, for Queenstown.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 13.—Arr. schr. Susan Harker, from Philadelphia.

Off the port, bark Bonquereau, from Portland, Eng.

Sld. bark Kings County, for Doboy, Ga., schrs. Laura E. Messer, for Weymouth, Mass., and Flora Condona for a Northern port.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 13.—Passed out, bark Erstatningen, for Baltimore; brig Mississippi, for Demerara.

GALVESTON, March 13.—Arr. bark T. J. Southard, from Liverpool.

Cld. barkentine Lucy Vick, for Fleetwood.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 13.—Cld. steamer General Meade, for New-York; ship Pomona, for Liverpool; Carl, for Bremen; bark Nimrod, for London; barkentine A. M. Rawland, for Leith.

Arr. at the Passes—Steamer Knickerbocker, from New-York.

Sld. bark Nannie T. Bell.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., March 12.—Arr. schrs. Fred. E. Scammel, (Br.,) from Cardenas, via Norfolk, for Boston; Sidona, Bath, for Norfolk; Carrie Walker, Boston, for Yeomico River; John W. Hall, Boston, for Philadelphia; Annie L. Lockwood, from Philadelphia; Mary B. Reeves, Portland, for Providence; J. K. Howard, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for Fall River.

Also, arr. schrs. P. L. Whiton and Sea Foam, (not yet boarded.)

Sld. schrs. John C. Kranz, Calvin, Emma M. Fox, and Florence Dean.

Wind, A. M.—N. W. to W. N. W., fresh. P. M.—Blowing heavy, with snow-squalls.

Schr. Florence Dean, of Taunton, Phillips, from Baltimore, for Boston, sld. hence this A. M., and in attempting to beat back to this harbor during a thick snow-storm, struck on the Squash Meadow shoal; about noon the schr. John B. Norris went to her assistance, and at dark she had swung around and was apparently afloat; she appeared to strike heavily while ashore.

March 12.—Arr. schooners Mary B. Dyer, from Virginia, for Boston; P. L. Whiton, Portland, for New-York; Sammy Ford, Lubec, for New-York; Sea Foam, Chatham, for Providence; Nathan Cleaves, Portland, for Virginia, (the above arrived yesterday;) Babel H. Irons, Boston, for Philadelphia, (arr. 10th;) Gage H. Phillips, of Provincetown, from Gonaives 24th ult., via Inagua 27th ult., for Boston; left at Gonaives schr. Helen M. Simmons, of Provincetown, discg.; schr. R. M. Atwood, just arr. from Boston; left at Inagua brig Gold Finder, (Br.,) for Boston in 2 ds. Also arr. schrs. Lulu & Seth W. Smith, Baltimore, for Boston; W. W. Pharo, Port Johnson, for do.; E. B. Wheaton, Elizabethport, for do.; Juenita, of Tisbury, with a portion of the cargo from the brig Nimwaukie, which is ashore on Pasque Island.

Returned, schr. Emma M. Fox. Schr. Florence Dean is at anchor in the channel off Squash Meadow. Wind W. N. W. to N. W. by N.; blowing heavy; clear and cold.

March 13.—Arr. schrs. Maud Malloch, Hoboken, for Boston; Wm. L. Abbott, Philadelphia, for Portsmouth; Francis Hatch and Charlie Cobb, New-York, for Rockland; Lyndon, Weehawken, for Calais; Fleetwing, New-York, for Fox Island.

Sld. schrs. G. F. Day, (Br.,) and Winged Racer.

10 A. M.—Wind N. W., fresh; overcast; cold.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 13.—Sld. for the United States: Vidagaaon, Betsy Gude, Daphne, Agaroen, Northern Chief, Bessie Parker, A. C. Meyer, Mary M. Williams, Lawrence Brown, and Orfeo.

Arr. out from the United States on the 11th inst.: Stratford and Fritz.

Arr. out from the United States on the 12th inst.: T. C. Berg, Sarah Wabon, Sunny Region, Guiseppe, Kalos, and River Ganges.

Also arr. out from the United States, Freidig and Mississippi.

LONDON, March 13.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Brooklyn sld. from Queenstown to-day for New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, March 13.—The White Star Line steam-ship Republic sld. hence at 11 o'clock this A. M. for New-York.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

The Oldest, Largest, and Most Popular Journal in Western New-York.

AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

THE BUFFALO COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER has an established reputation. Published as a *Daily* more than FORTY YEARS, and as a *Weekly* (under the title of *Buffalo Patriot and Journal*) over SIXTY YEARS, its proprietors are willing to let the paper stand upon its record. Its usefulness and popularity have grown with increasing years and prosperity. Decidedly Republican in politics, it earnestly endeavors to shape that party's action in the best interests of the whole people. It fearlessly exposes corruption and extravagance in public affairs, without regard to persons, preferring to serve the people rather than party. As a family newspaper it has no superior. No objectionable advertisement is inserted at any price.

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THE BUFFALO COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER maintains at great expense a Washington Bureau, in charge of an experienced and intelligent correspondent, from whom it gives daily letters and telegraphic dispatches. *No other paper in Western New-York presents this attraction.*

It has entertaining and trustworthy letters from London and Paris two or three times a week, from its own resident correspondents in those capitals. *No other paper in Western New-York affords this inducement.*

Its regular New-York correspondent is one of the ablest journalists in the Metropolis. During the session of the Legislature it has a daily letter from Albany, by a well-known, plain-speaking veteran observer.

For the accuracy and fullness of its Market Reports—Grain, Cattle, and Domestic—Marine News, Commercial Reviews and Statistical Information, it has always been regarded as standard authority. It is recognized as the leading advocate of canal and lake interests. Railway matters receive careful attention.

Its Agricultural, Horticultural, and Live Stock Departments are under the supervision of an experienced practical writer on those subjects.

IN SHORT:

No labor nor expense is spared to place before those who read the BUFFALO COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER all current important events and useful information, attractively presented, to the exclusion of everything of a dangerous or demoralizing character.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS,

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FOR THE DAILY..........$10 00 PER ANNUM
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The TRI-WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and contains nearly all the reading matter of the daily edition.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is the cheapest paper of its size in the country. It contains the best of the editorial articles from the daily paper, a complete digest of the week's news, the latest telegrams, market reports, &c., and one entire page—ten long columns—devoted to literature and fireside reading.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING furnished on application, and *for those that desire to reach the Western New-York and Lake trade the BUFFALO COMMERCIAL is the best advertising medium.* Address all orders and communications to the proprietors,

MATTHEWS & WARREN,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

GORHAM
SOLID SILVER
AND
Electro-Plated Ware.

Salesrooms of the Company,
BOND ST., Near Broadway.

"A Nearer Approximation to the REAL SWAN QUILL than Anything Hitherto Invented."

The CONSTANTLY-INCREASING sale of the
SPENCERIAN
DOUBLE ELASTIC
STEEL PENS

Is owing to their *superior writing qualities*, as attested by the editorial indorsement of over 1,000 papers, and by merchants, lawyers, and bankers without number.

They are all made of the best Steel, in the best manner, by the best workmen in Europe. *For sale by all dealers.*

*** *To accommodate those who may wish to try these pens, we will send a Card, containing one each of the* 15 Numbers, *by mail on receipt of 25 cents.*

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
Nos. 138 and 140 Grand st., New-York.

FOR THE BABY.—NOVELTY CARRIAGE, THE only carriage a child can recline in comfortably; takes less house-room than old style; only canopy that protects the eyes from the sun; can be used as a cradle. Perambulators, $8. Send for a circular to L. P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHENEY BROS.'
AMERICAN SILKS,
Black and Colored
GROS GRAINS.

Special attention is invited to the large assortment of these fabrics now offered by all the Leading Dry-goods Stores in the Country.

Silks of this manufacture are made in the most approved manner, and will not Crack or Change Color in Wearing.

They are highly recommended by all who have used them, for Cheapness, Beauty, and Durability.

An American lady writes from Paris to Messrs. Cheney Brothers, as follows:

"Three years ago, or thereabouts, I received a dress pattern of black 'American silk' from your manufactory, with a letter in which you wished me to give it 'hard usage,' and when I got a hole in it to let you know. Holes have nothing to do with the inditing of this letter, but to tell you how the silk has behaved.

"I was exceedingly anxious that it should prove a success, because it was American, and if I have one 'bump' bigger than another, it is patriotism. The dress-makers universally denounced American silk as worthless. After several skirmishes with my dress-maker, I, however, got my dress made, and put it on. For the first six months I didn't know whether I liked it or not. Like all gros grains, it caught the dust. But at the end of six months I should not have known how to do without it. I wore it everywhere and kept on wearing it. Until now it is 'a traveled dress.' I crossed the sea with it; wore it throughout England; it was my every-day dress and Sunday-go-to-meeting dress for six months in Paris; it protected me from the blasts of the Mediterranean, and went everywhere I did in Italy, from Naples to Venice; it sailed on the Adriatic, was my constant companion during a three months of adventures among the heathens of Vienna, and now that I've worn it back to Paris, and turned it wrong side out, hind side before, and upside down, it is still my best gown, and the only friend I have that I have endowed with infallibility. In short, it is the most remarkable silk I ever saw, and because it never wears out is why the dress-makers don't praise it. During these three years I have bought but one dress, for I thought I ought to have two dresses in case anybody should lay illegal hands upon the American fabric, and that was a French silk of precisely the same value in cost per yard. I have worn it but little, but already it has taken on a shining complexion, and threatens treason at every turn. Believe me, Messieurs, your transatlantic well-wishing compatriot, * * * *"

FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE BY
CHENEY BROTHERS,
NO. 477 BROOME ST.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, No. 144 Lexington av.

"WILL THE PLAN WORK?"

Eighth Report (Partial, Biometrical)

OF THE

AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

419 and 421 Broadway, N. Y.

(Send for Interesting Documents.)

The success which has attended the combated plan of this "best abused of all the companies" during the past years, encourages us to make a concise and lucid reply to the often-asked question—

"DOES THE PLAN WORK?"

As the ratio of death-losses is the basis of the need of assets, and of any expense in life insurance, look first at them; especially as it is not true of this one company that the least said about them the better.

Number of Policies Jan. 1, 1873....2,769
Number of Policies Jan. 1, 1874....2,929
Number of death-losses paid in 1872....12
A little more than 4 (four) to a thousand policies.
Number of death-losses paid in 1873....11
A little less than 4 (four) to a thousand.

In the best class, consisting of the best six grades, including more than 2,000, all of whom have been insured more than two years, 1,800 of whom have been insured more than three years, 1,600 more than four years, and some nearly eight years, only three died in 1873. The last one of these died on the 27th of February, 1873, and in that whole number not one has died since—more than twelve months.

Deaths by Grades and Classes.

1st class, including 6 grades....3 deaths.
2d class, including 6 grades....5 deaths.
3d class, including 7 grades....3 deaths.
4th class, including many grades....1 death.
Unsound when insured....No deaths.

DOES THE PLAN WORK?

We have the pleasure of submitting the following tables, extracted from advance sheets of *Slator's Chart.* The figures of all the companies cannot yet be obtained.

Ratio of death and endowment claims to whole amount at risk in 1873.

Companies.	Per cent.
American Popular, ☞	.43
Atlantic Mutual	1.14
Ætna	1.02
Brooklyn	1.17
Berkshire	1.17
Continental	1.27
Connecticut General	.85
Equitable	1.14
Germania	1.60
Globe Mutual	1.14
Government Security	1.05
Hartford Life and Annuity	.78
Home	1.08
Homœopathic	1.14
John Hancock	1.14
Life Association	1.30
Manhattan	1.67
Mutual	1.16
Massachusetts Mutual	.89
Mutual Benefit	1.40
New-York	1.22
North America	2.61
National, Vermont	1.03
National, U. S. A.	.96
New-England Mutual	1.12
New-Jersey Mutual	1.32
North-western Mutual	1.02
Penn Mutual	1.12
Phœnix	1.38
Piedmont and Arlington	1.39
Republic	1.52
Security	1.06
State Mutual	.94
Teutonia	1.48
United States	1.07
Universal	1.26
Union Central	.94
Union Mutual	1.10
Washington	1.24

Total amount assured Jan. 1, 1873	$6,227,174
Death loss, 1872	28,977
Total amount assured Jan. 1, 1874	7,251,663
Death loss, 1873	31,800
Ratio of death loss to total amount at risk, 1872	.47
Ratio of death loss to total amount at risk, 1873	.43
Average of all New-York companies, 1873	1.19
Ratio death claims and expenses to amount at risk, 1872	1.33
Ratio death claims and expenses to amount at risk, 1873	1.17
Average of all New-York companies, 1873	2.13
Ratio of death claims to total income, 1872	24.07
Ratio of death claims to total income, 1873	10.76
Average all New-York Companies, 1873	24.14
Ratio of death claims and expenses to income, 1872	41.85
Ratio of death claims and expenses to income, 1873	28.88
Average all New-York Companies, 1873	43.61

DOES THE PLAN WORK?

We submit these additional facts:

This is the only life insurance company ever organized in this country for the purpose of *establishing an idea.*

It is the only life insurance company in the world, organized within 100 years, for the purpose of *establishing an idea.*

What is that idea?

Simply this: That men, usually called insurable, are of different grades, which can be readily distinguished, and their appropriate viability determined and assigned to them, and, therefore, the rate proper to each risk affixed. Science thus begets equity, of which comes security, and, to the best grades, great economy.

The reason why we have had so few losses among our whole insured, is that, when we assign the proper rate to the inferior risks, as a rule they go straight to those "average-plan" companies which insure them at lower figures. Can such companies be secure? They surely are not economical for the best grades, nor are they equitable nor scientific.

Is it not, then, time for the long-lived public to give to this company a candid investigation of its principles, and encourage it by sympathy and a cordial, warm support?

Yet the company does not ask for sympathy.

"Mens conscia recti."

It only asks the best grades of the public, who desire to insure, to consult their own interest, which is harmonious with the interest of the company, and the documents explaining fully the principles and the methods of the company.

It costs nothing to get a blank application, and the picture thus presented to one's own eyes is worth much more than the time and trouble. If a grading and rating is then desired, it will be supplied with pleasure by the company; [illegible] which the world has not before seen.